



# National Electricity Plan

(Volume I)

## Generation

[In fulfilment of CEA's obligation under Section 3(4) of the Electricity Act 2003, Notified vide Extraordinary Gazette No. 3189, Sl. No. 329 dated 31.05.2023]

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Power**  
**Central Electricity Authority**



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CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, 31st May 2023

National Electricity Plan (Volume I Generation)

F No.CEA-PL-11-12/1/2019-IRP Division: In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), the Central Electricity Authority hereby notifies the National Electricity Plan (Volume I: Generation) (hereinafter referred to as the Plan). The Plan covers the Generation and related aspects. As per the stipulation of sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Act, the Plan is in accordance with the National Electricity Policy, covering review for the period 2017-22 in detail and detailed plan for the period 2022-27 and perspective plan for the period 2027-32.

[F No. CEA-PL-11-12/1/2019-IRP Division]

Rakesh Goyal,  
Secretary, CEA

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### ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
AC	Alternating Current
ACC	Air Cooled Condensers
ACQ	Annual Contracted Quantity
AGDSM	Agricultural Demand Side Management
AHEC	Alternate Hydro Energy Centre
AHP	Ash Handling Plant
APC	Auxiliary Power Consumption
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
APM	Administered Price Mechanism
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
BAU	Business As Usual
BCD	Basic Custom Duty
Bcum, BCM, Bm <sup>3</sup>	Billion cubic metre
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
BLY	Bachat Lamp Yojna
BoP	Balance of Payment/Balance of Plant
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BT	Billion Tonnes
BTG	Boiler Turbine Generator
BU	Billion Units
BWR	Boiling Water Reactor
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CAES	Compressed Air Energy Storage
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CBIP	Central Board of Irrigation & Power
CBM	Coal Bed Methane
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CED	Chandigarh Electricity Department
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CFBC	Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CFFP	Central Forge & Foundry Plant
CHP	Combined heat and power
CIL	Coal India Limited

ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
<b>CIMFR</b>	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research
<b>CII</b>	Confederation of Indian Industry
<b>CIL</b>	Coal India Ltd.
<b>CLA</b>	Central Loan Assistance
<b>COD</b>	Date of Commercial Operation
<b>CO</b>	Carbon mono oxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon di oxide
<b>COP 26</b>	Conference of the Parties 26
<b>CPP</b>	Captive Power Plant
<b>CPRI</b>	Central Power Research Institute
<b>CPSU</b>	Central Public Sector Undertaking
<b>Crs</b>	Crores
<b>CRGO</b>	Cold Rolled Grain Oriented
<b>CRNGO</b>	Cold Rolled Non Grain Oriented
<b>CS</b>	Central Sector
<b>CSIR</b>	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
<b>CSP</b>	Concentrated solar power
<b>CST</b>	Central Sales Tax
<b>CT</b>	Cooling Tower
<b>CTO</b>	Consent To Operate
<b>CUF</b>	Capacity Utilization Factor
<b>DAE</b>	Department of Atomic Energy
<b>DBFOT</b>	Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer
<b>DBFOO</b>	Design, Build, Finance, Own, and Operate
<b>DC</b>	Designated Consumers
<b>DDG</b>	Decentralised Distributed Generation
<b>DDUGJY</b>	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
<b>DEEP</b>	Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price
<b>DELP</b>	Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme
<b>DFC</b>	Dedicated Freight Corridor
<b>DGH</b>	Director General Hydro Carbon
<b>DG</b>	Diesel Generating
<b>DISCOM</b>	Distribution Company
<b>DPR</b>	Detailed Project Report
<b>DR</b>	Demand Response
<b>DSM</b>	Demand Side Management
<b>DST</b>	Department of Science & Technology
<b>DVC</b>	Damodar Valley Corporation
<b>DVR</b>	Dynamic Voltage Restorer
<b>EA 2003</b>	Electricity Act 2003
<b>EC</b>	Energy Conservation
<b>EC Act</b>	Energy Conservation Act
<b>ECBC</b>	Energy Conservation Building Code

ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEFP	Energy Efficiency Financing Platform
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EGoM	Empowered Group of Ministers
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELCOMA	Electric Lamp and Component Manufacturers' Association of India
EMU	Electrical Multiple Units
ENS	Energy Not Served
EPC	Engineering Procurement Contract
EPS	Electric Power Survey
EPSC	Electric Power Survey Committee
ERDA	Electric Research & Development Association
ESCos	Energy Service Company or Energy Savings Company
ESCert	Energy Saving Certificate
ESP	Electro Static Precipitator
EU	European Union
EV	Electric Vehicles
FAUP	Fly Ash Utilisation Programme
FBC	Fluidised Bed Combustion
FEEED	Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development
FESS	Fly wheels energy storage system
FGD	Flue-gas desulfurization
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FO	Forced Outage
FOR	Forum of Regulators
FRP	Fibre-Reinforced Plastic
FSA	Fuel Supply Agreement
GAIL	Gas Authority of India Limited
GBI	Generation Based Incentive
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Green Energy Fund
GHAVP	Gorakpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GR	General Review
GSPC	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
GT	Gas Turbine
GTAM	Green Term Ahead Market
GW	Giga Watt

ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
H <sub>2</sub> FC	Hydrogen and Fuel Cells
HBJ	Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur ( pipeline)
HCS D	High Concentration Slurry Deposit
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
HELP	Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy
HHV	Higher Heating Valve
HLEC	High-Level Empowered Committee
HoG	Head on Generation
HPO	Hydro Purchase Obligation
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSD	High Speed Diesel
HT	High Tension
HVDS	High Voltage Distribution System
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HVJ	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IC	Installed Capacity
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ID	Induced Draft
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEP	Integrated Energy Policy
IEEMA	Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association
IGCAR	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
IGCC	Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
IISC	Indian Institute of Science
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMTF	Inter-Ministerial Task Force
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IR	Indian Railway
IRP	Integrated Resource Planning
ISA	International Solar Alliance
ITI	Industrial Training Institutes
IS	Indian Standard
ISCC	Integrated Solar Combined Cycle
ISO	International Standard Organisation
IT	Information Technology
JMVP	Jalmarg Vikas Project
JVs	Joint Ventures

ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
<b>KAPP</b>	Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant
<b>kCal</b>	kilo Calorie
<b>kgoe</b>	Kilogram of oil equivalent
<b>KGD6</b>	Krishna Godavari Dhirubhai 6
<b>KKNPP</b>	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project
<b>kW</b>	kilo Watt
<b>kWh</b>	kilo Watt hour
<b>LCAC</b>	Light Commercial Air Conditioners
<b>LE</b>	Life Extension
<b>LEP/LE</b>	Life Extension Programme
<b>LED</b>	Light Emitting Diode
<b>LF</b>	Load Factor
<b>LIDAR</b>	Light Detection and Ranging
<b>LNG</b>	Liquefied Natural Gas
<b>LOA</b>	Letter of Award
<b>LOLP</b>	Loss of Load Probability
<b>LP</b>	Linear Programming
<b>LSHS</b>	Low Sulphur Heavy Stock
<b>LT</b>	Low Tension
<b>LWR</b>	Light Water Reactor
<b>Mcm</b>	Million cubic metre
<b>MCP</b>	Market Clearing Price
<b>MEMU</b>	Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit
<b>MII</b>	Make in India Initiative
<b>MMPA</b>	Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum
<b>MMSCMD</b>	Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day
<b>MNRE</b>	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
<b>MNP</b>	Minimum Need Programme
<b>MOC</b>	Ministry of Coal
<b>MoEF&amp;CC</b>	Ministry of Environment ,Forest & Climate Change
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Power
<b>MoP&amp;NG</b>	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
<b>MoRTH</b>	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPA</b>	Major Port Authority
<b>MuDSM</b>	Municipality Demand Side Management
<b>MT</b>	Million Tonne
<b>MTEE</b>	Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency
<b>MToe</b>	Million Tonnes Oil equivalent
<b>MU</b>	Million Units
<b>M&amp;V</b>	Monitoring & Verification
<b>MW</b>	Mega Watt
<b>NAPCC</b>	National Action Plan on Climate Change

<b>ACRONYMS</b>	<b>EXPANSION</b>
<b>NAPS</b>	Narora Atomic Power Station
<b>NCDP</b>	New Coal Distribution Policy
<b>NDCs</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NDT</b>	Non Dispatchable Technologies
<b>NECA</b>	National Energy Conservation Awards
<b>NEERMAN</b>	National Energy Efficiency Roadmap for Movement towards Affordable & Natural Habitat
<b>NEF</b>	National Electricity Fund
<b>NEP</b>	National Electricity Plan
<b>NELP</b>	New Exploration Licensing Policy
<b>NETRA</b>	NTPC Energy Technology Research Alliance
<b>NHDP</b>	National Highway Development Project
<b>NHM</b>	National Hydrogen Energy Mission
<b>NHPC</b>	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
<b>NISE</b>	National Institute of Solar Energy
<b>NIWE</b>	National Institute of Wind Energy
<b>NLC</b>	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
<b>NMDC</b>	National Mineral Development Corporation
<b>NMEEE</b>	National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
<b>NML</b>	National Metallurgical Laboratory
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Oxides of Nitrogen
<b>NPP</b>	National Perspective Plan
<b>NPCIL</b>	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
<b>NPTI</b>	National Power Training Institute
<b>NPMU</b>	National Smart Grid Mission Project Management Unit
<b>NSGM</b>	National Smart Grid Mission
<b>NSM</b>	National Solar Mission
<b>NTPC</b>	National Thermal Power Corporation
<b>NW</b>	National Waterway
<b>OCGT</b>	Open Cycle Gas Turbine
<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operation & Maintenance
<b>ODC</b>	Over Dimension Consignment/ Over Dimension Cargo
<b>OHE</b>	Over Head Equipment
<b>OSOWOG</b>	One Sun One World One Grid
<b>OWC</b>	Over Weight Cargo
<b>PAP</b>	Project Affected People
<b>PAT</b>	Perform Achieve & Trade
<b>PC</b>	Pulverized Coal
<b>PCRA</b>	Petroleum Conservation Research Association
<b>PDC</b>	Project Development Cell
<b>PFA</b>	Power For All
<b>PFBC</b>	Pressurised Fluidized Bed Combustion
<b>PFC</b>	Power Finance Corporation



ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
<b>PGCIL</b>	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
<b>PHWR</b>	Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor
<b>PIE</b>	Partnership In Excellence
<b>PIB</b>	Public Investment Board
<b>PLF</b>	Plant Load Factor
<b>PLI</b>	Performance Linked Incentive
<b>PLL</b>	Phase-locked loop
<b>PMC</b>	Project Management Consultants
<b>PMGY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna
<b>PMP</b>	Phased Manufacturing Programme
<b>PM KUSUM</b>	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan
<b>POSO</b>	Power System Operation Corporation (Now Grid Controller of India Ltd.)
<b>PPMP</b>	Power Project Monitoring Panel
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private partnership
<b>PRGF</b>	Partial Risk Guarantee Fund
<b>PRSF</b>	Partial Risk Sharing Facility
<b>PPA</b>	Power Purchase Agreement
<b>PPM</b>	Parts Per Million
<b>PRGFEE</b>	Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency
<b>PS</b>	Private Sector
<b>PSA</b>	Power Supply Agreement
<b>PSC</b>	Production Sharing Contract
<b>PSDF</b>	Power System Development Fund
<b>PSP</b>	Pump Storage Plant
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>PSS</b>	Pumped Storage Schemes
<b>PSU</b>	Public Sector Undertaking.
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research & Development
<b>R&amp;M</b>	Renovation & Modernisation
<b>R-APDRP</b>	Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
<b>RAPS</b>	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
<b>REB</b>	Regional Electricity Board
<b>REC</b>	Rural Electrification Corporation
<b>RECTPCL</b>	REC Transmission Projects Limited
<b>RES</b>	Renewable Energy Sources
<b>RFP</b>	Request for Proposal
<b>RFQ</b>	Request for Quotation
<b>RGGVY</b>	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
<b>RGTEL</b>	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Ltd
<b>RHE</b>	Rural Household Electrification
<b>RLA</b>	Residual Life Assesment
<b>RLDC</b>	Regional Load Dispatch Centre
<b>RLNG</b>	Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas

ACRONYMS	EXPANSION
RM	Reserve Margin
ROM	Run Of Mines
ROR	Run Of River
ROSHANEE	Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency
ROW	Right Of Way
RPCs	Regional Power Committees
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
RSOP	Research Schemes on Power
R&M	Renovation & Modernisation
R&R	Rehabilitation & Resettlement
RTC	Round the Clock
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Corporation
SBDs	Standard Bidding Documents
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCCL	Singareni Collieries Company Limited
SCR	Selective Control Reduction
SDAs	State Designated Agencies
SDL	State Development Loan
SEAD	Super-Efficient Appliance Development
SEB	State Electricity Board
SEC	Specific Energy Consumption
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SEEP	Super-Efficient Equipment Program
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SIDHIEE	Simplified Digital Hands-on Information on Energy Efficiency
SJVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
SLC(LT)	Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term)
SLDC	State Load Dispatch Centre
SDL	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
S&L	Standard & Labelling
SMEs	Small & Medium Enterprises
SOG	Sanctioned & Ongoing
SO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Sulphur
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SS	State Sector
SSTS	Solid State Transfer Switches
STPP	Super Thermal Power Plant
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
STUs	State Transmission Utilities
SWHS	Solar Water Heater System
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TERI	The Energy Research Institute
TG	Turbine Generator

<b>ACRONYMS</b>	<b>EXPANSION</b>
<b>TIFAC</b>	Technology Information Forecasting & Assessment Council
<b>TOD</b>	Time Of The Day
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TOU</b>	Time of Use
<b>TPES</b>	Total Primary Energy Supply
<b>TPP</b>	Thermal Power Plant
<b>TPS</b>	Thermal Power Station
<b>UAVs</b>	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
<b>UDAY</b>	Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
<b>UHD</b>	Ultra High Definition
<b>ULB</b>	Urban Local Bodies
<b>UJALA</b>	Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All
<b>UMPP</b>	Ultra Mega Power Project
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNNATEE</b>	Unlocking National Energy Efficiency Potential
<b>USC</b>	Ultra Super Critical
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory
<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>VCFEE</b>	Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency
<b>VRE</b>	Variable Renewable Energy
<b>WTE</b>	Waste to Energy

## PREAMBLE FOR NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN, 2022-32

Section 3(4) of Electricity Act, 2003 stipulates that, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall prepare a National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such plan once in five years.

Provided that the Authority while preparing the National Electricity Plan shall publish the draft National Electricity Plan and invite suggestions and objections thereon from licensees, generating companies and the public within such time as may be prescribed:

Provided further that the Authority shall –

- a) Notify the plan after obtaining the approval of the Central Government;
- b) Revise the plan incorporating therein the directions, if any, given by the Central Government while granting approval under clause (a).

Further Section 3(5) of said act stipulates that, the Authority may review or revise the National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy.

Para 3 of National Electricity Policy, 2005 stipulates that, assessment of demand is an important pre-requisite for planning capacity addition. Also, section 73 (a) of the Electricity Act provides that formulation of short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and coordinating the activities of various planning agencies for the optimal utilization of resources to sub serve the interests of the national economy shall be one of the functions of the CEA. The Plan prepared by CEA and approved by the Central Government can be used by prospective generating companies, transmission utilities and transmission/distribution licensees as reference document.

Accordingly, CEA shall prepare the National Electricity Plan that would be for a short-term framework of five years while giving a 15-year perspective and would include:

- Short-term and long term demand forecast for different regions;
- Suggested areas/locations for capacity additions in generation and transmission keeping in view the economics of generation and transmission, losses in the system, load centre requirements, grid stability, security of supply, quality of power including voltage profile etc. and environmental considerations including rehabilitation and resettlement;
- Integration of such possible locations with transmission system and development of national grid including type of transmission systems and requirement of redundancies; and
- Different technologies available for efficient generation, transmission and distribution.
- Fuel choices based on economy, energy security and environmental considerations.

While evolving the National Electricity Plan, CEA will consult all the stakeholders including State Governments and the State Governments would, at state level, undertake this exercise in coordination with stakeholders including distribution licensees and State Transmission Utilities (STUs). While conducting studies periodically to assess short-term and long-term demand, projections made by distribution utilities would be given due weightage. CEA will also interact with institutions and agencies having economic expertise, particularly in the field of demand forecasting. Projected growth rates for different sectors of the economy will also be taken into account in the exercise of demand forecasting.

Accordingly, the first National Electricity Plan covering the review of 10<sup>th</sup> plan, detailed plan for 11<sup>th</sup> plan and perspective Plan for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan was notified in the Gazette in August, 2007.

The Second National Electricity Plan covering the review of 11<sup>th</sup> plan, detailed plan for 12<sup>th</sup> plan and perspective Plan for 13<sup>th</sup> plan was notified in the Gazette in December, 2013 in two volumes (**Volume-I, Generation and Volume-II, Transmission**).

The Third National Electricity Plan covers the review of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, detailed Plan for 2017-22 and perspective Plan for 2022-27 and was notified in the Gazette of India (Volume-I-Generation in March 2018 and Volume-II – Transmission in January, 2019)

For preparation of NEP for the next five years (2022-27), a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Chairperson, CEA vide office order no. File No.CEA-PL-11-12/1/2019-IRP Division dated 16.06.2020. with following composition and Terms of Reference (TOR):

## **COMMITTEE FOR PREPARATION OF NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN 2022-32**

### **A. CONSTITUTION:**

- i. Chairperson, CEA - **Chairman**
- ii. Chief Engineer(IRP), CEA - **Member Secretary**

### **MEMBERS**

- i. All Members of CEA
- ii. Economic Advisor, MOP
- iii. Representative of MNRE not below the rank of JS, (MNRE)
- iv. Director General, BEE
- v. Advisor(Energy), NITI Aayog
- vi. Director General, CPRI
- vii. Chairman cum Managing Director, NTPC
- viii. Chairman cum Managing Director, NHPC
- ix. Chairman cum Managing Director, PGCIL
- x. Chairman cum Managing Director, PFC
- xi. Chief Executive Officer, (GCIL)
- xii. Chairman cum Managing Director, NPCIL
- xiii. Chairman cum Managing Director, REC
- xiv. Chairman cum Managing Director, EESL

### **B. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN, 2022-32**

- i. To review the likely achievements vis-à-vis targets set for the 2017-22 period towards generation from conventional sources along with reasons for shortfalls, if any.
- ii. To assess the peak load and energy requirement for the period 2022-27 and perspective forecast for 2027-32.
- iii. To assess the incremental capacity requirement to meet the projected load and energy requirement after considering retirements, renewable and captive injection and suggest the feasible break up in terms of thermal, hydro, nuclear ,renewables etc.
- iv. To make an assessment of the resource requirement like fuel, land, water, indigenous manufacturing capabilities, infrastructural, human resource for meeting the capacity addition requirements.
- v. To assess investment requirement for generation and transmission capacity addition during 2022-27 and beyond.
- vi. To suggest energy conservation measures through Demand Side Management and suggest a strategy for low carbon growth.
- vii. Review of latest technological development and R & D in the power sector and to assess its suitability for Indian conditions.
- viii. Development of integrated Transmission Plan for the period from 2022-27 and perspective plan for 2027-32 including Grid Security, evacuation of Renewable Energy Sources and exploring SAARC integration.

- C. 1. The NEP committee may co-opt any expert as may be considered necessary.
2. NEP committee may constitute separate sub-Committees on any aspect. The report of the Sub-Committee(s) shall be submitted to NEP Committee for consideration.

The first meeting of the Committee for the National Electricity Plan (NEP), 2022-32 was held on 6th August, 2020 under the chairmanship of Chairperson, CEA wherein, it was decided to constitute 10 nos. of Sub-Committees to look into different aspects of power sector and provides inputs to committee for NEP. Thereafter NEP Committee had met on 21.01.2022. The constitution and TOR of the Sub-Committees are given as:

**CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF 10 SUB COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED UNDER  
COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN, 2022-32**

**1. SUB-COMMITTEE- 1- DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT, ENERGY EFFICIENCY & CONSERVATION**

**CONSTITUTION:**

- Director General(BEE)- Chairman
- Chief Engineer( TPE&CC), CEA - Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from NTPC, EESL,PCRA,CII,IEEMA,ELCOMA
- Chief Engineer(DP&T), CEA
- Representative from Energy Intensive Industry
- Representative from Major DISCOM

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- Assess and review energy efficiency & conservation measures implemented and achievements till 2022.
- Major Plans for efficiency improvement during the period 2022-27 and 2027-32
- Assessment of reduction in energy requirement and peak load demand through demand side management (DSM) and energy efficiency.

**2. SUB-COMMITTEE 2: DEMAND PROJECTION**

**CONSTITUTION:**

- Member (Planning), CEA - Chairman
- Chief Engineer (PS& LF), CEA - Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from MNRE, NITI Aayog, BEE, GCIL,NTPC
- Chief Engineer( DP&T),CEA
- Representative from State Discoms
- Representative from Energy Intensive Industry

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- In coordination with the 20th EPS committee, demand assessment in terms of peak load and energy requirements for the period from 2022-2027 & 2027-2032.
- To assess captive demand including Solar roof top and its impact on Grid demand.
- To assess the impact of various Govt. schemes for ex. Kusum, Saubhagaya, National Electric mobility mission plan, etc on Grid demand.

**3. SUB-COMMITTEE 3: REVIEW OF GENERATION CAPACITY ADDITION (2017-22) AND GENERATION PLANNING**

**CONSTITUTION:**

- Member (Planning), CEA- Chairman
- Chief Engineer (IRP), CEA – Member Secretary
- 

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from MNRE,CTU,GCIL, NPCIL,BHEL ,Sterlite, L&T, TPPDL,
- Representative from Solar Energy Corporation of India

- Representative from National Institute for Wind Energy
- CEA- CE( RPM),CE(TPM),CE(TPRM),CE( HPM),CE(TPP&D),CE(HPI),CE(GM)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- To review generation capacity addition achievements vis-à-vis targets during 2017-22 including new & renewable energy and reasons for shortfalls if any.
- Assessment of generation capacity addition during 2022-27 and 2027-32 including renewable energy sources and its integration thereof.

**4. SUB-COMMITTEE 4- RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN POWER SECTOR**

**CONSTITUTION:**

- Director General, CPRI - Chairman
- Chief Engineer(R&D),CEA - Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from MNRE, National Institute for Solar Energy & National Institute for Wind Energy
- Representative from NETRA,NTPC
- Representative from IEEMA, IIT Kanpur, PGCIL, DST, BHEL
- CEA- CE(TETD), CE(HETD), CE(SETD)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- Review of existing R&D facilities & programmes in Power sector
- Recommendation regarding R&D activities to be taken up during 2022-27 & 2027-32,
- Issues relating to cyber security
- To assess the infrastructure requirement to promote R&D activities in Power Sector.
- To identify future technologies in power generation including waste (Municipality, hospital, Industrial etc.)

**5. SUB-COMMITTEE 5- FUEL REQUIREMENT**

**CONSTITUTION:**

- Member( Planning), CEA as Chairman
- Chief Engineer,(FM), CEA as Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from MOP&NG, MOC, NTPC, NPCIL, NLC, GAIL,CIL
- CEA- CE(IRP),CE(TPP&D)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- Identify and quantify the different types of fuels required to meet the electricity demand for the period 2022-27 and 2022-32
- To assess the availability of fuel source wise.

**6. SUB-COMMITTEE 6- FUND REQUIREMENT**

**CONSTITUTION:**

- Member, (E&C), CEA as chairman
- Chief Engineer( F&CA), CEA as Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from MOP, MNRE, NITI Aayog, NTPC,PGCIL ,NHPC, NPCIL, PFC, REC
- CEA-CE(TPP&D),CE(HPI),CE(PSP&A I)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- Review of financial issues related to power sector
- Identify the investment required to meet the capacity addition and associated transmission system and possible sources of fund etc.

**7. SUB-COMMITTEE 7: KEY INPUTS FOR POWER SECTOR****CONSTITUTION:**

- CMD, NTPC as Chairman
- Chief Engineer( TETD), CEA as Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representatives of MoP&NG, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Road Transport and Highway, Ministry of Shipping, MNRE, CPRI,PFC,BHEL, NHPC, Private Equipment Manufacturer, CII.  
CEA-CE(TPP&D),CE (PSP&A-I), CE(SETD), CE(TPRM)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- Identify the key inputs required for meeting the capacity addition requirements
- To assess infrastructural support required for Power capacity addition during 2022-27 & 2027-32.
- Land , water Requirement & its availability
- Transport( Railways, Roads, Waterways, pipeline, LNG terminals), Port facilities
- Construction & manufacturing capabilities specifically erection machinery and agencies including civil and BOP contractors. Steel, cement, aluminium & other materials required for construction work in power sector.
- Assessment of sourcing inputs for power Sector under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

**8. SUB-COMMITTEE 8- TRANSMISSION PLANNING****CONSTITUTION:**

- Member(PS), CEA as Chairman
- Chief Engineer ( PSP&A-I) as Member secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative of MNRE,PGCIL,GCIL,PFC,REC, State Transmission Utility, CTU Distribution Licensee
- CEA- CE(PSP&A-II),CE(PSPM),CE(SETD),RPCs

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE**

- Review of achievement of targets for the period of 2017-22 for transmission and reasons of shortfall if any.
- Development of integrated transmission plan for the period from 2022-27 and perspective plan for 2027-32.
- Technology development in transmission

**9. SUB-COMMITTEE 9- HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENT**



**CONSTITUTION:**

- Member( E&C), as Chairman
- Chief Engineer(HRD),CEA as Member Secretary

**MEMBERS:**

- Representatives of MNRE,PGCIL,NTPC,NHPC, GCIL , two State GENCOs
- Representative from NPTI, PSTI
- Representative from National Skill Development Corporation

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- Assess the human resource requirement in power sector for the period 2022-27 and 2027-32.
- Human Resource Development Plans including training need assessment and infrastructure required.

**10. SUB-COMMITTEE-10: REQUIREMENT OF FLEXIBLE RESOURCES FOR GRID STABILITY****CONSTITUTION:**

- Member (Planning), CEA as Chairman
- Chief Engineer (PSP&A -II) as Member Secretary of the Sub-committee.

**MEMBERS:**

- Representative from MNRE, NITI AAYOG, CTU, POWERGRID, NHPC, NTPC,NPCIL, GCIL,PFC
- CEA- Chief Engineer (IRP), Chief Engineer (TETD), Chief Engineer (PSP&A I), Chief Engineer (R&D), Chief Engineer(HETD), Chief Engineer(HP&I), Chief Engineer (TPRM)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SUB-COMMITTEE:**

- To assess the requirement of flexible resources for grid stability.
- To identify various flexible resources available for grid operation including energy storage options for better operational characteristics, better utilization of Renewable energy, etc.
- Development of future roadmap for integration of energy storage system for better Operational characteristics, better utilization of Renewable energy, etc.
- To formulate roadmap for maximum utilization of renewable energy by flexible operation of conventional generating units keeping in consideration Grid stability, Security, reliability and cost constraints.

In view of the stipulations of the Act as mentioned above, exercise for preparation of the NEP was undertaken by CEA. This Plan is outcome of the inputs provided by various Sub Committees of the NEP. The Draft NEP was published on the CEA and MoP website for views/suggestions/objections from the stakeholders and general public. A summary of relevant comments received from various stakeholders, along with the action taken thereof, is given in Table I below.

**Summary of Comments received on Draft Report of  
National Electricity Plan (Generation)  
Table I**

S.NO.	SUMMARY OF THE COMMENTS	ACTION TAKEN/REMARKS	MODIFICATION IN NEP
<b>1</b>	<b>G. SIVARAMAKRISHNAN</b>		
1.1	R&D support for development of a user level DC electricity network.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
1.2	Introduction and Promotion of DC equipment at consumer level.		
1.3	Regulatory framework to partial migration of DC level sub transmission and consumption.		
1.4	Medium Voltage / Low Voltage DC network shall be established on technology		
<b>2</b>	<b>International Solar Alliance</b>		
2.1	Revise the capital cost assumptions (Table I in Annexure 8.1) to use industry-standard estimates for future capital cost of renewables	The capital cost assumptions have been considered based on the discussion with the developer.	No
2.2	The appeared cap of Solar at 333.4GW and Wind at 134.2GW should be replaced with economically optimized amount.(including BESS)	The least cost optimal generation mix obtained from the study are with constraints which reflects the feasible and practical limits.	No
2.3	Publish the assumed wind PLF for future plants and ensure higher PLF for 140m turbines	The overall PLF of wind turbines has been mentioned in Annexure 5.1	No
2.4	Publish the assumed variable coal cost per kWh, heat rates for new and existing plants to arrive at least cost power resource plan.	Included in Final NEP	Yes
2.5	It is unclear if the plan includes higher cost generation resources because of assumptions around capital costs, imposed constraints or variable costs.	All types of generation resources & storages are considered for the study and selected based on cost optimization for the entire power system, including capital costs, variable costs, efficiencies, lifetimes, etc.	No
<b>3</b>	<b>HERC</b>		
3.1	Battery Storage should be there in capacity addition plan of 2022-27 to meet peak demand during 2022-27.	All types of generation resource & storage are considered for the study period. Battery addition only starts occurring when optimal and required in the system.	No
3.2	Address the GRID security issue due to high capacity addition of RE during 2022-27 and 2027-32.	NEP Volume II Transmission covers the same.	No
3.3	Capacity addition remains top of energy ambition proper utilization of existing resources (including TPP, gas and renewables) needs to adequately addressed.	Utilization of existing capacity depends on plant availability, fuel availability and cost economics. Further, Renewables generation plants are must run.	No
3.4	Plan should include specific funding availability for funds from	Not in the Purview of NEP. Fund requirements are addressed in Chapter 8 of NEP.	No

	multilateral agencies as well as from markets (GREEN BONDS)		
3.5	Plan to discuss de-carbonization, carbon funding, shortage of coal and APM gas and mechanism to address the shortages	Have been covered adequately in the plan	No
4.	<b>S.K. Soonee</b>		
4.1	Annexure 6.1-The decimal places may be rounded off unless there is justification	Necessary corrections have been incorporated in final NEP	Yes
4.2	While 1200 kV is an engineering achievement, and India is proud of it, however for all practical purposes 1200 kV is neither economical nor conducive to operation and many other obvious reasons. Hence recommending developing manufacturing capability may be unwarranted and may misguide the industry.	The technology may be explored for gaining experience.	No
5	<b>RMI India</b>		
5.1	The NEP should either clarify the rationale for considering the 5-hour BESS duration (if there are solid reasons for such system configuration) or revise the duration to 4 hours for the 2031-32 BESS capacity estimates.	Final NEP has considered 1MW/1MWh/2MWh/4MWh/6MWh battery size for the studies.	Yes
5.2	Consider cost decline scenarios for BESS	Already covered.	No
5.3	Value stacking of BESS: for making BESS cost –effective to be included.	There can be many applications of BESS which will make it cost effective and can be considered on case to case basis therefore not included in NEP.	No
5.4	Green hydrogen production in the near term will demand firm renewable power, which will most likely increase demand for the pump storage projects (PSP). This will likely impact the net storage demand from BESS for balancing the grid.	Green hydrogen production is at the nascent stage and will be considered when commercially available. Power demand from green hydrogen production is included as per the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS expectations.	No
5.5	The role of green hydrogen for long-term electricity storage also needs to be investigated.	Green hydrogen production is at the nascent stage and will be considered when commercially available	No
5.6	State discoms could set up dedicated IRP under the state power/energy departments or discoms wherever appropriate to meet RA guidelines requirement.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
5.7	NEP could recommend focusing on specialized training for BESS, Power Markets, and Power System Flexibility as they are the new topics undergoing significant transformation	Included in the Final NEP	Yes
5.8	Additional training could include capacity building for advanced		Yes

	demand and supply forecasting techniques		
5.9	Avenue for cross state / Discom learning must be created through appropriate platforms and workshops, and a systemic way for knowledge transfer must be envisioned.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
5.10	Forecasted energy demand is critical to the NEP and capacity expansion planning. For future NEP releases, it would be desirable to have fully vetted EPS demand projections established and aligned with the NEP planning	Final NEP is based on the final 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	Yes
5.11	There is a scope to further precise changes to the hourly load profiles that would occur with new loads like the increased cooling and electric vehicles demand.	Final NEP is based on the latest hourly load profile.	Yes
5.12	Ensure that the NDC targets included in the NEP align with those approved by the Union Cabinet in August 2022.	NEP is aligned with the latest NDC targets.	No
5.13	Full transparency and assessment of the power sector's impact on the environment and human health must include disclosure of the full lifecycle. CEA's acknowledgment of these impacts could be broadened to encompass up and downstream emissions and the effects on land use from activities such as fuel extraction.	These are relevant considerations, but were not possible to include in the NEP.	No
5.14	Ensure that Grid Emission Factors align with reported factors in the CO2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector v17.0 (CO2 Database).	Updated according to CO2 baseline database	Yes
5.15	Clarify whether emissions (both actual and projected) are limited to carbon or carbon equivalents.	Emissions cover only CO2-emissions.	No
5.16	The NEP does not mention the Market-Based Economic Dispatch (MBED) approach to enable power system flexibility across the country. This should be included as a crucial pathway to advance power system flexibility.	The NEP applies an optimization methodology that shares resources across geography as relevant. Market dispatch is therefore indirectly represented in the modelling approach.	No
6.	<b>CESC Limited</b>		
6.1	Compliance to install FGD should be considered only on case-to-case basis. Adequate monetary support from Government would be necessary to limit the impact on end consumers.	Not in purview of NEP	No

6.2	Government support should also be provided / extended to private players at par with the government entities for projects expected to be commissioned during 2022-32.	The NEP does not distinguish between ownership of projects.	No
6.3	Establish an independent coal regulator	Not in purview of NEP	No
6.4	Policy documents may be formulated to provide access to railway sidings near to coal mines to generating companies, irrespective of their nature of ownership.	Not in purview of NEP	No
6.5	Artificial categorization of hydro-power projects as renewable and non-renewable considering the date of commercial operation of the projects or project capacity appears arbitrary and without any technical basis.	All Hydro projects have been declared as renewable energy source.	No
6.6	Acknowledging Cogeneration from Waste Heat Recovery System as Renewable Source of Energy	Not in purview of NEP	No
6.7	Private participation should be encouraged to increase the nuclear power capacity in the Country.	The NEP does not distinguish between ownership of projects.	No
6.8	Caution must be exercised prior to moving towards market-based approach in power sector with prior detailed studies.	Not in purview of NEP	No
6.9	All new / emerging technologies e.g., Battery Energy Storage, Hydrogen, Blockchain, AI, ML, AR, Big Data Analytics should be encouraged in the sector to make the power system robust and resilient and provide quality power to the consumers.	New Technologies like Battery Energy Storage System has been considered at the supply side while the electrical energy requirement due to green hydrogen production has been considered while projecting the electricity demand.	No
6.10	National level planning should be done to have access to rare earth minerals like Ni,Co,Li etc for RE and storage systems.	Not in purview of NEP	No
<b>7.</b>	<b>Aditya Lolla (Senior Electricity Policy Analyst-Asia)</b>		
7.1	It appears that the draft NEP projections are not completely aligned with India's previous 2030 targets of 450 GW renewable energy (excluding large hydro) and 500 GW of non-fossil capacity.	NEP projections are aligned with the NDC targets	No
7.2	It is unclear from the draft Plan how peak demand growth was modelled by the Electric Power Survey (EPS) sub-committee.	The details are covered in the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS report.	No
7.3	Due to uncertainty in electricity demand growth, different scenarios could be considered.	Scenario considering increase in demand included in the Chapter 5.	Yes

8.	<b>HPGCL</b>		
8.1	The NEP should focus how the ISTS charges burden can be reduced, which in turn helps to reduce the APPC for the States.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
8.2	The Power Generation capacity on national basis through competitive bidding shall be allocated to State's on seasonal or monthly basis by keeping in view of demand supply requirements.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
8.3	The VGF should be extended to State Gencos for creating RE generation through canal top solar to make the rural grids totally on RE generations	Not in the purview of NEP	No
8.4	The requirement of in-house generation within the State considering grid safety and other national security aspects may also be envisaged.	The generation Expansion Planning studies have been carried out on regional basis and does not optimize intrastate generation and demands.	No
8.5	How the islanding can be created for meeting exigencies also needs to be seen.	Not in the purview of NEP volume I (Generation)	No
9.	<b>CSEP</b>		
9.1	Need to explain the interpretation of 'conservative scenario'. Whether it is conservative on demand side or supply side.	Explanation added in Chapter 5 of NEP	Yes
9.2	Scenario could consider challenges in installing RE due to difficulties in land acquisition, used PV panel disposal, and resistance from affected communities. Another scenario could consider a drastically changed climate with higher temperatures, droughts that affect hydro generation, etc. Another one could be based on issues with global supply chains (including supply of critical minerals) and higher costs, both for material and for finance. High GDP itself leads to multiple shifts in chosen or possible variables, with not just higher demand growth but disproportionately higher peak requirements from more AC penetration	Scenario analysis has been carried out to capture the same. Annual installation restrictions are a result of the mentioned considerations.	Yes
9.3	Uncertainty in prices (both capital costs and fuel costs) does not seem to have been taken into consideration further the impact on capacity addition if supply side (e.g., RE) targets aren't met in full.	The conservative scenario in chapter 5 captures this.	No
9.4	How are the projections made for interim years as NEP shows projected values for FY22, FY27,	The demand projections for interim years are detailed in 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS report and implemented in the NEP..	No

	and FY32? If annual interim volatility will there be sufficient firm capacity.		
9.5	It is not clear what planning horizon was used by CEA. If it was ten years, that may be too short because the new assets (PV plants, coal plants, etc.) have a much longer life, at least 25 years.	The life of generation assets has been taken care while formulating NEP. The scope of NEP is to model the next 10 years for power sector planning purposes.	Yes
9.6	The use of a single set of profiles for solar and wind generation without any stochasticity could lead to significant errors in the planning exercise. In this context, probabilistic analysis becomes very important.	Probabilistic analysis has been carried out for generation purposes.	Yes
9.7	The list of under construction and retirement plants should be made by model because of economics in place of giving it up front.	The under construction and retirement already planned are taken as an input for the study as these cannot be altered in reality.	No
9.8	Why no additional nuclear plant was considered as investment options?(Section 5.6.9)	Final NEP considers in-principle approved Nuclear projects as investment options.	No
9.9	Table 7.4 shows no losses in generation due to shortfall of coal (fuel) in the last two years (2020-21 & 2021-22). If this is the case, then how we witnessed 2 crises in last 2 years?	There is no generation loss due to coal shortage.	No
9.10	A transparent analysis should be made for where future coal will come from, including private sector allocations.  The imported coal requirement as 40MT seems less than actual value.	The comment has been forwarded to the concerned wing for consideration.  40 MT is only for the coal-based power plants dedicated for imported coal. Additional coal may be necessary for other plants as well as per fuel requirements. .	No
9.11	How is storage to be thought of? Is it a supply or a demand? Should it be using any and every power source, or will it need additional or dedicated supply, esp. RE supply? This has not been made transparent.	The details can be obtained from the Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage Systems as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services as issued by MoP. In NEP there is a net loss from storage technologies, which is considered as part of the generation optimization.	No
9.12	What is the rationale for choosing a 5-hour battery? Was the battery used as a unified “supply option” or were its capacity and energy aspects decoupled in the analysis?	Battery storage has been optimized as per the requirement.	No
9.13	Does representative days based seasonality modelling would miss any volatility within a year or future years.	The 8760 hourly dispatch model has been run to see the same.	No
10.	<b>Climate Risk Horizons</b>		



10.1	Inflation in coal power plant capex not considered for generation planning	All the cost in the generation expansion planning studies are given in real terms, excluding inflation.	No
10.2	Inflation in fuel price and Operation and Maintenance Expense.	Coal cost escalation in real terms of 1% has been considered and does not consider inflation.	No
10.3	Cost of flexible operation: With increasing share of renewables especially solar, coal plants will be required to operate flexibly with more start/stops and frequent ramping requirements.	Start-up cost and penalty for Heat rate degradation have been modelled to arrive at least cost option.	No
10.4	Complying with air pollution norms will entail capital expenditure on Pollution Control Technologies (PCTs) which will add to the fixed cost of generation. Additionally, variable costs will also be impacted due lower efficiency, reagent cost and increased O&M.	Increase in cost due to installation and operation of FGD has been factored in.	No
10.5	The draft NEP assumes 7,682 MW of coal addition by 2026-27. Generation planning assumes 4 years of construction time for new coal plants, whereas it almost always takes longer for coal plants to commence operation. This unrealistic assumption could then lock the economy into more expensive electricity for decades to come.	Four years of construction time for new coal based plants are considered based on inputs from developers.	No
11	<b>NTPC</b>		
11.1	What is the desired value of WSCR to ensure stability at different nodes? How can we comply with the same at different nodes?	Beyond the purview of NEP	No
11.2	Inertia mapping of different renewable-rich areas		No
11.3	Technical performance comparison of Synchronous Condenser with other alternate technologies?		No
11.4	How the space requirement and cost is compared among technologies?	Capital cost includes cost of technology equipment's and associated land requirement, construction cost etc.	No
11.5	Can existing plants scheduled to be retired, be retrofitted as Synchronous Condenser or other equipment be used for Synchronous Condenser	Not in the purview of NEP	No
12	<b>Yamuna Jiye Abhiyaan</b>		
12.1	The NEP fails to consider the environmental, social and economic costs. The unrestrained growth in electricity demand will lead to over consumption of	While projecting electricity demand, energy efficiency measures and demand side management have been considered. Economic costs are considered as part of the overall optimization methodology.	No



	natural resources (iron, rare earth materials).		
12.2	Supply side options – indifference towards Climate Change and total costs to the society. Multiple negative aspects of PSP technology and better alternatives available to our society must be diligently considered in the context of costs & benefits to the society of various options.	All the available technological options have been considered to arrive at the generation capacity mix including the renewable energy sources. NEP does not include all possible externalities to society as this is beyond the scope.	No
12.3	Large number of additional coal mines are being opened, and many PSPs and hydel power projects are being planned/ implemented even within the core areas of the legally protected Wildlife Sanctuaries, and in the thick tropical reserve forests of huge ecological value.	Environment clearances are obtained before the development of any power project.	No
12.4	It should also be emphasized that this consideration of least cost should be diligently done w.r.t the entire society, including the costs/ economic values associated with flora, fauna and general environment.	NEP does not include all possible externalities to society as this is beyond the scope.	No
12.5	If our energy sector planning and implementation continues to ignore the massive implications of import dependence, despite the availability of suitable domestic alternatives, the lofty slogans on ATMA NIRBHARATA will remain on paper only	Atma NirbharBharat has been promoted, implemented and monitored.	No
12.6	As per Lazard’s Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis, the levelized cost of solar, wind and energy storage facilities can be competitive or even better than new coal and nuclear. In this context, it is deplorable that there is no explanation as to why the authorities have preferred to add massive capacities of coal and nuclear in the planning period, instead of solar and wind power capacities.	This is explained in Chapter 5. The NEP optimizes based on entire power system optimization, whereas Levelized Cost of Energy methodology only considers generation costs per unit. These two methodologies differ and are not always aligned.	No
12.7	The massive concerns (economics as well as energy security issues) associated with the import of fossil fuels in the case of coal and natural gas power technologies; fuel and technology in the case of nuclear reactors; and of rare earth minerals for RE sources and energy storage batteries, must be of critical consideration in the overall energy policy of the country; but rarely, the associated issues have been	The same has been taken care of in NEP	No

	objectively deliberated on in our country. The draft of the plan document is seen as no exception in this regard.		
12.8	Despite such tall claims, it is vastly deplorable that the draft plan has focused on a massive increase in the installed capacity of fossil fuel based and nuclear power technologies. Even more deplorable is the fact that there is no policy/ plan document to explain the rationale of such incongruence of what is being stated and what is being practiced.	Covered in Chapter 5.	No
12.9	The distributed kind of RE sources such as rooftop SPV systems, small/medium size wind turbines, community based bioenergy units can be lot more relevant and attractive as compare to large size RE sources(solar/wind power parks).	The same is being implemented by MNRE.	No
12.10	Keeping in an objective view the number of vexatious issues of the centrally controlled and fossil fuel based integrated electricity grid system, the future electric power system can be expected to be a federation of a large number of micro-grids/ smart grids powered by RES and enabled by suitable ICT and protection technologies	To meet the massive quantum of electricity requirement this seems to be distant future as of now.	No
12.11	A comprehensive analysis of the power sector during the last 75 years to highlight the challenges faced so far: technical, environmental, social, economic, logistics, natural resource mobilisation/ constraints	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
12.12	Practical lessons learnt from this experience, from the overall welfare perspective of the growing aspirations of our increasing population, should be in focus for our future plans	The same has been considered while formulating NEP.	Yes
12.13	A diligent consideration of how the escalating threats from Climate Change for our people are likely to impact such projections, and the possible course corrections.	The projected generation capacity mix will support sustainable development.	No
12.14	A well-considered and careful projection of these issues for the future, say for 2027-32, 2037-42 etc.; and the credible projection of peak and annual energy demand assuming that much of the energy efficiency measures and demand	NEP is reviewed periodically every five years. 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS includes demand projections for the suggested periods.	Yes

	side management measures will be implemented.		
12.15	Various technological developments and practical experiences from around the world in recent years which may have true relevance to India, and how to adapt them to Indian conditions.	The generation technological options has been adopted considering the Indian power sector.	Yes
12.16	A diligent consideration of various costs & benefits (direct as well as indirect) to the society from each of the technological options which have been deployed so far.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
12.17	Will the limitations of natural resources in the country allow unrestrained demand growth at the prevailing CAGR rate? If not, how much of such demand can be met sustainably and at the lowest overall cost to the society? What are all the techno-economically feasible measures to objectively contain such demand growth?	The demand projection used for formulating NEP is as per the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	Yes
12.18	What are the various costs & benefits (direct as well as indirect) to the society from each of the technological options which can be deployed in the plan period?	This is a separate study and beyond the scope of NEP.	No
12.19	In each of such cases, are the total economic value of benefits unambiguously more than the total economic value of costs; and whether the same can be proved beyond reasonable doubts?		
12.20	Whether such societal level costs are inevitable and acceptable to the project affected communities? If costs are high, why can we not consider other options?	The same has been considered while formulating NEP. Impacts on different individual communities were impossible to assess in the NEP.	No
12.21	Will the technological options chosen be sustainable and of least cost at the societal level among various credible options available to our people?	The NEP tries to fulfill the same.	Yes
12.22	Will such options comply in letter and spirit with various associated laws of the Parliament as well as local applicable laws/regulations?		
12.23	Are such options consistent with the global/national needs w.r.t the escalating threats associated with Climate Change?		
12.24	Even with the scenario of 100% renewable energy sources in the country, can the unrestrained demand growth be sustainably met?	The most cost-efficient technologies for the power system are included in the NEP.	No
12.25	Can large size RE sources, such as solar and wind power parks, lead		

	us to the lowest societal level costs; can we afford all the associated costs of natural resources such as forest and agricultural land diversion?		
12.26	Since the small size RE sources such as roof top solar PV systems, medium and small size wind turbines, community-based bioenergy units are of very low social and environmental costs, should they be not deployed widely?	The same is being implemented by MNRE.	No
13	<b>Danish Energy Agency(DEA)</b>		
13.1	Difficult to read Exhibit 3.1 & 13.6	Necessary corrections have been incorporated in final NEP.	Yes
13.2	Decision arrival process in NEP is not clear. Which restrictions have been applied in the capacity expansion model in general and how these have affected the model results (for restrictions of RE installments)	The same has been explained in chapter 5.	No
13.3	Why is only utility on-grid power demand and capacity mapped and planned for? In future scenarios, the off-grid demand could be connected to the grid and affect the power system planning	Captive load shift to grid already taken care by 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	Yes
13.4	Does fuel choices in NEP are based on economy, energy security and environmental consideration as CO2 emission are increasing till 2031-32?	All the aspects mentioned are taken care while formulating NEP.	No
13.5	It is unclear why the electricity demand growth will be higher in the next decade compared to the previous decade	The details regarding electricity demand projections are mentioned in 20 <sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey Report.	Yes
13.6	NEP has no chapters describing the transmission system despite stating that transmission systems and development of the national grid should be analyzed	Details of transmission system will be available in the National Electricity Plan Vol II–Transmission	No
13.7	It is unclear how the spinning reserve requirement of 5% has been determined	5% spinning reserve is as per the National Electricity Policy 2005.	No
13.8	What is acceptable value of as average minutes without power supply for the consumer and how it is planned?	Mentioned in Chapter 5.	No
13.9	Status of co-firing of biomass in thermal plants.	The same is available on CEA Website	No
13.10	The conclusion mentions that the projections include impact of solar rooftop, green hydrogen, EVs and energy efficiency. But there is no mention of values and its implementation	The details regarding electricity demand projections are mentioned in 20 <sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey Report.	Yes
13.11	What is a clean coal technology?	Mentioned in Chapter 5	No

13.12	How is the solar potential divided between different types? Large-scale utility, rooftop, CSP, floating solar, etc.	The solar potential considered is as per MNRE inputs. Reassessment of the potential is underway with recent technologies like CSP, floating solar, etc.	No
13.13	What is estimated offshore wind potential in India?	Mentioned in Chapter 6	No
13.14	How has sustainable development been ensured in the NEP capacity addition?	Details are given in chapter 5,6 & 10.	No
13.15	How NEP manage to achieve the regulation targets and objectives of all policies of GoI.	National Electricity Plan has been finalized to achieve the policies of GoI.	Yes
13.16	How power quality is defined in the context of the NEP	Maintaining stable voltage and frequency.	No
13.17	What are the constraints for gas and biomass?	Details mentioned in Chapter 5 of National Electricity plan Generation Vol I	No
13.18	Describes tools (PLEXOS and ORDENA ) used in the NEP, but not how these were used.	Investment optimization also considers the contribution of all resources during peak demand hours.	Yes
13.19	Why peaking availability is chosen as an important parameter for meeting projected demand. What is the value of peaking availability?		
13.20	How and by who were the values of 0.2% LOLP and 0.05% ENS decided?		
13.21	Has all solar rooftop generation been included or how much is assumed to be on-grid?And why is solar rooftop included while captive demands are not?	Details are given in 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS report.  To capture the variability and uncertainty associated with solar roof top the same has been included.	Yes
13.22	It is written that the three years 2015-16 to 2017-18 are more representative of historical trends. But these years can be warmer or colder than average which might give abnormal load profiles?	The latest demand profile has been considered in the final National Electricity Plan.	Yes
13.23	How are expected changes for future load profiles included in the report? Like Green Hydrogen, EV, higher cooling demand.	The change in load shape due to emerging technologies are uncertain therefore not considered.	No
13.24	Is it possible to describe why time blocks have been created for peak days and non-peak days? Why was this felt to be necessary? How many peak days are there and is it on a national or regional level?	To capture the peak and off peak requirement of the system.	No
13.25	Why are no coal and gas retirements included for the years 2027-32?	The planned retirements have been considered.	Yes
13.26	Why supercritical plants were considered as investment options not ultra-supercritical plants?	The same has been considered in final NEP	Yes
13.27	How was it decided to use 5-hours storage for Battery candidates?	Battery storage has been optimized as per the requirement.	No
13.28	Why are custom duties for batteries considered when duties	The cost of imported generation technologies are with custom duties.	No

	for other technologies are not included, e.g. for PV technologies?		
13.29	How has planned transmission capacity expansion been included for the period beyond 2021-22?	The details are in National Electricity Plan Transmission Vol II.	No
13.30	What fuel restrictions are considered	Details mentioned in Chapter 5 of National Electricity plan Generation Vol I	No
13.31	What are implementation restrictions considered in the study given that solar installations are skewed region wise for 2022-27?	The region wise solar implementation is based on the Solar potential.	No
13.32	What duties are currently set for import of PV systems?	The details are available in Central Board of Excise & Custom, Ministry of Finance Website.	No
13.32	Is it possible to specify installed capacity of coal and Lignite separately for 2026-27?	The Lignite based capacity is considered same as March 2022.	No
13.33	It would be interesting to specify type of new coal plant added between 2022-27 i.e. subcritical, supercritical and ultra-supercritical	Most of the coal based capacity added during 2022-27 is supercritical, the same can be seen from the list of under construction projects.	No
13.34	The label of “Hydro” is missing on Exhibit 5.3.	The same has been incorporated in Final NEP	Yes
13.35	Scenarios mentioned in the Chapter 5 are actually sensitivity analysis.	It’s the nomenclature. The objective is to assess the impact of variation in inputs on the capacity mix.	No
13.36	What would happen in a situation where future demands are lower than current projections and how can it be avoided that overcapacity will be planned? In addition, it is unclear how the 5% increase in peak and electricity demand was arrived at.	Resource Adequacy Plan is to be prepared in future and the same is proposed to be revised annually to adjust to demand & capacity.	No
13.37	What would happen if some of the planned nuclear plants are cancelled due to the current or future protests and issues surrounding some of these in India. [ in respect of delayed Nuclear]	Conservative scenario has been considered in chapter 5.	No
13.38	On what historical trend, nuclear capacity addition was delayed by some years.	It is based on the past trends.	No
13.39	Can it be explained why the capacity of coal only increases by 2 GW in 2026-27 when the total capacity is 69 GW lower? Are the CUF of all technologies increasing significantly? [conservative scenario]	The peak is met by increase in coal and BESS capacity. The PLF of coal based capacity increases to meet the electrical energy requirement.	No
13.40	In the situation with higher demands, the installation of wind, solar and biomass does not increase. Is this because some restrictions on instalments have been applied and if so, what are	To reflect the feasible and practical limits of various constraints has been modelled that some are mentioned explicitly while other may be inferred from the results.	No

	these values?[5% increase in peak and energy demand]		
13.41	How the adequacy assessment of capacity mix is performed and which studies are performed as part of this process? [ Exhibit 5.6]	Mentioned in Chapter 5 of NEP Generation Vol I	No
13.42	How much is the curtailment for the different future years?		
13.43	What are expectations in terms of costs, i.e. power prices, total system costs and the costs to the consumer?	The total system cost and cost to consumers depends on many factors and therefore outside the purview of NEP.	No
13.44	What is the source of LOLP and ENS planning norms that is accepted globally?	The details are mentioned in Chapter 5.	No
13.45	What is expected technology development towards 2031-32 for solar and wind power?	The details are mentioned in Chapter 6.	No
13.46	What is the source of the transmission line costs?	Based on the discussion with developers.	No
13.47	What are the sources of CUF values of solar and wind power?	Based on the past data and discussion with developers.	No
13.48	Amortization is a financial parameter typically used for accounting purposes and might be different from a technology's physical expected lifetime [ Annexure 5.1]	For modelling purpose the values for both are considered the same.	No
13.49	The solar cost reductions going from 4.5 cr in 2021-22 to 4.1 cr in 2029-30 are more conservative than other studies expect and the historic trends. What is the source of these values?	Based on the discussion with developers.	No
13.50	The solar potentials for India are estimated by taking a proportion of the waste land area of the country. Why 3% of the waste land area to be covered by Solar PV modules is considered to arrive at country 'solar potential? And what about solar potentials in areas not located on waste land, e.g. rooftops or fields?	The solar potential considered is as per MNRE.	No
13.51	To estimate the standard costs for technologies in the future a value of 2.65% escalation per annum has been selected. How was this value derived at? Is this aligned with the cost estimations used in Chapter 5 for capacity additions?	Explained in chapter 8	No
13.52	Update the description of the NDC to the latest version	Final NEP considers the latest NDC targets.	Yes
13.53	The latest projects for battery costs from Bloomberg indicate a slowing of cost reductions and that battery costs actually might increase slightly over the next few	High Battery cost scenario has been considered in Final NEP.	Yes



	years due to rising costs of materials, etc.		
14	<b>Prayas (Energy Group)(PEG)</b>		
14.1	Need to revise draft NEP based on 20th EPS projections and finalize based on public consultation	The Final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS projection	Yes
14.2	Open-source tools with public documentation on model formulation, along with the methods and algorithms utilised are preferred over black box models. The input data used and the assumptions made for all the scenarios involved should be clearly elaborated and made available to the public	All the inputs data used for planning studies are available in public domain. All the assumptions are given in NEP Generation Vol I.	No
14.3	Scenario with Variations in cost of technology, differing changes in demand, and variations in deployment of capacity.	Variations in deployment of capacity , demand and cost of battery technology has been carried out.	Yes
14.4	NEP study does not include the impact of captive and open access capacity on demand projection	Final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS Demand projection.	Yes
14.5	Impact of PM-KUSUM and other state level schemes resulting in increased solarisation of agriculture, penetration of electric vehicles, push for uptake of green hydrogen, changing cooling demand, encouragement of induction-based cooking, behind-the-meter rooftop generation, and other such factors etc.	Final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS Demand projection.	Yes
14.6	Figures for projected energy savings in the major highlights section and Table 3.3 are not matching.	Necessary corrections have been incorporated.	Yes
14.7	It is not clear if the cost assumptions used in the modelling exercise (Annexure 5.1) are in real terms or in nominal terms.	It is in real terms.	No
14.8	Constant CUF is assumed for solar and wind though CUF have been steadily going up. In particular, wind CUF assumed seems quite low.	The assumption is based on the data collected from states and developers. Further, it is regional average for the country.	No
14.9	Fund requirement for capital cost are not matching in Annexure 5.1 and Annexure 8.1.	The cost considered in chapter 5 is aligned with chapter 8(Fund Requirement).	No
14.10	What are assumptions behind solar and wind capex escalation are not clear and inconsistent with observed trends.(Annexure 8.1)	The cost in chapter 8 is in nominal terms. Cost escalations are based on solar and wind developer inputs.	No
14.11	The trend of rising SCC (Specific Coal Consumption) is puzzling from FY22 to FY32, since newer plants would be more efficient.	The specific coal consumption depends on many factors like GCV of coal, low load operation of coal plants, PLF etc.	No
14.12	Discrepancy in coal requirement calculation in Table 7.8. Using	No discrepancy.	No



	the given method, the coal requirement comes to 766.7 MT and 881.7 MT for FY27 and FY32 respectively.		
14.13	Chapter 10, the weighted average CO2 emission rate from grid-connected stations is given without considering renewables	Generation from RE sources has been considered while calculating the weighted average CO2 emission rate.	No
14.14	The slippage and commission of conventional capacity in FY17 to FY22 is tracked, the same is not carried out for RE capacity	The same has been included in Chapter 2.	Yes
14.15	The peaking availability, auxiliary power consumption, heat rate for several types of generating units, as considered in the expansion planning studies are not mentioned in Annexure 5.1.	Included in NEP	Yes
14.16	Reasons for delay of individual hydro and coal projects are not elaborated in Annexure 2.4.	Reason for delay of individual Coal and Hydro Plants are already available in Public domain.	No
14.17	It is unclear whether the section 10.5 deals with the CO2 equivalent of all GHG or emissions of CO2 alone.	It is CO2 emissions alone.	No
14.18	In Section 10.5, it is stated that “The CO2 emission from gas based power stations is almost half of that is generated by coal based power stations”. This is not correct and what was perhaps meant was that the CO2 emission factor of gas-based stations is half of coal	Necessary correction done.	Yes.
14.19	The draft NEP need to consider below developments.  (i)The 2022 amendment to thermal power plant emission norms  (ii) Development of mandatory carbon market by BEE(in progress)	This is taken care in final NEP  Not in the purview of NEP	Yes
15	<b>KPCL</b>		
15.1	The mentioned order dated 29.01.2021 for RPO trajectory has been superseded by the latest order of MoP on RPOs dated 22.07.2022. The same need to be updated	Included in Final NEP	Yes
15.2	Since installed capacity from large hydro is included under RES with effect from 2019 onwards, it is requested to extend all the benefits prevailing to RES in respect of carbon finance and REC trading to existing hydro plants, which were	Not in the purview of NEP	No

	<p>commissioned before the order also.</p> <p>To promote hydro power sector, KPCL requests for Budgetary support for carrying out R &amp; M works for existing hydro stations to avoid increase in levellized tariff after R&amp;M work.</p>		
15.3	<p>FGD is under implementation at RTPS &amp; YTPS as per CEA guidelines and new environmental laws. Hence, necessary action to remove RTPS from the list of projects for retirement may be initiated</p>	Retirement list has been revised	Yes
15.4	<p>Formulate policy to support R&amp;D/implementation, funding mechanism, financing mechanism for modification in gas plants for using Hydrogen as fuel along with natural gas (30% Hydrogen and 70% Natural Gas)</p>	Not in the purview of NEP, can be taken up separately.	No
15.5	<p>Policy should envisage providing grants for implementation of the pumped storage schemes in state sector to reduce the tariff and make it feasible for implementation.</p> <p>MoP has already made policy for funding PSPs through VGF. Increase in the VGF to 30% from 20% is proposed for consideration.</p>	Not in the purview of NEP	No
15.6	<p>DPR for implementation of 2000 MW pumped storage at Sharavathy basin has been prepared in consultation with M/s WAPCOS and is to be submitted to GoK. Hence, the same could be considered under planned capacity addition in FY 2027-32.[ <b>Table 5.4</b>]</p>	Considered in Final NEP	Yes
15.7	<p>To fulfil the requirement of capacity addition of 11060 MW of PSP[2027-32] in Southern region, a single window agency may be formed to simplifying the process and for obtaining fast track clearance for the project from the various statutory bodies [ Table 5.9b]</p>	Not in the purview of NEP	No
15.8	<p>Policies supporting R&amp;M of existing old coal plants needs to be formulated in view of importance of coal plants as base load plant.</p>	The same is being prepared separately by CEA	No
16.	<b>NIAS</b>		
16.1	<p>Adopt moderate growth projections in the draft 20th EPS</p>	The Final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS demand projection.	Yes

	report for generation & transmission planning.		
16.2	Tariff hike for consumers due to the costs of balancing power and grid integration when the share of solar in the total electrical energy in the grid (other than in the agriculture feeder) increases disproportionately.	Solar is one of the cheapest sources of power generation and environmentally friendly. Solar generation can be complemented with storage options which are competitive with conventional generation and provides reliable energy supply. Consumer tariffs are not part of the NEP, but treated by other entities.	No
16.3	It may be prudent for the CEA to prune down the projections for Battery Energy Storage (BES) in Table 5.10a and 5.10b in view of IEA projections of increasing cost.	Scenario with increase battery cost has been considered in Final NEP.	Yes
16.4	The capital investments assumed for additions in coal-based capacity (Rs.8.34 Cr. Per MW) can be made more realistic by looking at below points.	Cost projection has been considered as per the data furnished by developers.	No
16.5	TPP should be located far away from critically polluted high populated density areas and will not require FGDs.	The emission standards notified by MOEF has to be adhered by all the thermal power stations irrespective of location.	No
16.6	Emphasis of coal washing before transportation to TPP by at the coal mine.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
16.7	MoP/CEA may make road map to address the effective use of retired TPP sites clean sources of electricity generation by small and modular Reactor and mandating the use of AUSC/IGCC technology.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
17	<b>JM Financial Limited</b>		
17.1	The 5 yrs CAGR for energy requirement considered is more than 6% for both FY22-27 and FY27-32 periods against the average of 3.8% during FY17-22.	The demand Projections is as per 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	Yes
17.2	Premise: During FY08 to FY12, the PLF of thermal capacities was in range of 70-75%. Increasing the PLF by another 15% can add more than 150 BU in FY27 itself. <b>Comment:</b> The document has considered average PLF of installed capacities around 60%.	PLF of coal based plants is an output of the studies.	No
18	<b>EMA Solutions Pvt Ltd.</b>		
18.1	EPS demand projections are different from that assumed in NEP, therefore NEP should be revised accordingly.	The final NEP is based on 20th EPS Projections	Yes
18.2	State the assumptions taken for hourly/sub-hourly demand.	The same has been mentioned in chapter 5. Demands in NEP are based on hourly resolution.	No

18.3	Consider the impact of adoption of new technologies like EVs, Battery Storage and addition of solar generation etc. on demand shape in the future.		
18.4	Significant amount of utility demand is migrating to Captive and Group Captive modes. Whether the impact of such load migration has been accounted for is not clear from the NEP assumptions.	The 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS demand projections have considered the same.	Yes
18.5	The new coal based additions (for FY32) need to be thoroughly evaluated against the climate goals and financing hurdles.	The international climate commitments will be met with the projected generation capacity mix.	No
18.6	Impact of new government policies Hydro Policy, Storage Policy, Hydrogen Policy, Pooling of tariff for old plants etc. should also be evaluated.	The same has been considered while formulating NEP.	No
18.7	~7GW of new nuclear capacity by 2032 seems very aggressive considering the past performance of the nuclear-based capacity additions in the country.	The nuclear capacity addition has been moderated in final NEP.	Yes
18.8	CEA has estimated the cost of transmission of 500GW RE as 2,50,000 Crore. Further, this appears to be the cost of ISTS only. i) Burden on state of this cost should be considered. (ii) Whether the plan considered is the optimal considering both generation and transmission planning in an integrated manner needs to be evaluated.	The details are mentioned in chapter 5. Intrastate optimization has not been performed as the perspective is of national level. It might be possible to include further state level analyses in future studies.	No
18.9	Does the Planning Software used for preparing the generation plan consider the decentralized aspects of state level supply-demand energy balances.		
18.10	Provide detailed considerations of demand forecast. Are the Demand Forecasts weather normalized?	The details of demand projection is available in 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS Report.	Yes
19	<b>Shiva Suman</b>		
19.1	In regards to the caption mentioned on the cover page 'In fulfilment of CEA's obligation under <b>section (4)</b> of the Electricity Act 2003' should be replaced with <b>section 3 sub section 4.</b>	Necessary corrections have been incorporated in final NEP	Yes
19.2	The capacity addition achieved from conventional sources is 30,667.91 MW for the year 2021-22 may be changed to 2017-22.		

19.3	Update <b>Coal capacity to 33262MW</b> at point x at page 22 (Major Highlights)		
19.4	Please re check the total of RES capacity required for 2022-27 [Page 127 NEP]		
19.5	Capacity of BESS (51.55GW) is not added in the total IC of 2031-32 (865.941GW)	As BESS is not an energy generating source, it is therefore not considered in total IC.	No
19.6	Why 20% uncertainty in energy availability is considered to work out the coal requirement.	Based on the past trend of Capacity addition and energy output loss due to drought, etc.	No
19.7	At COP26, India has committed for half of energy from renewables by the year 2030. This target does not seem to be achieved.	NDC commitment is to achieve 50% of Installed Capacity from Non-fossil fuel based capacity by 2030.	No
20	<b>KSEBOA</b>		
20.1	Need to address the factors in National Electricity Policy which delay the planning and completing thermal power plants or large hydro projects, coal shortage and import dependency and privatisation in coal sector that have accelerated coal crisis.	Not in the purview of National Electricity Plan	No
20.2	It is recommended that the cost of transportation of fly ash be partially borne by the Central/ State Government to reduce cost of generation. The increase in cost (due to new environmental norms) should be compensated from the clean energy cess which has been collected from the consumers of the electricity sector.	Not in the purview of National Electricity Plan	No
20.3	Obtaining forest/Environmental clearances is to be made simple. The viability gap fund should be extended to HEP as applicable to RE	Not in the purview of National Electricity Plan	No
20.4	In order to reduce the capital cost for small hydro projects the necessary technical and policy reforms should be introduced periodically.	Not in the purview of National Electricity Plan	No
20.5	Need to explore hybrid power system - Solar - wind, solar- hydro, Solar-battery, Wind-Battery etc.	This will be studied in future analyses. The NEP uses a regional scope and it does therefore not matter if the installations are as hybrid technologies or as separate plants within the same region.	No
20.6	More R&D should be focussed on developing new-segmented hybrid blades of reduced dimension, effective utilisation of wind thrust, even the feasibility of onsite assembling of blades etc. in	Forwarded to concerned wing for consideration.	

	collaboration with IITs, NITs or other organisations.		
20.7	The tax imposed on imported solar panels boost domestic production but it led to higher cost of generation.	Beyond the purview of NEP. Most recent cost estimations have been used in the NEP.	No
20.8	RPO targets sometimes put additional financial burden on DISCOMS. Need to examine whether these targets can be met from available renewable resources of the state.	RPO targets can be met by renewable resources located anywhere in the country.	No
20.9	The Electricity demand projection should be workout considering demand due to EV, Domestic and agriculture load shift and the current NEP plan must be reworked considering the 20th Power survey.	The final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS, wherein the demand due to EV has also been considered.	Yes
21	<b>GCIL</b>		
21.1	It is suggested that energy and demand consumption figures in the NEP may be aligned with the figures notified in final 20th EPS for uniformity.	The final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS	Yes
21.2	Considering the high envisaged energy intensity of electrolyser load in future, it is suggested that the quantum of the same assumed in demand assessment may be mentioned in the report.	Already taken care in 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS Report.	Yes
21.3	Specify the generation source(s) for which 5% spinning reserve in the system is taken	Coal and Hydro resources.	No
21.4	Rationale for cost of ENS may be specified.	Cost of generating one unit of electricity paid by the consumer if generated by themselves.	No
21.5	It is not clear whether impact of change in load shape mainly due to agricultural load shift to solar hours is captured or not.	Incorporated in Final NEP	Yes
21.6	Review the PSP capacity as on March 2022 as PSP capacity totalling to 2590 MW is not operational due to various reason.	Efforts are being made to operationalize the pump mode operation of the PSP capacity.	No
21.7	Battery storage candidates of different durations - 2, 4, 6 hours etc. may be considered instead of a single duration of 5 hours. Model would pick the optimal duration in different time frames.	Considered in final NEP	Yes
21.8	HVDC transmission capacity in forward and backward direction is not same. Further, there are some discrepancies in transmission capacity between corridors.	Necessary corrections have been incorporated in final NEP	Yes
21.9	No BESS capacity has been considered under construction during 2022-27 in the above table whereas 4000 MWhr of grid-scale	Necessary changes done in final NEP.	Yes

	BESS capacity is being implemented as part of MOP's pilot project on BESS.		
21.10	It is suggested that assumptions for scenario-3 i.e. "Conservative Scenario may be elaborated in the report.	Explanation included in final NEP	Yes
21.11	It is suggested that year-wise I/C capacity details starting from 2022-23 to 2031-32 may also be mentioned in the report	As mandated the long term plan for terminal years of the plan period has been provided.	No
21.12	Additional scenarios to consider: i) Change in load shape (agricultural load shift) scenario  ii) Low demand scenario (5% decrease in Peak demand and Energy)	Agriculture load shift potential for future years is not available therefor scenario not considered.  Lower electricity demand than projected as per 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS can be met with capacity planned for demand projections as per the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	No
21.13	The energy being met through storage in the year 2026-27 is not in line with the Storage Purchase Obligation (SPO) [SPO target 2.5%] requirement notified by MOP in July 2022.	The storage requirement is aligned with the SPO target.	No
21.14	The forced and planned maintenance outage rates considered for different sets of units/technologies may be specified in the report. Further, the approach taken for scheduling of planned outages may be elaborated in the report.	Incorporated in the final NEP.	Yes
21.15	It is suggested that season wise LOLP and ENS figures may also be specified in the report.	NEP is long term planning and therefore season wise LOLP and ENS may be dealt with in separate report. The LOLP and ENS in NEP is based on annual average.	No
21.16	Are there any days/periods where storage technologies has operated in charging mode during night especially during high wind season may be mentioned in report.	NEP focuses on long term planning. Operation of storage technologies may be dealt with in separate report.	No
21.17	"It has been observed that about 3.48 % of RE based generation may not be absorbed during the year 2026-27. Please specify the value for 2031-32 also.	The value included in the Final NEP	Yes
21.18	Please specify the coal capacity expected to run at high PLF (>70%) and low PLF (<30%) for 2031-32 also.	As 2027-32 is perspective plan hence detailed hourly dispatch are not provided in NEP.	No
21.19	Please share dispatch and analysis of all critical days of 2026-27 and 2031-32 as done in Optimal Generation Capacity Mix Report (2030).	Dispatch and analysis of all critical days of 2026-27 and 2031-32 is voluminous and may be done in separate report	No



21.20	The Planning Reserve Margin taken for meeting the reliability metrics (ENS and LOLP) for 2026-27 may also be mentioned in the report.	The same will be covered in RA studies.	No
21.21	(i) Please mention CUF of offshore Wind (ii) The RE CUF being observed in real-time is much higher than what has been considered in the study. For e.g.- Actual CUF of Solar is (25-32%) vis-à-vis assumed CUF of ~22%	22% CUF of Solar PV is on aggregated All India basis considering existing Solar PV, Rooftop solar and future PV plants.	No
21.22	Discount rate assumption (for present value) considered in the study, Assumption for battery cycle efficiency and number of charge/discharge cycles, if any?	Specified in the final NEP.	No
21.23	Please specify the List/Details of under construction plants (coal-fired, hydro, PSP, hydro import from neighboring countries) for the period from 2026-27 to 2031-32 also.	Already specified in NEP	No
21.24	Please specify the assumption for below parameters: (i) %Availability (source wise) (ii) Ramping (%/min) – source wise (iii) Hot, Warm and Cold Start-up Time (source wise) (iv) Minimum UP and Down Time (source wise) (v) Startup Cost - Fuel Consumption / Shutdown Cost (source wise) (vi) % Technical Minimum Level (source wise)  2. The maximum and average ramping requirement in the system for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 may be mentioned along with the contribution of each source in meeting that ramp.	The same has been mentioned in Final NEP	Yes
21.25	As Grid Operation has been identified as a specialized domain and CERT-GO has been formed by MoP, it is suggested that Grid Operation may be included as a separate segment here.	Beyond the purview of NEP.	No
21.26	Clear demarcation of IT & OT Network segment based on its integration / connectivity with field devices and further upstream connectivity needs to be done. It is suggested that hardening of IT-OT Convergence point may be taken up accordingly.	Already incorporated in NEP	No



21.27	<p>Following may be included suitably in the section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and Operation of appropriate Disaster Recovery Mechanism both in IT &amp; OT</li> <li>• Implementation of IEC 62443 Standard in Power Sector</li> <li>• Establishment of Federated SOC for Power Sector</li> </ul>	Incorporated in Final NEP	Yes
21.28	<p>Following may be included suitably in the section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyber Security threats and its mitigation techniques for future migration of Critical IT &amp; OT Services to Cloud platforms</li> </ul>		
21.29	<p>In the “Committee for Preparation of National Electricity Plan 2022-27” section, Chief Executive Officer, (POSOCO) may be replaced with Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), Grid-India (formerly POSOCO). (ii) “POSOCO” acronym in the report may be replaced with Grid-India.</p>		
22	<b>PTC</b>		
22.1	Please cite reasons for shortfall in achieving the scheduled capacity of 51561.15MW during 2017-22 and describe what impact it had on the value chain.	The broad reason for shortfall in achieving the scheduled capacity is included in Chapter 2.	No
22.2	The assessment of nuclear capacity to added during 2022-27 and 2027-32 needs to based on availability of nuclear fuel and its enrichment.	Nuclear capacity addition has been considered based on inputs from DAE.	No
22.3	The Hydro imports of 5856 MW for 2022-27 and 2027-32 may be re examined and Hydro Installed Capacity excludes imported capacity. Please re consider the PSP capacity (12020MW) addition during 2027-32.	This is based on the latest assessment of Hydro projects imports and PSP capacity addition. The imported hydro capacity in IC is excluded as not located in the country.	No
22.4	The BESS capacity addition for 2027-32 should be examined from multiple aspects including future cost curve.	Scenario with higher BESS cost has been carried out.	Yes
22.5	Considering the low PLF (55% in 2026-27 and 62% in 2031-32), the coal based IC needs to be utilized optimally.	PLF of coal based thermal plants is highly dependent on generation from RES sources and the load pattern.	No
22.6	Scenario without spinning reserve or at a lower level then proposed 5% may also be modelled.	5% spinning reserve is as per the National Electricity Policy 2005.	No
22.7	The capital costs and project finance is influenced by prevailing energy tariffs. Therefore, a price forecast for future years may also	The cost development into the future of all technologies has been considered. Energy tariffs are not considered in the modelling as	No

	be useful input while modelling the cost and estimating funding requirements.	they are for energy consumers while the NEP optimizes for the generation portfolio	
22.8	Given the evolving state of our markets due to addition of BESS, PSP, EV, Green Hydrogen, a periodic review of the model should be done.	High demand scenario has been carried out.	No
23	<b>KSEBL</b>		
23.1	Necessary provisions may be incorporated in NEP for reinstating the financial for SHEP and enhancing the rate of assistance for SHEP.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
23.2	MoP may consider the possibility to enhance the financial assistance available for large hydro above 25MW and provide soft loan for the project construction.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
23.3	The procedure to obtaining forest/environmental clearances is to be made simple for smooth implementation of hydro projects. Assistance from GoI/CEA is essential in this matter.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
23.4	Maintaining reserve implies commercial obligation on part of DISCOMS. Hence surplus available in different control area may be made available as regional/national reserve and a methodology should be arrived for pooling these reserves among control areas with the consent of state in case of state reserves.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
23.5	The demand projection needs to be revised based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	The final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS	Yes
23.6	The electricity energy demand should be ascertained considering the trend in electric vehicles charging, adoption of	Considered while projecting demand as per 20th EPS	Yes
23.7	Maximum utilization of stranded capacity of transmission networks also to be taken care while planning the location of generating sources especially RE sources.	Inter-regional transmission lines have been considered while optimizing the generation capacity addition.	No
23.8	Feasibility of Hybrid projects – Wind –Solar Hybrid, small hydro solar hybrid etc. needs to be explored.	This will be studied in future analyses. The NEP uses a regional scope and it does therefore not matter if the installations are as hybrid technologies or as separate plants within the same region.	No
23.9	In order to ensure the grid stability and for promoting the RE, financial assistance, including grants and soft loans should be ensured for PSP.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
23.10	The Energy storage target notified by MoP is also to be considered while taking decision of	NEP is aligned with the Energy storage target notified by MoP.	No

	investment in the storage technology.		
23.11	Special financial assistance is required from Central/state govt for extension projects associated with large dam based hydro projects.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
23.12	Modelling has to incorporate the factors (i) changes in consumption pattern due to modernisation, industrialisation (ii) Dependency of some energy sources on weather conditions (iii) growth of EV (iv) Increased penetration of RE in grid.	Already Considered.	No
23.13	TPP work as base load plants therefore it is suggested that (i) Modernisation of TPP based on RLA shall be carried out on TPP approaching designed life for extending their useful life. (ii) Any TPP completed 25 years and with long term PPA relinquished by DISCOM may be provided with an opportunity to operate as reserve capacity and suitable mechanism is to devised for compensating their services. (iii) RE sources with storage can be considered for reserve capacity.	Retirement considered in final NEP has been moderated.	Yes
23.14	The capacity addition from various sources need to be relooked as the stated capacity addition may have impact on grid stability. Also BESS in not considered for 2022-27. Why?	All the technological options are given in the model to get the optimal generation capacity mix. Battery addition only starts occurring when optimal and required in the system.	No
23.15	(i) In case of delayed hydro scenario, the impact on ancillary services provided by hydro projects need to be evaluated.  (ii) Also consider delay in thermal capacity addition scenario.	Separate study can be taken up subsequently as ancillary services are beyond the scope of the NEP.  The conservative scenario considers the same.	No
23.16	The RPO targets mentioned in draft need to be modified considering ‘RPO and Energy Storage Obligation Trajectory until 2029-30’ published by MoP on 22.07.2022.	NEP has been aligned with the latest RPO target.	Yes
23.17	Need to strengthen the railway system for coal transportation and ensure that stations do have proper coal storage.	Not in the purview of NEP	No
23.18	Suitable provisions need to be included in Electricity generation plan for capital investment for	Beyond the scope of NEP	No

	strengthening the cyber security ecosystem in power sector.		
24	<b>Torrent Power Limited</b>		
24.1	<p>Through suitable policy interventions, sustainable and clean power generation from gas-based plants may be supplied to suffice peak power requirements and work as a ‘bridge fuel’ to manage the transition from coal to renewable energy.</p> <p><b>Possible measures to utilize gas based PP cost-effectively.</b></p> <p>(i) The priority of domestic gas allocation to power sector should be enhanced</p> <p>(ii) ~ 50% of incremental production of Domestic HPHT (Freedom) gas can be preferentially allocated to gas-based plants</p> <p>(iii) The Freedom Gas can be priced at ceiling rate (current ceiling price is \$ 12.46/ MMBTU for Oct 22 – Mar 23) which would ensure nil revenue loss to the E&amp;P players. Such incremental gas may be pooled with APM gas (current ceiling price is \$ 8.57/ MMBTU for Oct 22 – Mar 23) already reserved for the power sector.</p> <p>(iv) The dispatch of the gas can be based on the efficiency of the plant and in case of equal efficiency, on pro rata basis as per the ratio of installed capacity.</p> <p>(v) The proposed pooling would address (to some extent) the concern of cost of generation. It may be noted that such pooling is already being done for the fertilizer sector</p> <p>(vi) Power sector, being completely regulated, is unable to competitively bid and get the gas as against other non-regulated sectors which are able to pass the higher gas cost to consumers</p> <p>(viii) After first exhausting the above-mentioned proposal of domestic gas allocation, Balance gas requirement can be explored through long / medium term supply of <b>RLNG</b> at optimum cost.</p>	The comments which were beyond the scope of NEP have been forwarded to the concerned wing for consideration separately.	No
24.2	Gas based power generation capacities may be utilized during April to October months of the year.		

24.3	All Gas power plants may be declared as Reliability Resources / Regional power plants, and dispatch power for peaking power requirement to support the grid.	The same is recommended in NEP	Yes
24.4	<p>Cost Optimisation:</p> <p>(i) Bringing natural gas under ambit of goods and services tax (GST) regime</p> <p>(ii) ISTS waiver for gas-based plants</p> <p>(iii) Domestic gas being sold to domestic consumers is priced in USD. However, the output, being domestic, should be priced in Rupees.</p> <p>(iv) The ceiling price formulae should be revised so that the cap reflects prices obtained for long-term deals in the international market. This will help in correct referencing and bringing price stability.</p>	Not in the purview of NEP	No
24.5	<p>Other Support:</p> <p>(i) Like RPO and HPO, Carbon Credit Mechanism Scheme or Gas Power Purchase Obligations (GPO) should be implemented to encourage the offtake from gas-based power plants, which has nearly 50% lower carbon emission compared to a coal-based power plant.</p> <p>(ii) Part of Clean Energy Fund from the developed nations could be extended for operation of the gas-based power plants</p> <p>(iii) Introducing flexibility in the purchase of natural gas to minimize the liabilities from daily 'take or pay' contracting.</p> <p>(iv) A specific tender of supply of RTC power bundled between RE and gas-based power may be issued along with allocation of domestic gas / e-bid RLNG scheme</p> <p>(v) A uniform tariff for gas transmission across the networks as compared to the different tariff for a specific pipeline shall help in removing the tariff cascading due to the usage of multiple pipelines.</p>	Not in the purview of NEP	No
25	<b>GRIDCO</b>		
25.1	It is requested that the detail of reasons of delay for each of the slipped power plants may be reflected in Annexure 2.3.	Broad details of reasons of delay for power plant is mentioned in the Chapter 2. Further details may be obtained from CEA website.	No

25.2	Please provide information related to peaking availability, auxiliary power consumption, and heat rate of several types of generating units used in NEP in Annexure 5.1.	Included in NEP	Yes
25.3	It is requested to provide the detail features of planning tools(PLEXOS and ORDENA) along with the input parameters required for such planning tools in the generation plan ( Section 5.6 and 4.2)	PLEXOS and ORDENA are propriety software and details feature of these tools are not relevant in the NEP document. Inputs required for planning studies are elaborated in Chapter 5 and relevant annexures.	No
25.4	It is requested to furnish region wise actual peak demand figure for the FY: 2021-22 in the NEP (Generation Vol.1) [Table 4.1]	The actual peak demand figures on all India basis are given in Chapter 1.	No
25.5	Based on Table 9.1, it may please be shown in the generation plan, how balancing of power from different energy sources in 2021-22 has been achieved against actual peak demand during 2021-22.	Not in the scope of NEP	No
25.6	The actual PLF for coal, lignite, gas, nuclear, hydro, pumped storage, biomass and CUF for solar and wind power and technical constraints if any, for the last five years including FY: 2021-22 may be reflected in the NEP (Generation Vol.1).  Repeat for Year 2026-27 & 2031-32 also.	The source wise generation details can be obtained from CEA website. Source wise generation for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 is mentioned in Chapter 5	No
25.7	It is requested to provide the region wise installed capacity by the end of 2031-32 in the NEP (Generation Vol.1) as provided in Table 5.7 for 2026-27.	The NEP document covers perspective plan for the period 2027-32 therefore, the region wise Installed Capacity at the end of 2031-32 is not given and will be covered in subsequent NEP.	No
25.8	How peak load-generation balance would be achieved during 2026-27 as peak demand during the year is 272 GW and Installed capacity is 622.99 GW[Table 5.7]	The load generation balance graph for the likely peak demand (277 GW) day during the year 2026-27 is shown chapter 5.	No
25.9	How peak load-generation balance would be achieved during 2031-32 [ Table 5.8]	The NEP document covers perspective plan for the period 2027-32 therefore, the load generation balance graph is therefore only given for the year 2026-27.	No
25.10	Annexure 6.2: state-wise estimated wind power potential in the country. The name of the states other than the seven windy states needs to be mentioned to attract the attention of prospective developers.	This information is as per data received from MNRE.	No
25.11	It is proposed that the norms for coal stock for pit head generating station and non-pit head generating station should be	Beyond the scope of NEP. However the comments have been forwarded to the concerned wing for consideration.	No

	aligned with that stipulated at Regulation 34 (a) of CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019		
25.12	It may please be clarified in the generation plan whether the NTPC stations having adequate coal supply from their pit head coal mines also have to go for blending with imported coal during 2022-23.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
25.13	CEA may clarify in the generation plan; who would bear the difference in cost of coal for the difference in quality between analysed grades of coal at loading end vis-à-vis that analysed at unloading end.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
25.14	The ambient air-quality in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) level, Oxides of Nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> ) and particulate matter of the area around the coal based power plants may be published in the Generation plan so as to ensure whether there is requirement for installation of emission control systems for those plants at the cost of consumers.[Section 10.4]	The MoEFCC Emission Standards for thermal power plant have to be adhered to by all stakeholders. The same have been given in the Chapter 10 of NEP.	No
25.15	The solution/remedial measures for NO <sub>x</sub> control may be brought out in the Generation Plan. [Section 10.4].	Not in the purview of NEP.	No
25.16	In Chapter 11 of Draft NEP (Generation Vol.1) R&D may be taken up on the following aspects (i) Over fluxing phenomena in transformers and the means to contain and control the same; (ii) Elimination of stray loss in transformers; (iii) Magnetising inrush phenomena in transformers and protection thereof along with specification for the same; (iv) Static tap-changer for transformers; (v) Determination of ratio error and phase angle error of instrument transformers (CTs and VTs) in the field and correction for the same towards energy accounting; (vi) Towers and materials for a resilient power system in cyclone prone areas of coastal belt;	Included in Final NEP	Yes

	(vii) On increase of available transfer capability of transmission lines and inter regional transmission capacity.		
26	<b>APRAAVA Energy</b>		
26.1	The demand projections in 20th EPS are different from that assumed in NEP, the draft NEP should be revised with EPS demand scenarios also to reflect the changes in generation expansion.	The final NEP is based on 20th EPS	Yes
26.2	(ii) The growth rates in both the 20th EPS and the draft NEP are higher than the growth rates witnessed in the past. Therefore, It is important to run scenarios with lower demand growth rates to account for such a possibility.	Lower electricity demand if any than projected as per 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS can be met with capacity planned for demand projections as per the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	Yes
26.3	(iii) NEP should evaluate the load shifting patterns as it has significant impact on the type and the amount of generation capacity additions requirements.	Final NEP captures the recent changes in load pattern.	Yes
26.4	Does NEP considers the impact of load migration (utility demand to Captive mode, C& I consumers locking itself into long term PPA with renewables etc.) on demand assumptions?	The 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS has considered the same while projecting the electricity demand.	Yes
26.5	The new coal-based additions (for 2022-27 and 2027-32) must be thoroughly evaluated in light of the climate goals and financing constraints.	The NDC targets will be achieved with the projected generation capacity mix.	No
26.6	The assumptions for retirements of old coal-based capacity and construction of new coal-based capacity must be validated while taking into account the MoP and state government directives.	The retirement of coal based capacity has been revised.	Yes
26.7	The report does not elaborate on how the PLFs will improve by FY32 by looking at declining trend of PLF in the last decade.	PLF of coal plants depends on forced outage, planned maintenance, demand and other must run generating sources.	No
26.8	~7GW of new nuclear capacity by 2032 appears overly ambitious given the country's previous performance with nuclear-based capacity additions.	Final NEP has moderated the Nuclear capacity addition.	Yes
26.9	Why majority of capacity addition of PSP and BESS in lumped during 2027-32? Does energy storage requirement comply with MoP directive dated 22 July 2022 "Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and Energy	The studies are based on least cost. BESS is selected when it is feasible compared with other resources.  Yes	No



	Storage Obligation Trajectory till 2029-30”?		
26.10	Does NEP considers the impact of government policies - creation of Carbon markets, hydro policy, storage policy, the National Hydrogen Mission, tariff pooling for old plants, bundling of renewable energy with thermal energy on capacity additions.	The recent Govt. policies have been considered while formulating NEP.	No
26.11	It is requested that all the data used in the models and The simulation results should be made available to the public in MS Excel formats so that respondents can comprehend generation expansion planning and understand the risks to their investment decisions.	All the data used in the model are available in public domain. Further assumptions are elaborated in NEP.	No
27	<b>India Energy Storage Alliance(IESA)</b>		
27.1	It is requested to set a firm target for BESS requirement for India based on the actual status, under planning announcements and requirement based on RE generation.	The requirement of Storage resources (including BESS) may vary depending on the actual achievement of generation capacity from different sources during the plan period and variation of Demand from projected values.	No
27.2	Table 5.9- This study does not include present installed BESS projects, commissioned projects, under construction and planned projects. Break up on 51GW (255GWh) is required to be specified with the specific region, application area etc.	The same has been mentioned in Final NEP	Yes
27.3	It is very unclear from the document, deployment of BESS projects at various regions and timelines for the deployment.	The NEP document covers perspective plan for the period 2027-32 therefore, the regionwise / yearwise deployment of BESS for the year 2031-32 is not given.	No
27.4	51,555 MW of BESS with 5 hours storage- Duration of Storage is not same for all the application areas of BESS in power sector.	The Storage requirement as mentioned in the NEP document is cumulative; the actual storage duration may vary for different applications.	No
27.5	BESS capacity is not included as part of required installed capacity for India by 2032.	As BESS is not a generation source it is therefore not considered in the Installed Capacity.	No
27.6	Need to monitor the supply situation using reserve margin. NEP shall recommend 15% reserve margin (dependable capacity) to be in place by 2025 and 20% by 2030.	The reliability criteria is being met with the reserve margin.	No
27.7	India needs to create power quality benchmark and monitor power Quality across grid, so that consumers are aware of the power quality issues and improvements can be monitored systematically	Beyond the purview of NEP	No
27.8	Directive might be issued to CEA/ GCIL while working on National	Beyond the purview of NEP	No

	Electricity Plan to consider appropriate technical measures for ensuring grid stability and safety.		
27.9	Combining renewables with battery storage can aid in ensuring round the clock (RTC)/firm and dispatchable power supply from these assets.	Implementation of storage are based on the requirements.	No
27.10	It is imperative that quality parameters like interruptions; voltage level etc. should also be monitored for better power quality. DISCOMs may be mandated to have Energy storage based energy reserves to thwart power disruptions to geographically critical areas like metro cities/ key asset areas etc.	Operational issues are beyond the scope of NEP.	No
28	<b>BP India</b>		
28.1	<p>The definition of a captive charging station may be amended to include EV charging infrastructure set up in the premises of corporate customers even as these corporates/their contractors charge for this service and source power from open access.</p> <p>Aggregation of captive demand for EV charging stations located in a same discom area will enable multiple EV charging stations owned by one corporate customer draw captive power from OA RE plant. This may be allowed under one umbrella OA application and not with multiple OAs for each meter/consumer number.</p>	Beyond the purview of NEP	No
28.2	<p>A capped payment structure combined with “softer” evaluation criteria (technical capabilities) across annual payments maybe considered vis-à-vis the current model with uncapped bids and series of payments till the end of the development period which puts a high degree of risk on project developers in a nascent market.</p> <p>Offtake: In addition, post seabed lease award, at the offtake stage, developers may be given the choice between meeting the power demands of the C&amp;I/captive consumers and a “strong government backed PPA auction” as in the Gujarat model.</p>	Beyond the purview of NEP	No

<p>28.3</p>	<p>6.7.1- Ensuring RTC from RE power projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RTC tenders: We urge you to test the market for a separate RE+ gas RTC auction. Tailored RTC tenders for gas/RE for a 5–10-year period would be a step forward.</li> <li>• Offtake/ dispatch of bundled RTC power: The framework for this auction would be designed to enable a must run status and offtake for the bundled power offer to enable gas fired power to address RE intermittency at an economically viable cost.</li> <li>• Regulatory interventions on charges: Wheeling, banking cross subsidy surcharge – for RE power projects should be applicable for RTC bundled power with natural gas.</li> <li>• Fuel flexibility with low carbon alternative like storage after a minimum period.</li> <li>• Profile shape: Availability of the hourly demand profile and upfront declaration of peak power supply periods will ensure that power supply is optimized to meet demand and the objective of RTC guidelines and to achieve grid balancing and carbon reduction. Hourly accounting of energy will level the playing field among various fuels/ avoid undermining the whole concept of RTC. This profile shape can be altered to cater for peak periods of the day or seasonal adjustments, meet the discoms’ and wider grid requirements</li> </ul>	<p>Beyond the purview of NEP</p>	<p>No</p>
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	<p>and incremental C&amp;I customer demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage open access so that RTC power can be consumed by C&amp;I consumers</li> <li>• Extension of waiver of ISTS charges for projects being commissioned till 2030.</li> <li>• RTC/hybrid tenders instead of vanilla wind/solar tenders to contain intermittency.</li> </ul>		
28.4	A separate category for offshore wind under the RPO trajectory/renewable energy certificates (RECs) for offshore wind maybe put in place.	NEP does not recommend which policies to implement.	No
28.5	As offshore wind projects are long gestation projects and the first project expected to come onstream in the 2033-34 timeframe, transmission charges for offshore wind maybe waived for a longer term.	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
28.6	Manufacturing linked incentives for offshore wind/green hydrogen will help develop local technology and will also help lower the cost for project developers.	Beyond the scope of NeP	No
28.7	<p>7.6.7- Steps to overcome gas shortages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and deepen gas markets by including gas in GST and allow equitable and non-discriminatory access to third party gas infrastructure.</li> <li>• Expediently introduce LNG transportation policy and encourage bio-CNG to jump-start transport sector decarbonisation.</li> <li>• Co-firing gas in coal plants can cut emissions rapidly and dramatically as coal-to-gas switching reduces lifecycle GHG emissions by about 50% when producing electricity and by about 33% when providing heat (taking into account both CO2 and methane) .</li> <li>• Introducing carbon price for fossil fuel power generators can promote adoption of low carbon fuel.</li> </ul>	Beyond the scope of NEP	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National data repository for pumped hydro storage system.</li> <li>Waiver of transmission charges for standalone pumped hydro storage system.</li> </ul>		
29	<b>BHEL</b>		
29.1	With the release of the 20th EPS, there is a need to update the electricity demand projections of the NEP.	The Final NEP is based on the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS projections.	Yes
29.2	Need to revisit the projected growth of electricity demand taken as 6.67% for FY22-27 and 5.33 % for FY27-32 in the 20th EPS in view of the unprecedented growth in demand of power (~8% in FY 22 and ~10% growth in H1 of FY23).		
29.3	The most appropriate solution for balancing the Energy Trilemma for Indian conditions appears to be through more efficient supercritical based thermal power plants incl. Advanced Ultra Supercritical (AUSC) technology and Lower Rating Supercritical (LRSC) technology. There is a need to incorporate these technologies, esp. in the perspective long-term plan, given their suitability to Indian conditions.	The same has been considered in Chapter 5 of NEP Generation Vol I.	Yes
29.4	Shifting towards Higher RE installation needs to be carried out in a gradual manner, suitably considering the problems encountered during implementation. It is requested that the capacity addition targets for Variable RES (excl. Large Hydro) may be revised considering the on-ground realities.	The same has been considered while projecting the capacity addition requirement.	No
29.5	There is a need for scale up and modernization of the Transmission & Distribution system of the nation, incorporating higher intra-regional and inter-regional connections and redundancies and Creating Green Energy Corridors. Further, there will be a need for incorporating smart metering into the system, which in turn will need modernization of systems and practices.	<p>This topic is dealt with in NEP Volume 2-Transmission.</p> <p>The same is being implemented by ministry of Power.</p>	No
29.6	Issue of large land requirement for RE projects may be addressed.	This is an important issue, but was not possible to assess in the NEP.	No

29.7	There might be a possibility of power void in the future in case there is a shortfall in renewable capacity addition targets as conventional power plants have long gestation period of 7-8 years resulting in non-availability of recovery or back-up plan to fall upon.	Scenario analysis has been carried out for the same.	No
29.8	Retirement and R&M plan of more units may be considered given their high CO2 emission intensity. Replacement of old units with more efficient supercritical plants may also be planned for near term as well.	Retirement and R&M plan will depend upon the age and performance of the plant. Retirement and R&M could be relevant for the Indian power system and will be analyzed in future studies.	No
29.9	Retirement of old conventional power plants not in Compliance with the revised Emission norms notified by MoEF&CC may be considered.	The coal-based capacity considered for retirement is both due to age and non-compliance of environmental norms.	No
29.10	Nuclear and Hydro capacity addition target projections may be revised as realistically feasible.	Realistic feasible hydro and nuclear capacity addition has been considered in Final NEP.	Yes
29.11	Impact of RE transition on employment, skill development in Conventional Power sector and its allied sectors may be kept in mind as thermal power sector is more employment intensive than RES power sector. In addition, recent technological advancements have geared up the conventional power sector for cleaner power generation.	In this regard, separate detailed studies are underway.	No
29.12	The conventional power sector has been significantly indigenised over the years while, RES sector, on the other hand involves a major import content. Hence, from energy security point of view, overreliance on RES may not be advisable.	The make in India and the ATMANIRBHAR Bharat schemes will help to indigenize all technologies.	No
29.13	Fundamental inputs required to set up a power plant such as but not limited to Land, coal linkage, rail linkage, water, statutory clearances (to avoid hold on project at later stage eg NGT/court orders) etc to be provided before zero date, so that prescribed time limits are adhered to.  Superfluous checks of drawings/documents/sub-vendors etc. by developer to be minimized during execution checks	Beyond the purview of NEP	No
30	<b>Legal Initiative for Forest and Environment (LIFE)</b>		

30.1	It is submitted that there should be a more detailed evaluation of the past plan period, including a thorough review of all the delayed and/or stranded projects (both conventional and renewable) and the related resource lock-ins, along with a detailed analysis of the cost (financial & economic) impacts and hence the desirability, viability and feasibility of such capacity.	Capacity addition review for the period 2017-22 has been considered in Chapter 2.	No
30.2	It is submitted that the 20th EPS should be finalized first and based on these firm estimates, another round of public comments should be allowed as in the past, the NEP and EPS projections have often erred on the higher side while the actual demand has been lower for various reasons.	The Final NEP is based on 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS projections.	Yes
30.3	NEP should consider scenarios for lower demand also.	Lower electricity demand if any than projected as per 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS can be met with capacity planned for demand projections as per the 20 <sup>th</sup> EPS.	No
30.4	The draft NEP does not provide adequate analysis of the reasons for delays in the large hydro capacity that was considered for benefits in the earlier NEP.	The reasons for delay in the large hydro capacity has already been mentioned in reports published by CEA.	No
30.5	The CEA has not provided any evaluation of the economic impacts of these delays and the viability/desirability of such projects vis-à-vis alternative sources. Further, such analysis should compare not just the tariffs, but also the environmental impacts of these projects vis-à-vis those of the alternative sources such as solar PV and/or wind power combined with battery storage systems.	Separate study and therefore not in the purview of NEP.	No
30.6	The CEA should undertake a detailed evaluation of all the under-construction projects, including stranded assets, and the ones which are least cost and least resource intensive should only be considered for commissioning  (ii) The CEA should also make suggestions and recommendations to the government to ensure that the resources locked in by the remaining projects, which are not likely to be commissioned by 2030, are released as soon as possible.	These evaluations are already being taken up by CEA separately.	No

30.7	<p>The CEA should devise a better and more transparent arrangement to address the recurring problem of coal shortage:</p> <p>(i) To mandate the gencos to publish on a monthly basis the quantum of coal that was requisitioned and the actual quantum that was supplied.</p> <p>(ii) If the gencos purchase coal via e-auctions and/or imports coal for blending or to make up for the shortfall, that quantum should also be reported separately</p> <p>(iii) Introducing transparency in coal supply and requisitioning can help in improving coal stocks and averting shortages.</p>	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
30.8	<p>If one were to not assume the arbitrary reduction of 20% in other sources of generation, coal requirement reduces to 767 MT in 2026-27 and 882 MT in 2031-32. This coal requirement is around 36% to 26% lower than the production target set (1.2 Billion tonne) by the Coal Ministry for the year 2023-24. Considering this, the current push for opening new mines at a rapid pace and large scale becomes questionable.</p>	<p>The generation reduction of 20% from other sources of generation is based on the past experience. NEP only concerns with the power sector while coal demands as per Ministry of Coal also covers other sectors (e.g. industries).</p>	No
30.9	<p>There is an urgent need for a sound and robust framework and process for prioritizing new mining projects to minimize environmental impacts and to avoid resource lock-ins.</p> <p>For this, there should be proper sync between CEA and Coal Ministry for coal consumption and production based on more realistic projections of electricity demand.</p>	<p>These considerations are very valid and CEA and Ministry of Coal are already doing their best to coordinate these efforts.</p>	No
30.10	<p>It is submitted that similar to the thermal and hydropower projects, the CEA should track and publish milestone-based developments along with the financial status for all renewable energy-based capacity that is planned and/or under construction.</p>	Beyond the purview of NEP	No
31	<p><b>Cochin Port Authority</b></p>		
31.1	<p>Provision shall be given to evacuate the solar power from the small DISCOM (10 MVA and less) to the main grid of the Power provider as per prevailing solar tariff.</p>	Beyond the purview of NEP	No



31.2	Provision shall be given to small DISCOMS (10 MVA and less) for taking power from multiple 11KV feeders of power provider to meet the requirements of the consumers	Beyond the purview of NEP	No
32	<b>NITI Aayog</b>		
32.1	<p>Demand estimates: Draft NEP to be reviewed based on 20<sup>th</sup> EPS projections. The 20<sup>th</sup> EPS uses Partial End Use Methodology (PEUM) and does not consider impact of GDP on electricity demand. Other factors to be considered while including EPS demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To review the assumption that all vehicle sales would be electric in 2030.</li> <li>EPS to consider vehicle types such as Strong Hybrid and Flex vehicles.</li> <li>Electricity demand arising from National Rail Plan that aims at 45% share of rail in the freight.</li> <li>Estimates of industrial demand to be correlated with industrial GDP.</li> <li>Agricultural demand in land preparation apart from irrigation.</li> <li>Increase in Solar rooftop penetration.</li> </ul>	<p>The Final NEP is based on 20<sup>th</sup> EPS projections.</p> <p>Scenario of increase in projected demand by 5% has been included in Chapter 5.</p>	Yes
32.2	To consider higher CUF of solar and wind for future years due to technological innovations.	Already considered in NEP	No
32.3	<p>Change in load profile due to introduction of ToD tariffs, rooftop solar, solarisation of agriculture sector, higher penetration of EVs, changing cooling demand etc.</p> <p>To leverage on load profile of states who have factored DSM and high RE penetration.</p>	Beyond the scope of NEP	No
32.4	<p>Variance in capital cost with CEA technology catalogue.</p> <p>To factor in the capital cost of coal for USC/AUSC as well.</p> <p>Also, the capital costs considered in Annexure 8.1 for estimation of fund requirements are in variance with numbers published in Annexure5.1.</p>	<p>The costs considered are as per discussion with developers.</p> <p>Details given in chapter 8.</p>	No
32.5	To use higher efficiency for coal plants for future projections, due to retirement of old plants and set-up of new efficient SC/ USC/ AUSC plants.	Already considered in NEP	No

32.6	The study does not specify the means of meeting the demand arising from National H <sub>2</sub> Energy Mission. Based on current cost estimates, decentralized route continues to be viable option for Green Hydrogen production till 2030. This means a substantial demand will be there not on grid but on decentralized capacity.	Beyond the scope of NEP  Scenario of increase in projected demand by 5% has been included in Chapter 5.	No
32.7	Methodology for estimation of the operating reserve requirement is not specified. It should consider RE and demand forecast errors also as with high RE share, the forecast error will increase the requirement of operating reserve.	5% spinning reserve is as per the National Electricity Policy 2005	No
32.8	Contradictory finding in different scenarios: For the same electricity requirement, the total installed capacity estimated in conservative scenario is almost 69 GW lower (lower capacity is applicable for all sources) as compared to delayed nuclear and delayed hydro. If lower capacity is sufficient to meet the demand, then estimates in delayed nuclear and delayed hydro need to be re-estimated.	Scenarios have been considered in final NEP concerning Higher Demand, High BESS cost, Conservative Scenario and High Hydro deployment.	Yes

## MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

The National Electricity Plan includes a review of the period 2017-22, detailed capacity addition requirement during the years 2022-27 and Perspective Plan projections for the years 2027-32. Major Highlights are as follows.

- i) The scheduled capacity addition from conventional sources (Coal, Gas, and Nuclear) during the period of 2017-22 was 51,561.15 MW as per National Electricity Plan, 2018. The capacity addition achieved from conventional sources is 30,667.91 MW for the period of 2017-22.
- ii) India's cumulative installed capacity of renewable energy (including large hydro) as on 31.03.2022 is 156,607.9 MW. This has increased to 167,750.3MW as on 31.12.2022.
- iii) Capacity consisting of Coal (18320 MW), Hydro (4801.5 MW) and Nuclear (3300 MW) envisaged during the period 2017-22 has been slipped due to various reasons where COVID-19 being the major reason resulting in delay.
- iv) As per 20<sup>th</sup> EPS report, the projected electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis is 1907.8 BU and 277.2 GW for year 2026-27 respectively and 2473.7 BU and 366.4 GW for year 2031-32 respectively.
- v) Projection of energy savings for utility and non-utility is 213 BU for the year 2026-27 and 304 BU for year 2031-32 in moderate scenario and 285 BU for the year 2026-27 and 404 BU for the year 2031-32 in ambitious scenario.
- vi) The Installed Capacity of the country as on 31.03.2022 was 398,986.9 MW (excluding 510 MW of Diesel) comprising of 235,599 MW thermal, 6,780 MW Nuclear and 156,607.9 MW renewable energy (including Large Hydro). This is considered as a base installed capacity for the study period 2022-32.
- vii) Under construction capacity considered for the studies consists of 26,900 MW (25,580 for 2022-27 and 1,320 for 2027-32) of Coal based power plants, 11,494MW (10,462 for 2022-27 and 1,032 for 2027-32) of Hydro Power plants, 2,780 MW (2700 for 2022-27 and 80 for 2027-32) of Pumped storage plants and 8,700 MW (6,300 for 2022-27 and 2,400 for 2027-32) of Nuclear Power plants. Additionally, solar and wind capacity of 117,580 MW (comprising of 92,580MW of solar and 25,000MW of Wind) which are under various stages of implementation have been considered as planned capacity for the studies during the period 2022-27.
- viii) The retirement of 2121.5 MW has been considered for period 2022-32.
- ix) The projected capacity addition requirement during the period 2022-27 to meet the peak demand and energy requirement for the year 2026-27 is 211,819 MW comprising of 31,880 MW of Conventional capacity (Coal-25,580MW and Nuclear-6,300MW) and 179,939 MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-10,462 MW, Solar-131,570, Wind-32,537 MW, Biomass-2,318 MW, Small Hydro-352MW PSP-2700 MW) excluding likely Hydro based Imports of 3720MW. Additionally, the likely BESS requirement is 8,680MW/34,720 MWh during this period.
- x) Based on generation planning studies carried out for the period of 2022-27, the likely Installed Capacity for the year 2026-27 is 609,591 MW comprising of 273,038 MW of Conventional capacity (Coal-235,133MW, Gas-24,824MW, Nuclear-13,080MW) and 336,553 MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-52,446 MW, Solar-185,566 MW Wind-72,895 MW, Small Hydro-5,200 MW, Biomass-13,000MW, PSP-7446MW) along with BESS capacity of 8,680MW/34,720 MWh.
- xi) The projected capacity addition requirement during the period 2027-32 to meet the peak demand and energy requirement for the year 2031-32 is 291,802 MW comprising of 32,080 MW of Conventional capacity (Coal-25,480 MW, Nuclear-6,600 MW) and 259,722 MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-9,732 MW, Solar-179,000, Wind-49,000, Biomass-2,500 MW, Small Hydro-250 MW PSP-19,240 MW). Additionally, there is likely to be a requirement of BESS based capacity addition of 38,564 MW/201,500 MWh during this period.
- xii) Based on generation planning studies carried out for the period of 2027-32, the likely Installed Capacity for the year 2031-32 is 900,422 MW comprising of 304,147 MW of Conventional capacity (Coal-259,643 MW, Gas-24,824MW, Nuclear-19,680MW) and 596,275MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-62,178 MW, Solar-364,566MW, Wind-121,895MW, Small Hydro-5450MW, Biomass-15,500 MW, PSP-26,686MW; excluding 5856 MW of likely Hydro based Imports) along with BESS capacity of 47,244MW/236,220MWh.

- xiii) Based on scenario analysis, it is seen that apart from under construction coal based capacity of 26.9GW, the additional coal based capacity required till 2031-32 may vary from 19.1 GW to around 27.1 GW across various scenarios.
- xiv) Based on scenario analysis, in 2026-27, the BESS based storage requirement is varying from 2.1 GW/8.4GWh to 22.8 GW/ 91.2 GWh across various scenarios considered. In 2031-32, the BESS requirement is varying from 38.7 GW/193.55 GWh to 67 GW/335.2 GWh across various scenarios.
- xv) As per the generation planning studies, the energy storage capacity of 16.13 GW/82.37 GWh with PSP based storage of 7.45GW capacity and 47.65 GWh storage and BESS based storage of 8.68 GW/ 34.72 GWh is required by the year 2026-27. The storage capacity requirement increases to 73.93 GW (26.69 GW PSP and 47.24 GW BESS) with storage of 411.4 GWh (175.18 GWh from PSP and 236.22 GWh from BESS) by the year 2031-32.
- xvi) According to generation planning studies, projected electricity generation to meet the projected electrical energy requirement during the year 2026-27 is 2025 BU which comprises of coal based -1203.4 BU, Gas based-34.1 BU, Nuclear based- 77.9 BU, Large Hydro based- 207.7 BU (including generation from Hydro imports), PV based-339.3 BU, Wind based- 153.5 BU and Other RE-9.1 BU.
- xvii) The average PLF of the total Installed coal capacity of 235.1 GW is likely to be about 58.4% in 2026-27 and that of 259.6 GW of coal based capacity is likely to be about 58.7 % in 2031-32.
- xviii) The domestic coal requirement has been estimated to be 866.4 Million Tonnes for the year 2026-27 and 1025.8 Million Tonnes for the year 2031-32 and estimated requirement of 28.9 MT of coal imports for the plants designed to run on imported coal.
- xix) The total fund requirement for the period 2022-2027 is estimated to be Rs. 14,54,188 Crores, which also includes the likely expenditure during 2022-27 for advance action for the projects expected to get commissioned during 2027-2032.
- xx) The total fund requirement for the period 2027-2032 has been estimated to be Rs. 19,06,406 Crores. This fund requirement does not include advance action for the projects which may get commissioned after 31.03.2032
- xxi) Based on the estimation of fund requirement for the period 2022-27 and considering sector-wise equity contribution, it is estimated that developers will be required to infuse equity amount totalling to Rs. 3,63,547 Crores. Further, they will have to arrange for total debt of Rs. 10,90,641 Crores.
- xxii) The equity and debt requirement (excluding fund requirement for advance action for projects during the period beyond 31.03.2032) for the period 2027-2032 have been estimated as Rs. 4,76,602 Crores and Rs. 14,29,805 Crores respectively.
- xxiii) The average CO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from coal based stations in the country has been on declining trend indicating improvement in efficiency of power generation from coal based power plants.
- xxiv) During 2021-22, the country has achieved Fly Ash Utilization of 259.86 Million tonnes with percentage utilization of 95.95%.
- xxv) The total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions projected will increase from 1002 Million Tonnes in 2021-22 to 1057 Million tonnes in the year 2026-27 and 1100 Million Tonnes in 2031-32.
- xxvi) The average emission factor is expected to reduce to 0.548 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh in the year 2026-27 and to 0.430 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh by the end of 2031-32.
- xxvii) The share of non-fossil based capacity is likely to increase to 57.4% by the end of 2026-27 and may likely to further increase to 68.4% by the end of 2031-32 from around 40% as on Mar'2022.

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 BACKGROUND

Power sector is one of the critical elements of any nation's economic development and it will play an important role to make India a developed nation. Universal access to affordable power in a sustainable manner has been the guiding principle for the Power sector. Power sector will play a key role to address the challenges related to climate change and meet the various commitments made by India at the global forum, India is reducing its dependence on fossil based energy and shifting to cleaner and renewable energy sources.

Government, in past years had taken various initiatives to transform the country from power deficit to power surplus nation which includes increasing the share of renewable energy in the overall capacity mix, connecting the whole nation into one grid, strengthening the distribution system and achieving universal household electrification.

As India is a developing nation, with the increase in economic activity, the demand for power is also increasing. India has witnessed electricity demand increased at CAGR of around 4.1 % during the last decade and it is projected that electricity demand is likely to grow at CAGR of 7.18 % (as per 20<sup>th</sup> EPS Report) for next five years. Over the years the installed capacity of Power Plants (Utilities) has increased to 3,99,496 MW as on 31.03.2022 and has further increased to 4,10,339 MW as on 31.12.2022, from a meagre 1362 MW in 1947. The installed capacity of the country has further increased to 409,750 MW as on 31.12.2022. Similarly, the electricity generation increased from about 5.1 Billion units in 1950 to 1491.9 BU (including imports) in the year 2021-22. Regional grids have been integrated into a single national grid with effect from 31.12.2013 thereby providing free flow of power from one corner of the country to another through strong inter regional AC and HVDC links. As a result, the peak demand (MW) not met as well as energy (MU) not supplied have registered steady decline on all india basis. The peak power deficit during 2021-22 has been 1.2 % and Energy Deficit has been 0.4 % only. This marginal shortage seen is on account of reasons other than unavailability of Generation Capacity.

India has made the massive strides towards renewable energy sources and exhibited a remarkable increase in RE sources installed capacity since FY 2006-07. The contribution of RE sources (including Large Hydro) to the installed capacity has increased from 5.8% in 2006-07 to 39 % in 2021-22 till 31.03.2022 and further increased to 41% as on 31.12.2022 and its energy contribution in the total generation has increased to 21.54 % in 2021-22 from 1.5 % in 2006-07.

### 1.1 STIPULATION REGARDING NATIONAL ELECTRICITY PLAN

#### 1.1.1 Stipulations Regarding National Electricity Plan In Electricity Act 2003

As per Section 3(4) of the Electricity Act 2003, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is required to prepare a National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such Plan once in five years. The draft plan has to be published and suggestions and objections invited thereon from licensees, generating companies and the public within the prescribed time. The Plan has to be notified after obtaining the approval of the Central Government. The National Electricity Policy stipulates that the Plan prepared by CEA and approved by the Central Government can be used by prospective generating companies, transmission utilities and transmission/distribution licensees as reference document.

#### 1.1.2 Stipulations Regarding National Electricity Plan in National Electricity Policy 2005

National Electricity Policy stipulates that the National Electricity Plan would be for a short-term framework of five years while giving a 15-year perspective and would include:

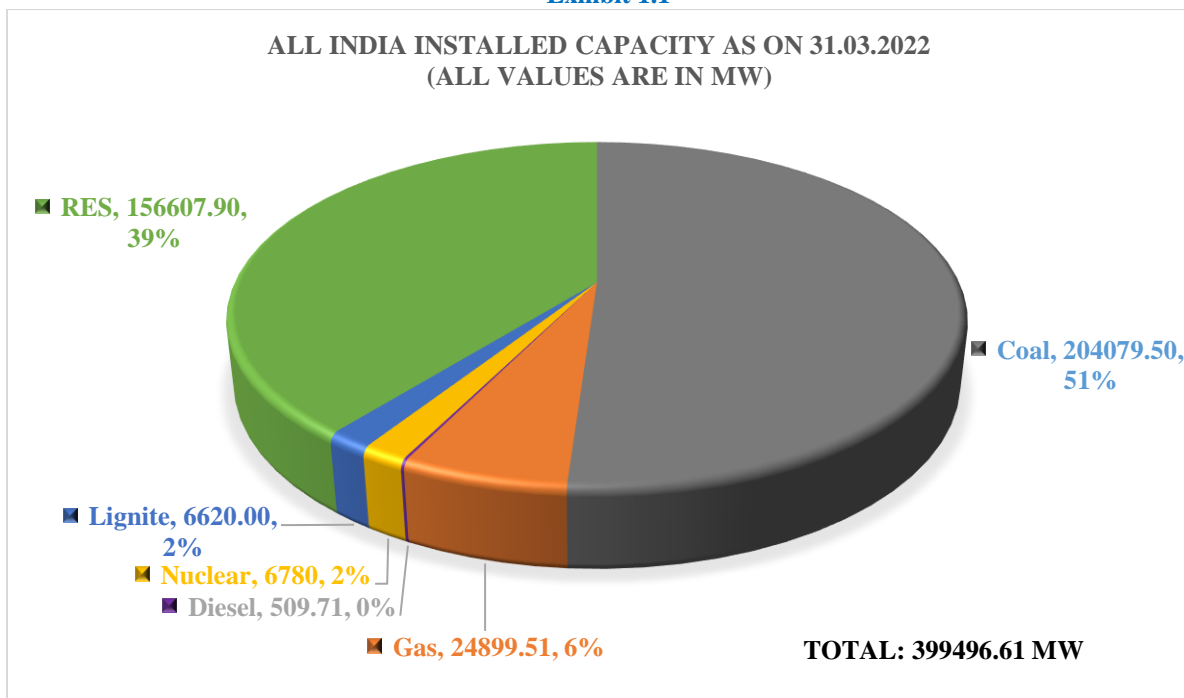
- Short-term and long term demand forecast for different regions;
- Suggested areas/locations for capacity additions in generation and transmission keeping in view of the economics of generation and transmission, losses in the system, load centre requirements, grid stability, security of supply, quality of power including voltage profile, etc.; and environmental considerations including rehabilitation and resettlement;
- Integration of such possible locations with transmission system and development of national grid including type of transmission systems and requirement of redundancies; and
- Different technologies available for efficient generation, transmission and distribution.
- Fuel choices based on economy, energy security and environmental considerations.

## 1.2 POWER SCENARIO IN COUNTRY

### 1.2.1 Installed Capacity

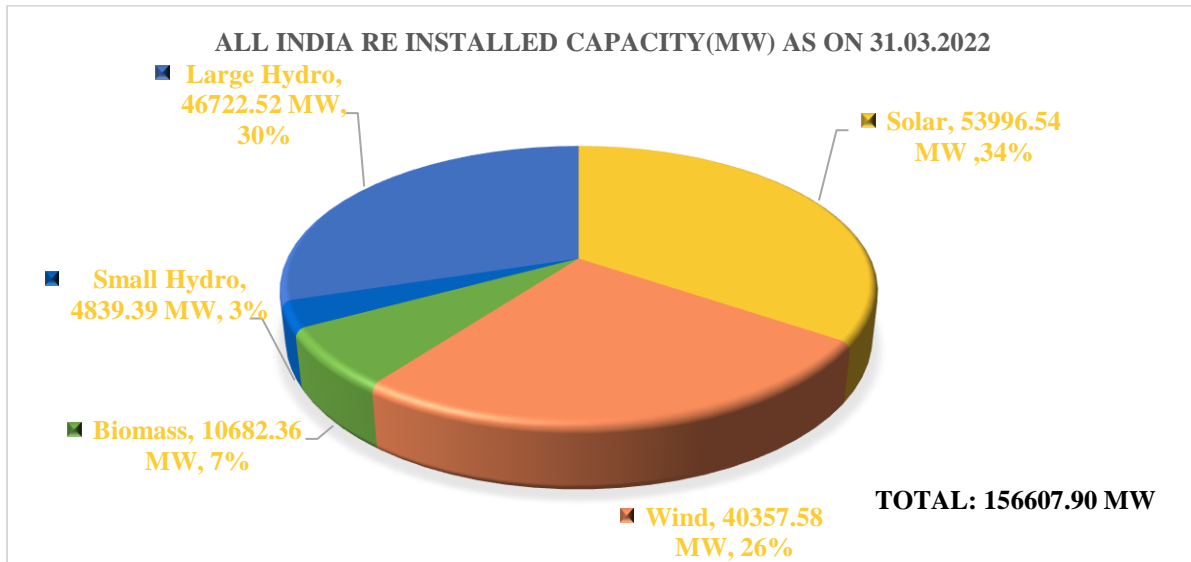
The Installed Capacity of the country as on 31.03.2022 was 399496.61 MW comprising of 236108.72 MW thermal, 6,780 MW Nuclear and 156607.90 MW renewables and is depicted in the **Exhibit 1.1**.

**Exhibit 1.1**



The country has significant potential of generation from renewable energy sources. All efforts are being made by Government of India to harness this potential. The Installed capacity as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 from renewable energy sources is 156607.90 MW. The total renewable installed capacity comprises of 46722.52 MW of Large Hydro, 40357.58MW of wind, 53996.54 MW of solar, 10682.36 MW of bio-Power & waste power and 4848.9MW of small hydro plants as shown in **Exhibit 1.2**.

**Exhibit 1.2**



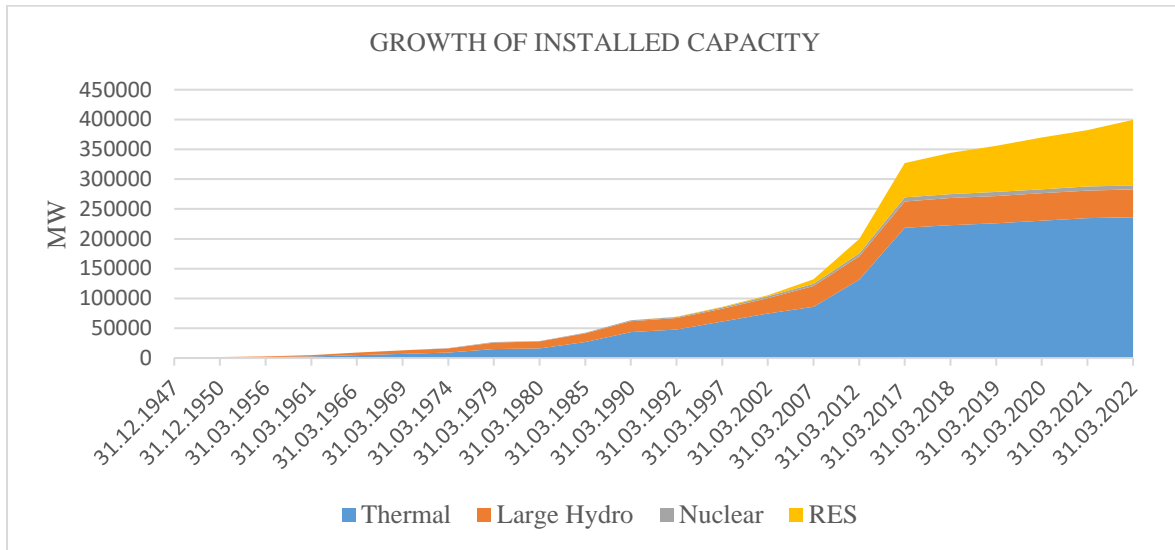
The growth of Installed Capacity and Electricity Generation in India from various sources is shown in **Table 1.1**, **Exhibit 1.3** and **1.4**.

**Table 1.1**  
**Growth of Installed Capacity & Electricity Generation**

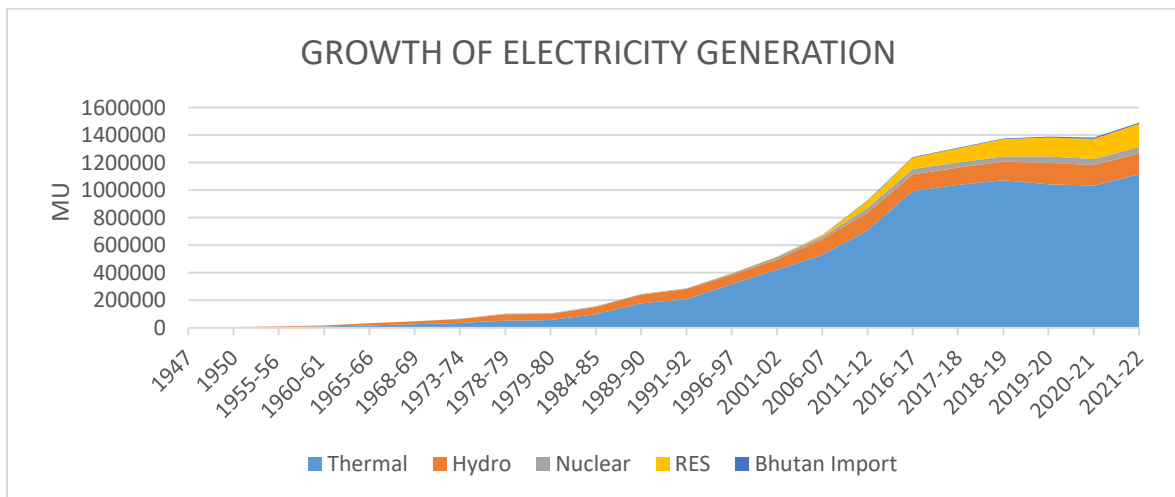
Plan/Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	IC Growth Rate YoY basis (%)	CARG for IC (%)	Generation (BU)	Generation Growth YoY basis (%)	CAGR for Generation (%)
At the end of 12 <sup>th</sup> Year plan	326832			1242		
2017-18	344002	5.25	4.1	1308.1	5.35	3.72
2018-19	356100	3.52		1376.1	5.21	
2019-20	370106	3.93		1389.1	0.96	
2020-21	382151	3.25		1381.9	-0.522*	
2021-22	399496	4.54		1491.9	7.96	

\* COVID YEAR

**Exhibit 1.3**



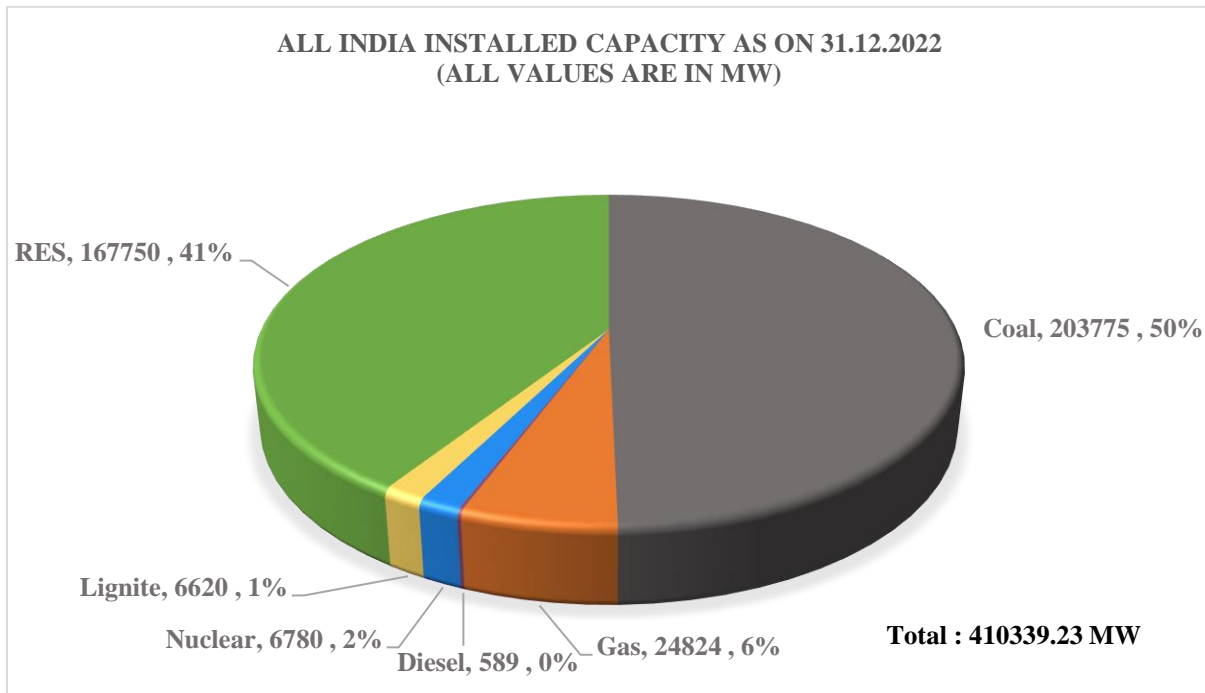
**Exhibit 1.4**



The Installed Capacity of the country as on 31.12.2022 was 410339.23 MW comprising of 235808.91 MW thermal, 6,780 MW Nuclear and 167750.32 MW renewables (46850.17 MW of Large Hydro, 41929.78 MW of wind, 63302.49 MW of solar, 10732.23 MW of bio-Power & waste power and 4935.645 MW) as shown in **Exhibit 1.5**.



**Exhibit 1.5**



**1.2.2 Per Capita Electricity Consumption**

The per capita electricity consumption was 1122.00 kWh at the beginning of the 2017-18 i.e. 01.04.2017 and as on 31.03.2022 the per capita electricity consumption has increased to 1255 kWh. The per capita electricity consumption during 2017-22 is summarized in **Table 1.2**.

**Table 1.2**  
**Per Capita Electricity Consumption**

YEAR	PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (KWh)
2017-18	1149
2018-19	1181
2019-20	1208
2020-21	1161
2021-22	1255

**1.2.3 Actual Power Supply Position**

The peak demand not met was about 3,314 MW (2.0%) and the energy not supplied in the country was about 8,629 MU (0.7%) during 2017-18. The peak not met and energy not supplied of the country has substantially declined to 2475 MW (1.2 %) and 5,787 MU (0.4%) respectively by the end of 2021-22. The power supply position in the country during 2017-22 is summarized in **Table 1.3**.

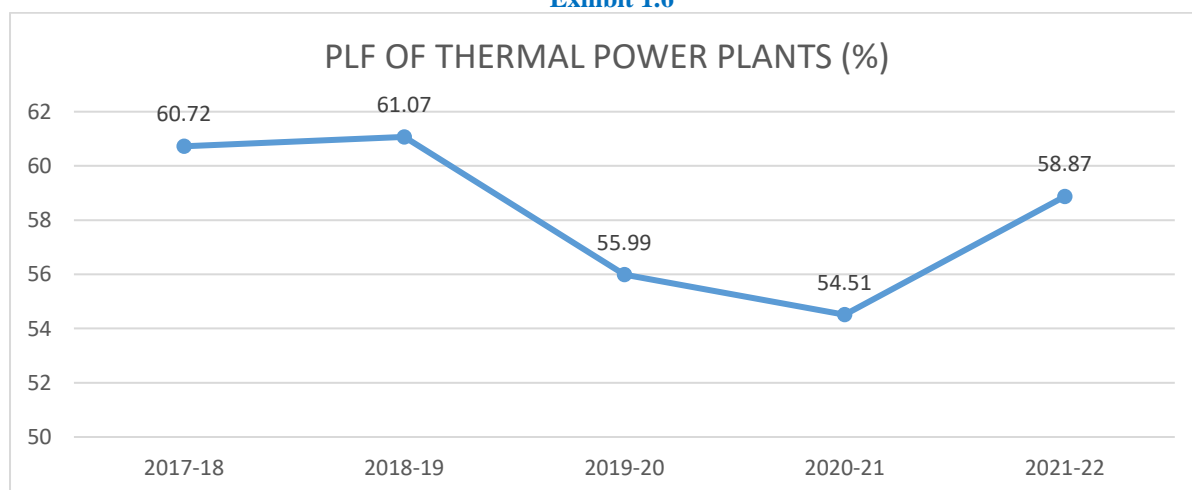
**Table 1.3**  
**All-India Actual Power Supply Position (2012-17)**

Period	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Peak Not Met/ Surpluses (MW) (- / +)	Peak Not Met/ Surpluses (%) (- / +)	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Availability (MU)	Energy Not Supplied / Surplus (Mu) (- / +)	Energy Not Supplied/ Surplus (%) (- / +)
2017-18	164,066	160,752	3,314	2.0	1,213,326	1,204,697	8,629	0.7
2018-19	177,022	175,528	1,494	0.8	1,274,595	1,267,526	7,070	0.6
2019-20	183,804	182,533	1,271	0.7	1,291,010	1,284,444	6,566	0.5
2020-21	190,198	189,395	802	0.4	1,275,534	1,270,663	4,871	0.4
2021-22	2,03,014	2,00,539	2,475	1.2	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4

#### 1.2.4 Plant Load Factor(PLF) of Thermal Based Power Plant

The national average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of Thermal based power generating stations for the year 2017-22 has been shown in **Exhibit 1.6**

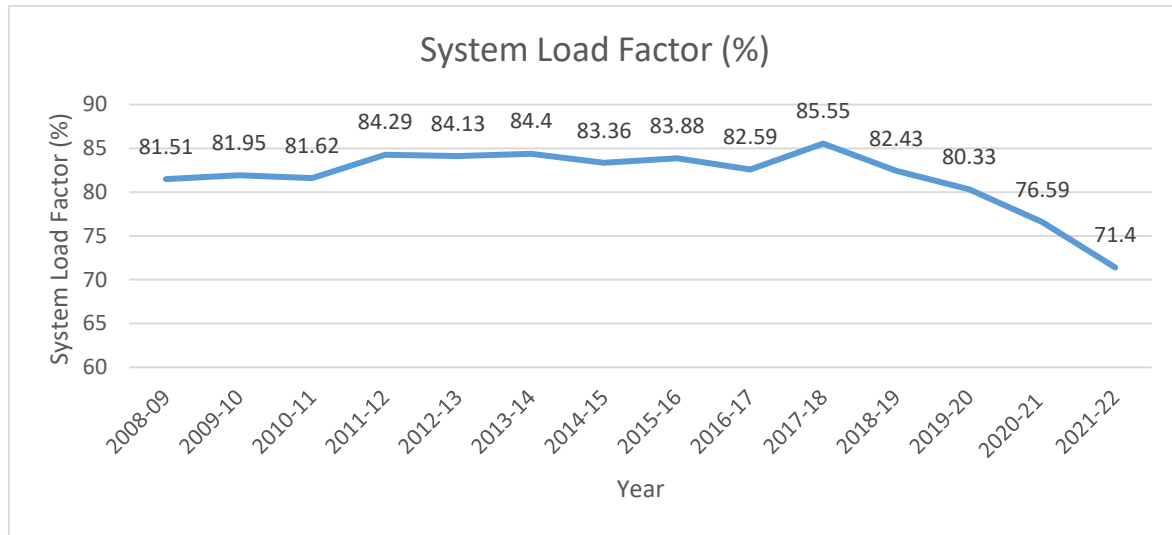
**Exhibit 1.6**



#### 1.2.5 Annual System Load Factor

The Annual System Load Factor is the ratio of the energy availability in the system to the energy that would have been required during the year if the annual peak load met was incident on the system throughout the year. This factor depends on the pattern of utilization of different categories of load. The Annual System Load factor has remained in the range of 82% to 86% since 2011-12 till 2017-18, primarily because of prevailing energy shortages in the system and the load staggering measures adopted in the various states particularly in agriculture sector. However, it has witnessed a gradual decline from 85.5% in 2017-18 to 71.4% in 2021-22 predominantly due to higher growth in the peak load met as compared to the increase in energy terms. The year-wise Annual System Load Factor is graphically depicted in the **Exhibit 1.7**.

**Exhibit 1.7**



### 1.3 MAJOR REFORMS UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### 1.3.1 Electricity Amendment rules, 2022

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), Government has made amendments in Electricity rules 2005.

##### Major rules added through amendment:

- a. **Timely recovery of power purchase costs by distribution licensee:** The Appropriate Commission shall specify a price adjustment formula for recovery of the costs arising due to various reasons.
- b. **Resource Adequacy:** 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.
- c. **Energy storage system:** The Energy Storage Systems shall be considered as a part of the power system, as defined under clause (50) of section 2 of the Act. The Energy Storage System shall be utilised either as independent energy storage system or network asset or in complementary with generation, transmission and distribution.
- d. **Implementation of Uniform Renewable Energy Tariff for central pool:** The Implementing Agency shall compute the uniform renewable energy tariff for selling of electricity to end procurer by intermediary procurer, on a monthly basis, as per the methodology specified in Rules.  
The uniform renewable energy Tariff shall be applicable only to power procured by the end procurers and shall not in any manner have any implication on the renewable energy tariff discovered under the respective tariff based competitive bidding process and payable to renewable energy generators by the intermediary procurer as per the Power Purchase Agreement.

#### 1.3.2 Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery energy Storage Systems

Ministry of Power vide order dated 21.06.2021, has extended the waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from solar and wind sources for projects to be commissioned up to 30th June 2025. Ministry of Power vide order dated 21.6.2022 has extended the waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar and Wind projects commissioned upto 30th June, 2025. To encourage the capacity addition in battery storage and pumped storage projects, waiver of ISTS charges shall also be allowed for Hydro Pumped Storage Plant (PSP) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects if the following conditions are met:-

- i. At least 70% of the annual electricity generation requirement of pumping of water of the PSP plant is met by use of solar and wind based generation.

- ii. At least 70% of the annual electricity generation requirement of charging of the BESS system is met by use of solar and wind based generation.

Waiver of transmission charges is also given for trading of electricity generated/supplied from Solar, Wind, PSP and BESS in Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market(GDAM) till 30.06.2023. This arrangement will be reviewed on annual basis depending upon the future developments in power market.

### 1.3.3 Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30

Ministry of Power has issued RPO trajectory vide order dated 22.07.2022 and corrigendum dated 19<sup>th</sup> September,2022. It specifies the RPO trajectory beyond 2021-22 as given below:

Year	Wind RPO	HPO	Other RPO	Total RPO
2022-23	0.81%	0.35%	23.44%	24.61%
2023-24	1.60%	0.66%	24.81%	27.08%
2024-25	2.46%	1.08%	26.37%	29.91%
2025-26	3.36%	1.48%	28.17%	33.01%
2026-27	4.29%	1.80%	29.86%	35.95%
2027-28	5.23%	2.15%	31.43%	38.81%
2028-29	6.16%	2.51%	32.69%	41.36%
2029-30	6.94%	2.82%	33.57%	43.33%

- (a) Wind RPO shall be met by energy produced from Wind Power Projects(WPPs) commissioned after 31<sup>st</sup> March,2022 and wind energy consumed over and above 7% from WPPs commissioned till 31<sup>st</sup> March,2022
- (b) Hydro RPO shall be met only by energy produced Hydro power projects (including PSPs and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)) commissioned after 8<sup>th</sup> March,2019.
- (c) Other RPOs may be met by energy produced from any RE power project not mentioned above

Any shortfall remaining in achievement of ‘Other RPO’ category in a particular year can be met with either the excess energy consumed from WPPs, commissioned after 31<sup>st</sup> March,2022 beyond ‘Wind RPO’ for the year or with, excess energy consumed from eligible Hydro Power Projects (including PSPs and Small Hydro Projects(SHPs)), commissioned after 8<sup>th</sup> March,2019 beyond beyond ‘HPO’ for that year or partly from both. Further, any shortfall in achievement of ‘Wind RPO’ in a particular year can be met with the excess energy consumed from Hydro Power plants, which is in excess of ‘HPO’ for that year and vice versa.

Order also specifies that percentage of total energy consumed shall be solar/wind energy along with/ through storage:

Fiscal Year	Storage on energy basis
2023-24	1.0%
2024-25	1.5%
2025-26	2.0%
2026-27	2.5%
2027-28	3.0%
2028-29	3.5%
2029-30	4.0%

### 1.3.4 HYDRO POLICY NOTIFICATION, 2019

Hydro Policy, 2019 was notified by Govt. of India on 08.03.2019. The salient features of the policy are given below:

- Declaring Large Hydro Power Projects (LHPs, i.e. >25 MW) AS Renewable Energy Source. However, LHPs would not automatically be eligible for any differential treatment for statutory clearances such as Forest clearances, environmental clearance, National Board for Wildlife clearance, related impact Assessment and carrying capacity study, etc., available to Small Hydropower Projects (SHPS), i.e., projects capacity up to 25 MW.
- Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within non-solar Renewable Purchase, The HPO shall cover all LHPs commissioned after this notification as well as untied capacity (i.e. without PPA) of the commissioned projects.
- Tariff rationalization measures to bring down hydropower tariff: Tariff rationalization measures including providing flexibility to the developers to determine tariff by back loading of tariff after increasing project life to 40 years, increasing debt repayment period to 18 years and introducing escalating tariff of 2%;
- Budgetary support for funding flood moderation component and funding cost of enabling infrastructure i.e. roads and bridges on case to case basis as per actual, limited to Rs. 1.5 crore per MW for up to 200 MW projects and Rs. 1.0 crore per MW for above 200 MW projects.

### 1.3.5 Scheme for flexibility in Generation and Scheduling of Thermal/ Hydro Power Stations through bundling with Renewable Energy and Storage Power

Ministry of Power vide letter dated 12th April 2022 and amendment in 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 covers the detailed scheme for flexibility in generation and scheduling of Thermal/Hydro power station through bundling with Renewable Energy and storage power. The objective of the mechanism is to promote bundling of cheaper Renewable Energy (RE) with costlier Thermal Power. Distribution licensee will have flexibility to procure RE power within the existing PPA to meet RPO. The bundling will result in the cost of power for the DISCOMs to come down. The gains are to be shared between the generators and the beneficiaries. The scheme will propel the growth of RE as well as its uptake.

### 1.3.6 Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected RE Power Projects for utilisation under scheme for flexibility in Generation and Scheduling of Thermal/ Hydro Power Stations through bundling with Renewable Energy and Storage power

These Guidelines are being issued under the provisions of Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for long term procurement of electricity by the 'Procurers', from grid-connected RE Power Projects ('Projects'), having individual size of 5 MW and above, through competitive bidding.

**The specific objectives of these Guidelines are as follows:**

- a. To promote competitive procurement of electricity from RE power plants, by thermal/ hydro generators for utilisation under Flexibility scheme for Scheduling of Thermal/ Hydro Power Stations through bundling with Renewable Energy and Storage Power, to reduce emission;
- b. To facilitate transparency and fairness in procurement processes.
- c. To provide standardization and uniformity in processes and a risk-sharing framework between various stakeholders, involved in the RE power procurement under Flexibility scheme, thereby encouraging investments, enhanced bankability of the Projects and profitability for the investors.

### 1.3.7 Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage Systems as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services

Ministry of Power (MoP), GoI notification no. 23/16/2020-R&R Part(1) dated 10.03.2022 issued the detailed Guidelines issued under the provisions of Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

**Specific objectives of these Guidelines are:**

- a. To facilitate procurement of BESS, as part of individual RE power projects or separately, for addressing the variability/firming power supply / increasing energy output / extending the time of supply from an individual RE project or a portfolio of RE projects, augmentation of existing RE Projects and/or to provide ancillary, grid support and flexibility services for the grid.
- b. To facilitate procurement of BESS for optimum utilization of transmission and distribution network.
- c. To ensure transparency and fairness in procurement processes/ and to provide for a framework for an Intermediary Procurer as an Aggregator / Trading licensees / Implementing Agency for the inter-state/intra-state sale-purchase of power.
- d. To provide standardization and uniformity in processes and a risk-sharing framework between various stakeholders, involved in the energy storage and storage capacity procurement, thereby encouraging competition and enhanced bankability of the Projects.

### **1.3.8 Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Round-The Clock Power from Grid Connected Renewable Energy Power Projects, complemented with Power from any other source or storage**

With the aim of promoting RE power and to provide RoundThe-Clock (RTC) power to the DISCOMs from renewable energy sources, Ministry of Power has issued RTC power Guidelines vide notification dated 22.07.2020. The amendments made in the said guidelines were notified in Gazette of 3rd November, 2020, 5 th February, 2021 and 03rd February, 2022, and 26th August, 2022.

### **1.3.9 Green Hydrogen Policy**

Ministry of Power (MoP), GoI notification no. 23/02/2022-R&R dated 17.02.2022 issued the Green Hydrogen Policy which provides the details of production of Green Hydrogen using Renewable Energy and compliance and implementations of all stake holders.

### **1.3.10 National Mission on use of Biomass in coal based thermal power plants**

National Mission on Use of Biomass in Thermal Power Plants (NMBTPP) was established in July 2021 to expedite the utilization of biomass in thermal power plants.

In order to further promote use of biomass pellets in coal based thermal power plants, MoP revised the above policy in Oct 2021 to mandatorily co-fire suitable biomass pellets in the range of 5% to 7% in all coal based power plants depending upon their type of milling system.

### **1.3.11 Guidelines under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for procurement of power on Finance, Own and Operate (FOO) basis under para B(v) of the SHAKTI Policy**

Objective of these guidelines is to facilitate procurement of power on long-term and medium-term basis by the Nodal Agency through transparent bidding to meet power requirement of group of states with coal linkage as per para B(v) of the SHAKTI Policy.

These guidelines are being issued for:

- (a) long-term procurement of electricity for a period of 12 years to 15 years;
- (b) Medium term procurement for a period of up to 7 years but exceeding 1 year.

### **1.3.12 Electricity (Timely Recovery of Costs due to Change in Law) Rules, 2021**

Timely recovery of the costs due to change in law is having importance as the investment in the power sector largely depends upon the timely payments. At present the pass through under change of law is taking a lot of time, leading to the drying up of the investment in the power sector. If payment is not made in time, it impacts the viability of the sector and the developers get financially stressed. If this is not addressed now, the investment will not come and the electricity consumers may face shortages of power once again. In order to address this issue, Ministry of Power has notified Electricity (Timely Recovery of Costs due to Change in Law) Rules, 2021 on 22.10.2021. and further clarifications was issued on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2022.

### **1.3.13 Electricity (Promotion of generation of Electricity from Must-Run Power Plant) Rules, 2021**

Ministry of Power has notified Electricity (Promotion of generation of Electricity from Must-Run Power Plant) Rules, 2021 on 22.10.2021. This rule ensures that no RE capacity is backed down. This will ensure that the consumers get green and clean power and secure a healthy environment for the future generation.

### **1.3.14 Deepening of spot markets: Introduction of Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) in Power Exchanges**

Further to the development of Green Term Ahead Market (G-TAM) and Real Time market (RTM) in the year 2010, Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) was introduced from 26.10.2021 in Power Exchange and it will operate in an integrated way with the conventional Day Ahead Market (DAM) with separate price formation for RE Power and Conventional Power. This facilitates a marketplace for trading of RE Power on a day ahead basis for accomplishment of green targets as well as support integration of Green energy. This, will also deepen the green market and will provide competitive price signals, besides offering an opportunity to the market participants to trade in green energy, in the most transparent, flexible, competitive, and efficient manner.

### **1.3.15 Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme Bharat - A Reform based and Results-linked Scheme**

The Office Memorandum of Reforms-based and Results linked Scheme, Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme has been issued on 20-07-2021 and subsequently the operational Guidelines have been issued on 27th July, 2021.

The objective of scheme is to improve the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The Scheme aims to reduce the AT&C losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero by 2024-25 by improving the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of all DISCOMs/ Power Departments excluding Private Sector DISCOMs.

### **1.3.16 Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020**

The Ministry of Power notified the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 on 31.12.2020 under section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003. These Rules shall empower the consumers of electricity and emanate from the conviction that the power systems exist to serve the consumers and the consumers have rights to get the reliable services and quality electricity. Implementation of these Rules shall ensure that new electricity connections, refunds and other services are given in a time bound manner. Wilful disregard to consumer rights will result in levying penalties on service providers. An amendment to Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 was also notified on 29.09.2021 wherein the limit for net metering was increased to 500KW from 10KW. Further amendments to the Electricity (Rights to Consumers) Rules, 2020 was notified on 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2022.

### **1.3.17 PRAAPTI Portal for Monitoring of GENCO Dues**

MoP launched a web-portal called PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power procurement for bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators) for transparency in monitoring of dues to GENCOs at the national level. The portal provides updated monthly information to all stakeholders regarding power purchase dues of DISCOMs towards Central Generation Stations, IPPs and RE providers. The PRAAPTI portal is immensely helpful for all stakeholders and also for monitoring performance on DISCOMs.



### 1.3.18 Privatization of power distribution in Union Territories

The Government of India announced privatization of power departments & power distribution utilities in Union Territories. The main objectives behind privatization are to improve the quality, reliability of power supply, providing better services to consumers and to achieve global benchmarks in operational and financial efficiencies.

#### 1.3.19 Atmanirbhar Package for State Power Distribution Companies

Amid COVID-19 crisis, Government of India has announced special economic package on 13.05.2020, which included liquidity injection for distribution companies. The liquidity injection package envisaged funding by PFC and REC to provide much needed support to power sector. The purpose of the liquidity scheme under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package was for clearance of outstanding dues of CPSU GENCOs & TRANSCO, IPPs and RE Generators as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

Further, MOP vide its letter dt 02.09.2020 granted a one-time permission to PFC & REC for extending loans to DISCOMs above working capital limits of 25% of last year's revenues under UDAY to discharge the liabilities of CPSU Gencos & Transcos, IPPs and RE Generators existing as on 30th June 2020.

Accordingly, PFC & REC have also formulated policy (ies) for offering Special Long-term Transition Loans to Power DISCOMs for clearance of dues of CPSU Gencos & Transcos, IPPs and RE Generators outstanding as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 & 30th June 2020 .

#### 1.3.20 "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards"

The "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards" Ministry of Power on 14.01.2022 and further amendment dated 7th November, 2022 were issued to accelerate the E-Mobility transition in the country.

##### Objectives:

- To enable faster adoption of electric vehicles in India by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable charging infrastructure and ecosystems
- To provide for affordable tariff chargeable from charging from Charging Station Operators/owners and Electric Vehicle(EV) owners.
- To encourage preparedness of Electrical Distribution systems to adopt EV Charging infrastructure.

### 1.3.21 MAJOR ENERGY CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

#### 1.3.21.1 Standards & Labelling:

This scheme entails laying down minimum energy performance norms for appliances / equipment, rating the energy performance on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 star being the most energy efficient one. As on December 2021, 30 appliances are covered under the ambit of Standards and Labelling program. Out of which, 10 appliances are under mandatory regime and remaining 20 appliances are under voluntary regime

#### 1.3.21.2 Enhancing energy efficiency in Industries–Implementation of Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)

One of the flagship schemes under NMEEE, the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a mechanism designed to achieve emissions reduction in energy intensive industries and it is designed on the concept of reduction in Specific Energy Consumption (SEC). It involves assessment of SEC in the baseline year and projected SEC in the target year covering different forms of net energy going into the boundary of the plant and the products leaving out of it over a particular cycle. The energy saved by these industries is converted into tradable instruments called Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts) and are traded at the Power Exchanges.

#### 1.3.21.3 Energy Conservation Building Code

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of BEE sets minimum energy performance standards for commercial buildings having a connected load of 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA and above.



In June 2017, BEE published the updated version of ECBC which provides current as well as futuristic advancements in building technology to further reduce building energy consumption and promote low-carbon growth. ECBC 2017 sets parameters for builders, designers and architects to integrate renewable energy sources in building design with the inclusion of passive design strategies. The code aims to optimise energy savings with the comfort levels for occupants, and prefers life-cycle cost effectiveness to achieve energy neutrality in commercial buildings.

BEE developed the residential building energy conservation code and labeling program for residential building. In order to promote energy efficiency in residential building sector, BEE has developed “ECO-NIWAS” Portal ([www.econiwas.com](http://www.econiwas.com)). The scope for energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings is immense. Energy Audit Studies have revealed a savings potential to the extent of 40% in end use such as lighting, cooling, ventilation, refrigeration etc.

#### **1.3.21.4 Demand Side Management (DSM)**

Demand Side Management (DSM) has been traditionally recognized as one of the major interventions to achieve reduction in energy demands while ensuring continuous development. In recent past, DSM has gained unprecedented importance and has become an integral part of almost all the central and state missions on promotion of Energy Efficiency. DSM interventions have helped utilities not only to reduce the peak electricity demands and but also defer high investments in generation, transmission and distribution networks. In order to tap the energy saving potential, Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag DSM) program and Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) was initiated by BEE.

#### **1.3.21.5 GO ELECTRIC Campaign**

Ministry of Power, Government of India, launched "Go Electric" Campaign on 19th February, 2021 with the objective of creating awareness among masses on benefits of adopting Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking appliances such as Induction cook hobs, Electric pressure cooker etc. This initiative is intended to encourage consumers to switch over to Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking in place of currently used conventional modes and appliances, thereby, reducing dependency of the country on imported fuel. The "Go Electric" Campaign is aimed at promoting adoption of Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking appliances and is expected to help the country to achieve energy transition as well as low carbon economic growth in the future. These technologies being energy efficient, are expected to scale down mobility and cooking related emissions, securing cleaner and greener future. The share of renewables in the energy mix is expected to increase due to integration of more renewable based power generation. Benefits of adopting these electricity based technologies shall be completely realized by enhancing share of renewables in the Grid.



## CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF CAPACITY ADDITION DURING THE PERIOD OF 2017-22

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Review of the previous plan is a very useful and powerful way to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, and progress in order to create a strong foundation for the development of future strategic plans and priorities. Review creates a base of knowledge and shared understanding that provides a critical backdrop about decision-making processes, including the setting of priorities, budget setting, dealing with problem arising in the future. It helps to identify projects that have commissioned as per the schedule or ahead of schedule and reasons for the delay in projects.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected our day-to-day life, businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements. Power sector is also one of the various industries and sectors affected by the pandemic. The generation capacity addition from various sources got adversely impacted in the short run as:

- The strict lockdown to arrest the pandemic halted the constructions activities, due to a lack of manpower.
- Delay in up gradation/transition-related activity in the power sector, due to slow growth of economy and investment by the public and private sector.
- Delay in manufacturing and installation of various projects due to disruption in the global supply chain led to difficulties with the availability of key components leading to delay in execution of projects, for instance, solar segment manufacturing companies faced delays in the procurement of material.
- Reduced revenue for companies due to weak demand which left companies with less capacity for capital expenditure.

In this chapter, review of generation capacity which was scheduled to be added in National Electricity Plan notified in 2018 has been carried out with reasons for the delay of projects which were scheduled to be commissioned during the period 2017-22.

### 2.1 SCHEDULED GENERATION CAPACITY ADDITION FROM CONVENTIONAL SOURCES

As per the National Electricity Plan notified in 2018, scheduled generation capacity addition from conventional sources was envisaged 51,561.15 MW for the period 2017-22. Details of sector wise and mode wise scheduled capacity addition is given in **Table 2.1** and subsequently in **Exhibits 2.1** and **Exhibits 2.2**.

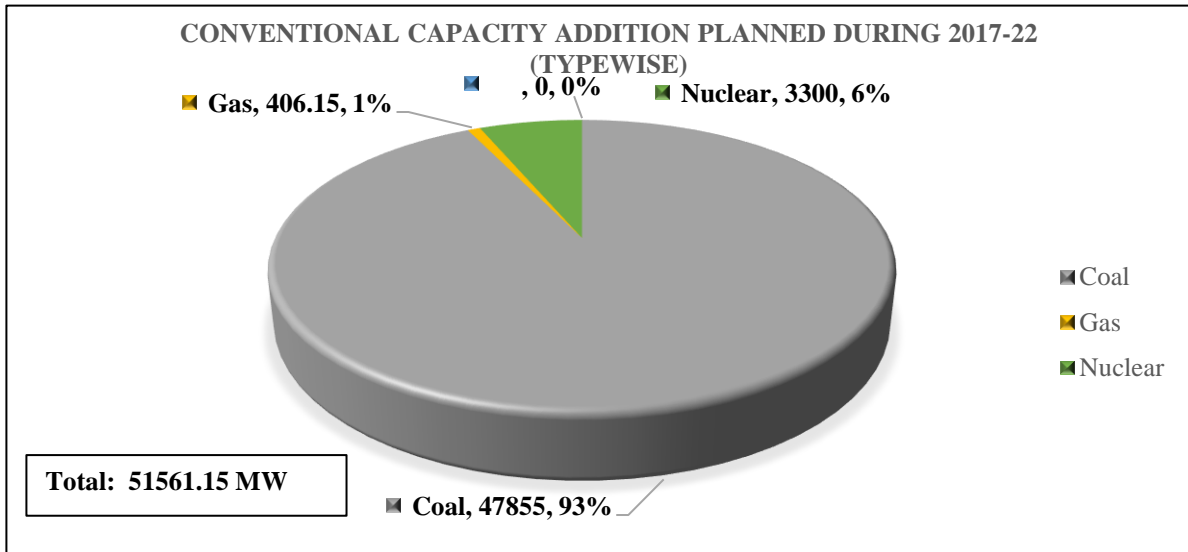
**Table 2.1**  
**Scheduled Capacity Addition from conventional sources for the period 2017-22**

Source	Central	State	Private	Total
<b>Coal</b>	22900	18340	6615	<b>47855</b>
<b>Gas</b>	0	406.15	0	<b>406.15</b>
<b>Nuclear</b>	3300	0	0	<b>3300</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26200</b>	<b>18746.15</b>	<b>6615</b>	<b>51561.15</b>

(Figures in MW)

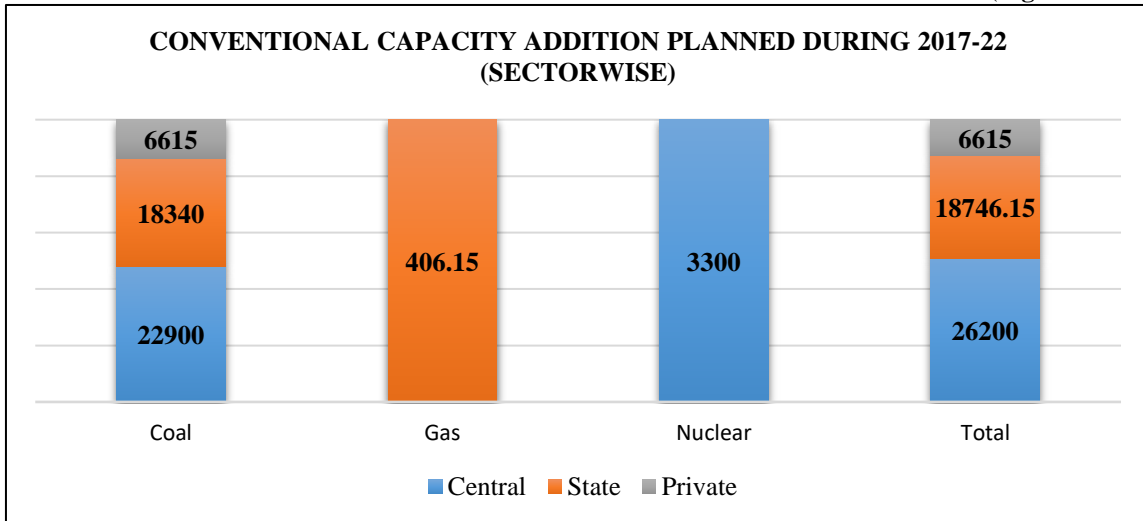
Note: Large hydro has been categorized as Renewable Energy Source.

**Exhibit 2.1**



**Exhibit 2.2**

(Figures in MW)



**2.2 GENERATION CAPACITY ADDITION ACHIEVED FROM CONVENTIONAL SOURCES DURING 2017-22**

During period, 2017-22 capacity totaling to 30667.91MW from conventional sources has been achieved as on 31.03.2022 comprising of 30562 MW of Coal, 105.91 MW of Gas, and 0 MW of Nuclear. This also includes projects totaling to 726.76 MW which were originally not scheduled for the period 2017-22 but have also been commissioned.

During the period 2017-22, the year wise capacity addition achieved from conventional sources is shown in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2**  
**Year wise capacity addition achieved during 2017-22**

(Figures in MW)

Year	Source	Thermal			Nuclear	Total
		Coal	Gas	Total		
2017-18	Centre	3670	0	3670	0	3670
	State	1260	0	1260	0	1260
	Private	3780	0	3780	0	3780
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8710</b>
2018-19	Centre	1960	0	1960	0	1960
	State	2780	69.755	2849.755	0	2849.755
	Private	972	0	972	0	972
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5712</b>	<b>69.755</b>	<b>5781.755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5781.755</b>
2019-20	Centre	3940	0	3940	0	3940
	State	2780	0	2780	0	2780
	Private	45*	0	45	0	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6765</b>
2020-21	Centre	4080	0	4080	0	4080
	State	810	36.15	846.15	0	846.15
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4890</b>	<b>36.15</b>	<b>4926.15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4926.15</b>
2021-22	Centre	2370	0	2370	0	2370
	State	1590	0	1590	0	1590
	Private	525	0	525	0	525
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4485</b>

\*: Niwari TPP, unit-2 (45 mw) had achieved cod on 20.03.17 but the intimation regarding cod was received in June'19. Therefore, the project has taken into capacity addition on 06.06.2019 after approval of Chairperson, CEA

During the period 2017-22, sector wise and type wise capacity addition sector wise achieved from conventional sources is shown in **Table 2.3** and shown in **Exhibit 2.3** and **Exhibit 2.4**.

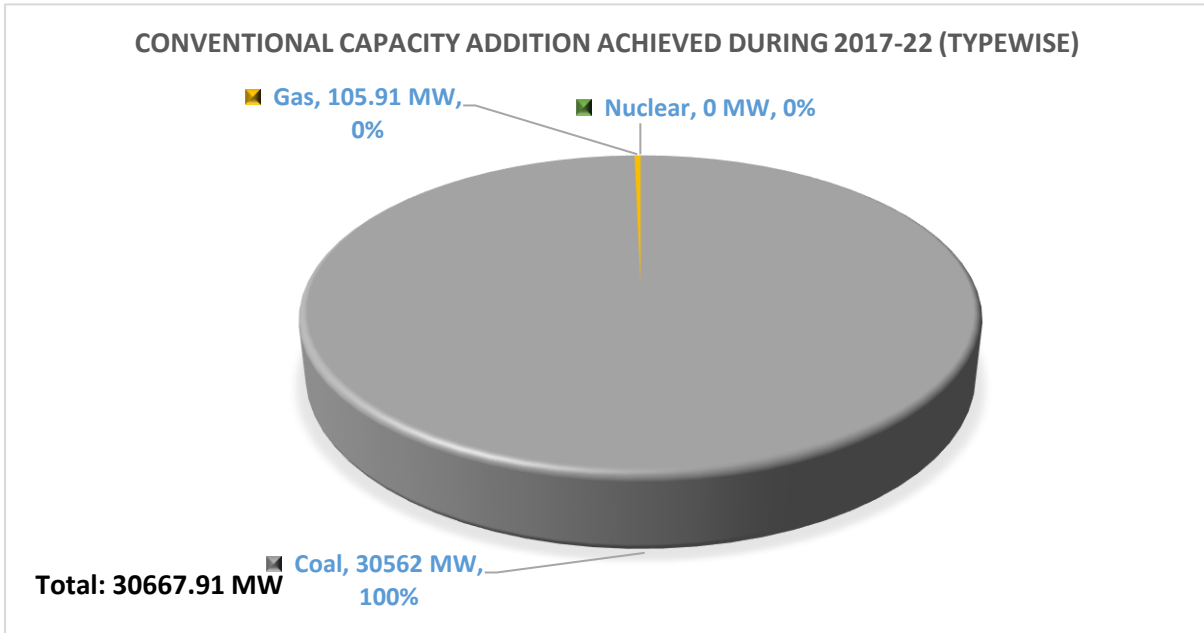
**Table 2.3**  
**Capacity addition achieved during 2017-22**

(Figures in MW)

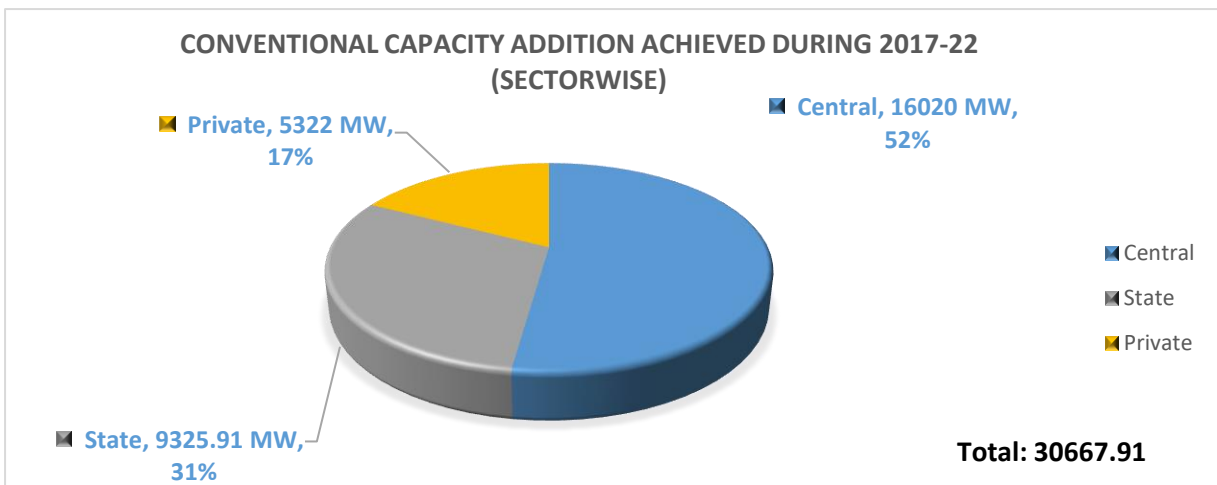
Source	Thermal			Nuclear	Total
	Coal	Gas	Total		
Central	16020	0	16020	0	16020
State	9220	105.91	9325.91	0	9325.91
Private	5322*	0	5322	0	5322
<b>Total</b>	<b>30562</b>	<b>105.91</b>	<b>30667.91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30667.91</b>

\*: Niwari TPP, unit-2 (45 mw) had achieved cod on 20.03.17 but the intimation regarding cod was received in June'19. Therefore, the project has taken into capacity addition on 06.06.2019 after approval of Chairperson, CEA

**Exhibit 2.3**



**Exhibit 2.4**



The State wise (Conventional Sources) summary of the capacity added during period 2017-22 is given in **Annexure 2.1** and the list of the commissioned conventional sources projects (including Large Hydro) is given in **Annexure 2.2**.

Out of scheduled generation capacity addition of 51561.15MW to be achieved during the period 2017-22, generation capacity addition totaling to 30667.91 MW is achieved as on 31.03.2022, which includes 726.76 MW projects which were not envisaged in NEP, 2018. Projects totaling to 21620 MW have slipped on account of various reasons viz. delay in placement of order for main plant, slow progress of civil works, poor geology, legal issues, Covid-19 pandemic etc.

A summary of the total capacity addition during period 2017-22 is given in **Table 2.4**.

**Table 2.4**  
**Summary of generation capacity addition during period 2017-22**

(Figures in MW)

<b>A</b>	<b>Scheduled Capacity Addition during period 2017-22</b>	<b>51561.15</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Capacity addition achieved as per schedule (51561.15MW)</b>	<b>29941.15</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Additional Capacity commissioned which were not envisaged in NEP, 2018</b>	<b>726.76</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Total Generation Capacity Addition as per the schedule</b>	<b>30667.91</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Capacity slipped from the scheduled capacity addition during period 2017-22</b>	<b>21620</b>

Out of Scheduled capacity addition of 51561.15MW, a capacity of 21620 MW (41.93% of the target) has slipped during the period. Sector wise and mode wise details of capacity slipped are shown in **Table 2.5**.

**Table 2.5**  
**Summary of capacity Slipped during period 2017-22**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Centre</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Nuclear</b>	3300	0	0	<b>3300</b>
<b>Coal</b>	7380	8990	1950	<b>18320</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10680</b>	<b>8990</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>21620</b>

List of slipped Nuclear and Coal plants which were envisaged to be commissioned in National Electricity Plan, 2018 is mentioned along with the detail of reason of delays in **Annexure 2.3 A and B**.

### 2.3 CAPACITY CONSIDERED FOR RETIREMENT DURING PERIOD 2017-22

Scheduled retirement as per National Electricity Plan 2018, was 22690.5 MW, out of which coal-based capacity of 5,901.5 MW were considered for retirement due to old age and 16,789 MW (101 units) (as on August, 2017) due to not having sufficient space for installation of FGD to control SOx emissions were identified.

Capacity totaling to 10044.295 MW for period (2017-22) have been retired. This includes retired coal and gas-based capacity totaling to 2695.295 MW, which were not envisaged to retire during the period 2017-22.

A summary of the total capacity retired during period 2017-22 is given in **Table 2.6**.

**Table 2.6**  
**Summary of Capacity Retired during period 2017-22**

(Figures in MW)

<b>A</b>	<b>Scheduled Retirement during the period 2017-22</b>	<b>22690.5</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Capacity Retired due to Old Age Criteria during period 2017-22 against 5901.5 MW envisaged in NEP 18</b>	<b>4589</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Capacity retired due to New Environmental Norms during period 2017-22 against 16789MW envisaged in NEP 18</b>	<b>2760</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Additional Capacity retired during period 2017-22 outside the retired capacity envisaged in NEP 18</b>	<b>2695.295</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Total Capacity retired during period 2017-22 (B+C+D)</b>	<b>10044.295</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Capacity which did not retired but was scheduled for Retirement as per Old Age Criteria during period 2017-22(5901.5 MW-B)</b>	<b>1312.5</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Capacity which did not retired but was scheduled for Retirement due to New Environmental Norms during period 2017-22(16789MW-C)</b>	<b>14029</b>

List of plants retired during period 2017-22 is given in **Annexure 2.4**.

List of plants which were envisaged to get retired in National Electricity Plan, 2018 but do not get retired during period 2017-22 is attached in **Annexure 2.5**.

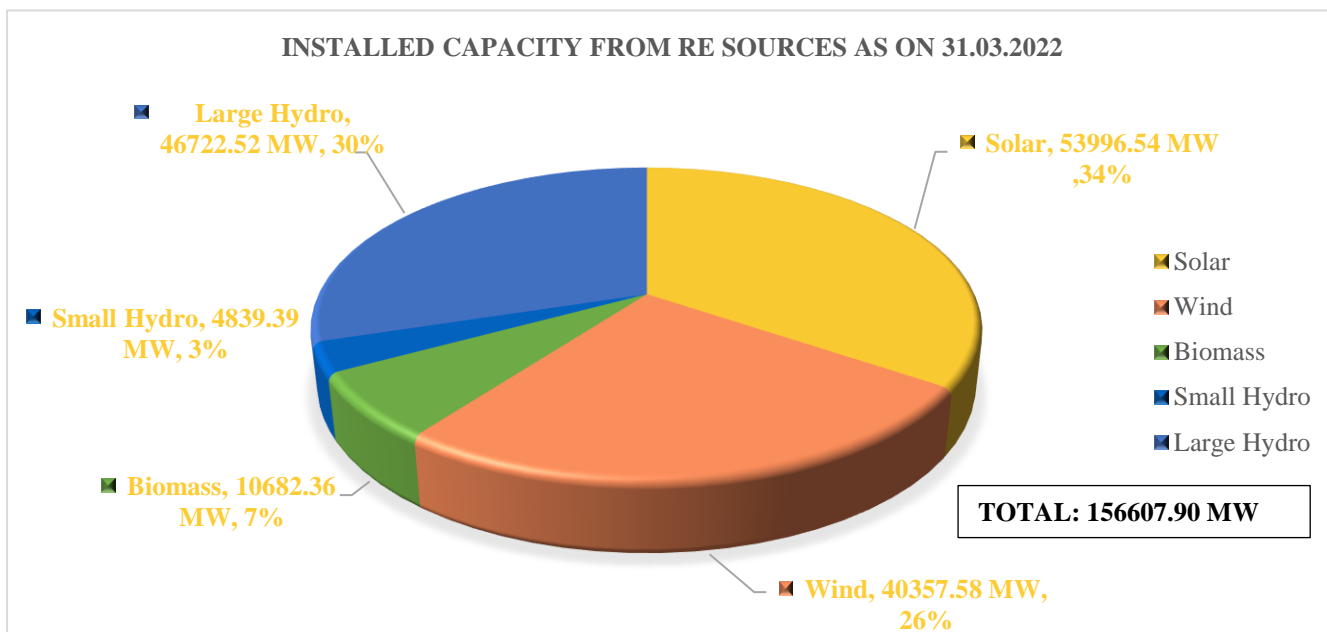
**2.4 CAPACITY ADDITION FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES DURING 2017-22**

The installed capacity from renewable energy sources in the country is 156607.9 MW including large hydro as on 31.03.2022. Source wise installed capacity of renewable energy sources is shown in **Table 2.7** and **Exhibit 2.5**.

**Table 2.7**  
**Installed capacity of Renewable energy sources as on 31-03-2022**  
(Figures in MW)

Source	Capacity
Large Hydro (including PSP)	46722.52
Solar	53996.54
Wind	40357.58
Biomass & Waste to Energy	10682.36
Small Hydro	4848.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>156607.90</b>

**Exhibit 2.5**



As on 31.03.2022, a capacity addition of 54,779.15 MW from renewable energy sources including large hydro has been achieved during the period 2017-2022. The details of capacity added source wise during 2017-22 is given in **Table 2.8** and **Exhibit 2.6**.

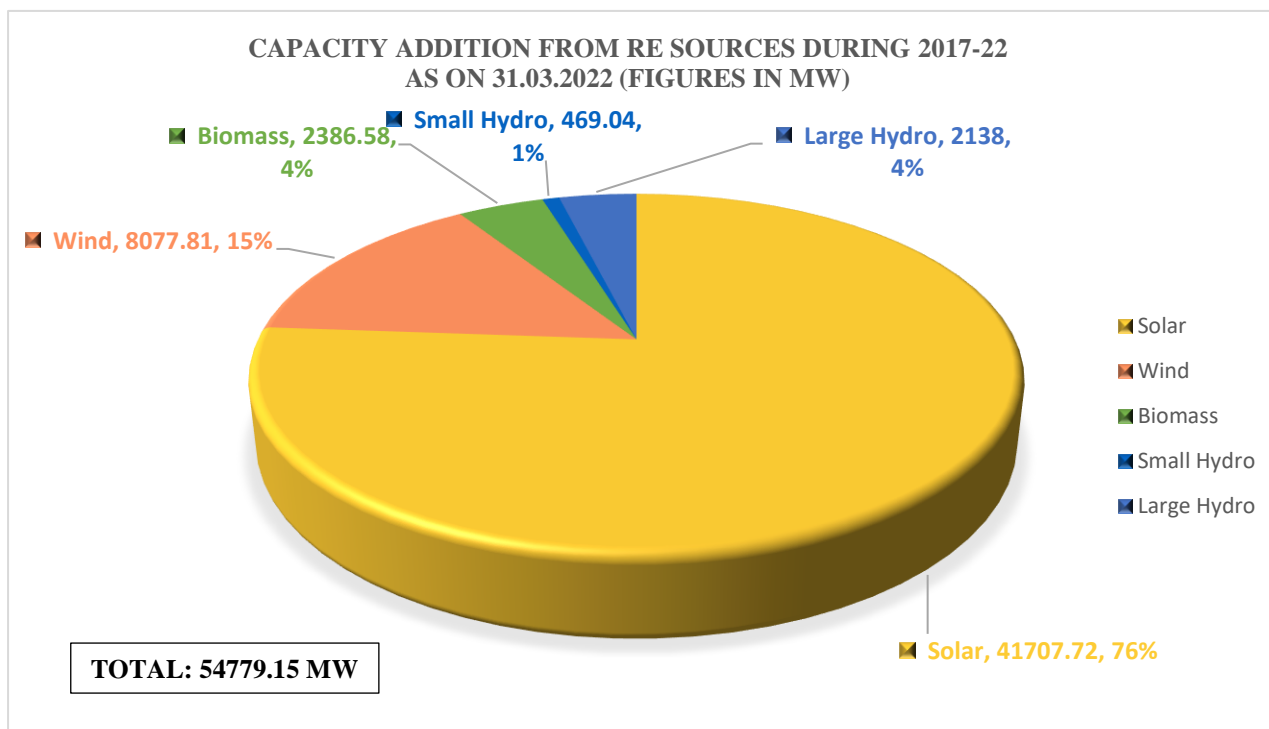


**Table 2.8**  
**Capacity addition from Renewable Energy Sources during 2017-22**  
**As on 31.03.2022**

(Figures in MW)

Source	Capacity
Large Hydro (including PSP)	2138
Solar	41707.72
Wind	8077.81
Biomass & Waste to Energy	2386.58
Small Hydro	469.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>54779.15</b>

**Exhibit 2.6**



During period, 2017-22 capacity totaling to 2138 MW from Large Hydro sources has been achieved as on 31.03.2022 comprising of 1100MW of Central Sector, 341 MW of State Sector and 697 MW of Private Sector. This also includes projects totaling to 100 MW which were at various stages of construction and originally not scheduled for the period 2017-22 but have also been commissioned. The list of the commissioned Large Hydro projects is given in **Annexure 2.2**.

Out of Scheduled capacity addition of 6839.5MW from Large Hydro Projects for period 2017-22, a capacity of 4801.50 MW is slipped during the period for the year 2017-22, comprising of 2884MW of Central Sector, 1775.5 MW of State Sector and 142 MW of Private Sector.

List of slipped Large Hydro plants which were envisaged to be commissioned in National Electricity Plan, 2018 is mentioned along with the detail of reason of delays in **Annexure 2.3 C**.

## 2.5 MAJOR REASONS FOR SLIPPAGE OF PROJECTS DURING 2017-22

There are various reasons for slipping of plants during period 2017-22, with most important being the COVID-19 pandemic, which halted the construction activities during the strict lockdown conditions to arrest the pandemic. It has resulted into reduced revenue for companies due to weak demand, which left companies with less capacity for capital expenditure. The global supply chain also was disrupted which affected imports of various key components which resulted in delay of execution of the projects.

Broad Reasons for delay of projects for Hydro, Coal projects are mentioned below :

### Hydro Projects

- Delay in award of works
- Land Acquisition
- Environment and Forest issues
- Rehabilitation & Resettlement
- Natural Calamities
- Law & order problem & Local issues
- Contractual problems
- Geological uncertainties
- Difficult Terrain & Poor Accessibility
- Funds constraints with Contractor
- Force Majeure Risk
- Issues related to Quarry / Crushers Plants
- Inter-state issues
- Court / NGT / NCLT Cases.
- Teething trouble during commissioning

### Thermal Projects

- Problems in acquisition of land for construction of power plant, ash dyke, raw water reservoir, corridor for pipelines, Railway siding etc. and Right of Way /Right of Use for raw water pipe line, ash slurry disposal pipelines and transmission lines etc.
- Local agitations including aspects such as R&R issues, labor disputes and law and order problems. Further, ethnic violence in some specific regions has also resulted in long interruptions at work site.
- Delay in timely availability of railway transport system and healthiness/load carrying capacity of road transport system for smooth transportation of equipment and fuel to the plant site.
- Change in State policies viz. in respect of sand mining, extraction of ground water etc. during plant construction period.
- Issues in timely availability of startup power at site.
- Issues in timely completion of power evacuation system and capacity of transmission system to evacuate full power generated at the plant.
- Shortage of Natural Gas
- Cost overruns on account of delay in timely completion of power projects
- Issues in availability of adequate finances from banks and financial institutions for completion of projects leading to cost overruns/increased cost of the plant.
- Poor performance of main contractor and sub-vendors including BoP sub-vendors for various reasons/issues involved.
- Contractual disputes resulting in termination of contract and re-tendering etc. resulting in project delays and cost overrun.
- Natural calamities and extreme weather conditions including heavy rains, cyclones etc., specifically in coastal areas.
- Not signing of long term PPA with DISCOMs and non-fulfillment of PPA conditions by the project developers. In some cases, even no PPA is available for sale of power from the power plant.
- Delay in availability of Consent to Establish, Consent to Operate (CTO) from respective State Governments.
- Court / NGT / NCLT Cases.

## Renewable Energy Projects

**Wind Projects:** The capacity additions till 2017 were through Feed in Tariff (FiT) mechanism. Subsequently, the tariff regime shifted from Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) to bidding route, which initially affected the installation of projects. Thereafter, the installation of wind power projects was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic during year 2020-21 and 2021-22. The industry also reported that there has been supply chain disruption and shortage of skilled manpower during the pandemic. Furthermore, the second surge of pandemic was followed by monsoon season in various parts of the country, It delayed the commissioning of projects and targets in the wind energy sector.

**Solar Projects:** These projects are delayed due to various reasons like GIB issue, court cases etc. and are likely to be commissioned, once these issues are resolved.

**Small Hydro Projects:** Small Hydro Power projects generally take 4 to 5 years for commissioning after start of construction. However, most of the SHP projects are located in hilly and remote areas and for these projects, commissioning may get further delayed due to reasons like less working seasons, geological surprises, logistic challenges, lack of locally available skilled manpower etc.

## 2.6 CONCLUSIONS

- During the period 2017-22, the capacity addition achieved from conventional sources is 30,667.91 MW.
- During the period 2017-22 as on 31.03.2022 the capacity addition from RE sources is 54,779.15 MW including large hydro.
- There has been considerable slippage in the Coal, Hydro and Nuclear capacity addition envisaged during the period 2017-22 with COVID-19 being the major reason resulting in delay.

Annexure 2.1

**STATE-WISE SECTOR-WISE CAPACITY FROM CONVENTIONAL SOURCES COMMISSIONED DURING 2017-22**

(Figures in MW)

S.NO	STATE	CENTRAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	DELHI	0	0	0	0.00
2	HARYANA	0	0	0	0.00
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0.00
4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0.00
5	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0.00
6	RAJASTHAN	0	2640	0	2640.00
7	UTTAR PRADESH	2640	660	660	3960.00
8	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0.00
9	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0.00
<b>SUB TOTAL NR</b>		<b>2640</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>6600.00</b>
10	CHHATTISGARH	1600	0	2220	3820.00
11	GUJARAT	0	800	0	800.00
12	MAHARASHTRA	1320	0	960	2280.00
13	MADHYA PRADESH*	2920	1320	645*	4885.00
14	GOA	0	0	0	0.00
15	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0.00
16	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0.00
<b>SUB TOTAL WR</b>		<b>5840</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>3825</b>	<b>11785.00</b>
17	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	510	0	510.00
18	TELANGANA	0	1970	0	1970.00
19	KARNATAKA	800	0	0	800.00
20	KERALA	0	0	0	0.00
21	TAMIL NADU	1000	0	525	1525.00
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0.00
<b>SUB TOTAL SR</b>		<b>1800</b>	<b>2480</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>4805.00</b>
23	BIHAR	3890	0	0	3890.00
24	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0.00
25	ODISHA	1600	1320	0	2920.00
26	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0.00
27	WEST BENGAL	0	0	312	312.00
<b>SUB TOTAL ER</b>		<b>5490</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>7122.00</b>
28	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0.00
29	ASSAM	250	105.91	0	355.91
30	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0.00
31	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0.00
32	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0.00
33	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0.00

34	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0.00
<b>SUB TOTAL NER</b>		<b>250</b>	<b>105.91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>355.91</b>
35	ANDMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0	0.00
36	LAKSHDWEEP	0	0	0	0.00
<b>ALL INDIA TOTAL</b>		<b>15360</b>	<b>8395.91</b>	<b>5322</b>	<b>30667.91</b>

\*: NIWARI TPP, UNIT-2 (45 MW) HAD ACHIEVED COD ON 20.03.17 BUT THE INTIMATION REGARDING COD WAS RECEIVED IN JUNE'19. THEREFORE, THE PROJECT HAS TAKEN INTO CAPACITY ADDITION ON 06.06.2019 AFTER APPROVAL OF CHAIRPERSON, CEA

**Annexure 2.2**

**LIST OF CONVENTIONAL SOURCES PROJECTS COMMISSIONED WHICH WERE ENVISAGED DURING 2017-22**

(Figures in MW)

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME	TYPE	STATE	DEVELOPER	CAPACITY
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>					
1	NABI NAGAR TPP U2,3,4	COAL	BIHAR	JV OF NTPC & RAILWAYS	750
2	SOLAPUR STPP U1-2	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	NTPC	1320
3	BARAUNI TPS EXTN U8-9	COAL	BIHAR	NTPC	500
4	KUDGI STPP PH-I U3	COAL	KARNATAKA	NTPC	800
5	MEJA STPP U1-2	COAL	UTTAR PRADESH	JV OF NTPC & UPRVUNL	1320
6	LARA TPP U1-2	COAL	CHHATTISGARH	NTPC	1600
7	BONGAIGAON TPP U3	COAL	ASSAM	NTPC	250
8	GADARWARA TPP U1-2	COAL	MADHYA PRADESH	NTPC	1600
9	NABINAGAR STPP U1-3	COAL	BIHAR	NPGL	1980
10	TANDA TPS, STAGE-II U5-6	COAL	UTTAR PRADESH	NTPC	1320
11	KHARGONE STPP U1-2	COAL	MADHYA PRADESH	NTPC	1320
12	NEYVELLI NEW TPP U1-2	COAL	TAMILNADU	NLCIL	1000
13	DARLIPALLI STPP U1-2	COAL	ODISHA	NTPC	1600
14	BARH STPP STAGE-I UNIT- 1	COAL	BIHAR	NTPC	660
<b>SUB TOTAL (CENTRAL SECTOR)</b>					<b>16020</b>
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>					
1	CHHABRA SCTPP U5	COAL	RAJASTHAN	RRVUNL	660
2	RAYAL SEEMA TPP U6	COAL	ANDHRA PRADESH	APGENCO	600
3	SHRI SINGHAJI TPP (PHASE-II) U3-4	COAL	MADHYA PRADESH	MPPGCL	1320
4	KOTHAGUDEM TPS STAGE-VII U12	COAL	TELANGANA	TSGENCO	800
5	CHHABRA TPP EXTN. U6	COAL	RAJASTHAN	RRUVNL	660
6	IB VALLEY TPP U3-4	COAL	ODISHA	OPGCL	1320
7	WANAKBORI TPS U8	COAL	GUJARAT	GSECL	800
8	SURATGARH SCTPP U7-8	COAL	RAJASTHAN	RRVUNL	1320
9	BHADRADRI-TPP U1-4	COAL	TELANGANA	TSGENCO	1080
10	HARDUAGANJ EXP.-II TPP	COAL	UTTAR PRADESH	UPRVUNL	660
11	NAMRUP CCGT-GAS	GAS	ASSAM	APGCL	36.15
<b>SUB TOTAL (STATE SECTOR)</b>					<b>9256.15</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>					
1	BINJKOTE TPP U1-2	COAL	CHHATTISGARH	SKS POWER GENERATION (CHHATTISGARH) LTD	600
2	NAWAPARA TPPU2	COAL	CHHATTISGARH	TRN ENERGY	300
3	NASIK TPPPH-I U 3-5	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	RATTAN INDIA NASIK POWER LTD	810

4	BARA TPP U3	COAL	UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ POWER GENERATION CO.LTD.	660
5	INDIA POWER TPP (HALDIA) U1-2	COAL	WEST BENGAL	INDIAN ENERGY LTD (HALDIA)	300
6	UCHPINDA TPP U3-4	COAL	CHHATTISGARH	RKM POWER GEN PVT. LTD.	720
7	SHIRPUR TPP U1	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	SHIRPUR POWER PVT. LTD.	150
8	AKALTARA (NARIYARA)	COAL	CHHATTISGARH	K.S.K MAHANADI POWER COMPANY LIMITED	600
9	TUTICORIN TPP ST-4	COAL	TAMIL NADU	SEPC	525
<b>SUB TOTAL (PRIVATE SECTOR)</b>					<b>4665</b>
<b>TOTAL (2017-2021)</b>					<b>29941.15</b>

#### LIST OF ADDITIONAL CONVENTIONAL SOURCES PROJECTS ADDED DURING 2017-22 BUT NOT ENVISAGED IN NEP 2017-22

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME / IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUEL	SECTOR	CAP. (MW)
1	MAHAN TPP U2 / ESSAR POWER MP PVT. LTD.	COAL	PRIVATE	600
2	DISHERGARH TPP	COAL	PRIVATE	12
3	NIWARI TPP, UNIT-2	COAL	PRIVATE	45*
4	LAKWA REPLACEMENT PROJECT U1-7/APGCL	GAS	STATE	69.76
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>726.76</b>

\*: NIWARI TPP, UNIT-2 (45 MW) HAD ACHIEVED COD ON 20.03.17 BUT THE INTIMATION REGARDING COD WAS RECEIVED IN JUNE'19. THEREFORE, THE PROJECT HAS TAKEN INTO CAPACITY ADDITION ON 06.06.2019 AFTER APPROVAL OF CHAIRPERSON, CEA

#### LIST OF LARGE HYDRO PROJECTS COMMISSIONED WHICH WERE ENVISAGED DURING 2017-22

(Figures in MW)

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME	TYPE	STATE	DEVELOPER	CAPACITY
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>					
1	TUIRIAL HEP U1-2	HYDRO	MIZORAM	NEEPCO	60
2	KISHAN GANGA HEP U1-3	HYDRO	J&K	NHPC	330
3	PARE U1-2	HYDRO	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NEEPCO	110
4	KAMENG HEP U1-4	HYDRO	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NEEPCO	600
<b>SUB TOTAL (CENTRAL SECTOR)</b>					<b>1100</b>
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>					
1	NEW UMTRU U1-2	HYDRO	MEGHALAYA	MEPGCL	40
2	SAINJ HEP U1-2	HYDRO	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HPPCL	100
3	PULICHINTALA U2-4	HYDRO	TELANGANA	TSGENCO	90

4	SAWRA KUDDU U1-3	HYDRO	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HPPCL	111
<b>SUB TOTAL (STATE SECTOR)</b>					<b>341</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>					
1	DIKCHU U-1	HYDRO	SIKKIM	SNEHA KINETIC POWER PROJECTS PVT. LTD.	96
2	CHANJU-IU3	HYDRO	HIMACHAL PRADESH	IA ENERGY	12
3	TASHIDING U1-2	HYDRO	SIKKIM	SNEHA KINETIC POWER PROJECTS PVT. LTD.	97
4	SINGOLI BHATWARI U1-3	HYDRO	UTTARAKHAND	L&T UHPL	99
5	RONGNICHU UNIT 1-2	HYDRO	SIKKIM	MADHYA BHARAT POWER CORPN.	113
6	BAJOLI HOLI UNIT 1,2,3	HYDRO	HIMACHAL PRADESH	GMR	180
<b>SUB TOTAL (PRIVATE SECTOR)</b>					<b>597</b>
<b>TOTAL (2017-2022)</b>					<b>2038</b>

**LIST OF ADDITIONAL LARGE HYDRO PROJECTS ADDED DURING 2017-22 BUT NOT ENVISAGED IN NEP 2017-22**

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME / IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUEL	SECTOR	CAP. (MW)
1	SORANG UNIT 1-2	HYDRO	PRIVATE	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>100</b>



**Annexure 2.3**

**A. SLIPPED COAL BASED PROJECTS ENVISAGED DURING 2017-22**

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME / IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	SECTOR	UNIT NO	CAP. (MW)
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>				
1	BARH STPP-I /NTPC	C	U-2,3	2*660=1320
2	NORTH KARANPURA TPP/ NTPC	C	U-1,2,3	3*660=1980
3	TELANGANA PH-I/NTPC	C	U-1,2	2*800=1600
4	GHATAMPUR TPP/ NLC JV	C	U-1,2,3	3*660=1980
5	BARSINGSAR TPP EXT/NLC	C	U-1	250
6	BITHNOK TPP /NLC	C	U-1	250
<b>TOTAL (CENTRAL SECTOR)</b>				<b>7380</b>
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>				
1	ENNORE EXP. SCTPP(LANCO) / TANGEDCO	S	U-1	660
2	ENNORE SCTPP / TANGEDCO	S	U-1,2	2*660=1320
3	UPPUR SCTPP/TANGEDCO	S	U-1,2	2*800=1600
4	JAWAHARPUR STPP/ UPRVUNL	S	U-1,2	2*660=1320
5	OBRA-C STPP/ UPRVUNL	S	U-1,2	2*660=1320
6	SRI DAMODARAM TPS ST-II	S	U-1	800
7	NORTH CHENNAI TPP ST-III	S	U-1	800
8	DR. NARLA TATA RAO TPS ST-V	S	U-1	800
9	YELAHANKA CCPP-GAS	S	GT+ST	370
<b>TOTAL (STATE SECTOR)</b>				<b>8990</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
1	THAMMINAPATNAM TPP STAGE -II / MEENAKSHI ENERGY PVT. LTD.	P	U-3,4	2*350=700
2	AKALTARA TPP (NAIYARA) / KSK MAHANDI POWER COMPANY LTD.	P	U-4	600
3	SHIRPUR TPP/ SHIRPUR POWER PVT LTD	P	U-2	150
4	INDIA POWER TPP / HALDIA ENERGY LTD.	P	U-3	150
5	UTKAL TPP/IND BHARAT	P	U-2	350
<b>TOTAL (PRIVATE SECTOR)</b>				<b>1950</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>18320</b>

Note: C- Center, S-State, P- Private

**B. SLIPPED NUCLEAR BASED PROJECTS ENVISAGED DURING 2017-22**

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME	STATE	NO. OF UNITS X MW	CAPACITY (MW)
1	KAKRAPAR ATOMIC POWER PLANT	GUJARAT	2X700	1400

2	RAJASTHAN ATOMIC POWER STATION	RAJASTHAN	2X700	1,400
3	PFBR	TAMIL NADU	1X500	500
	<b>TOTAL (2017-22)</b>			<b>3300</b>

**C. SLIPPED HYDRO BASED PROJECTS ENVISAGED DURING 2017-22**

S.NO.	PROJECT NAME	STATE	AGENCY	NO. OF UNITS X MW	CAPACITY (MW)
	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>				
1	PARBATI ST. II	HIMACHAL PRADESH	NHPC	4x200	800
2	TAPOVAN VISHNUGAD	UTTARAKHAND	NTPC	4x130	520
3	TEHRI PSS	UTTARAKHAND	THDC	4x250	1,000
4	VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI	UTTARAKHAND	THDC	4x111	444
5	RAMMAM - III	WEST BENGAL	NTPC	3x40	120
	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>2884</b>
	<b>STATE SECTOR</b>				
1	INDIRA SAGAR (POLLAVARAM MPP)	ANDHRA PRADESH	APID	12x80	960
2	SHONGTONG KARCHAM	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HPPCL	3x150	450
3	UHL-III	HIMACHAL PRADESH	BVPC	3x33.3	100
4	PALLIVASAL	KERELA	KSEB	2x30	60
5	PARNAI	J&K	JKSPDC	3x12.5	37.5
6	LOWER KALNAI	J&K	JKSPDC	2x24	48
7	VYASI	UTTARAKHAND	UJVNL	2x60	120
	<b>State Sector Total</b>				<b>1775.5</b>
	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
1	RANGIT-II	SIKKIM	SHPL	2x33	66
2	PHATA BYUNG	UTTARAKHAND	LANCO	2x38	76
	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>142</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>4801.5</b>

**ANNEXURE 2.4**

**LIST OF PROJECTS RETIRED DUE TO OLD AGE CRITERIA**

(All figures in MW)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE UTILITY	NAME OF THE STATION	UNIT NO.	CAPACITY (MW)
1	DPL	DPL TPS	3,4,5	1*70+2*75=220
2	ASEB	CHANDRAPUR TPS	1,2	2*30=60
3	GSECL	SIKKA TPS	1	120
4	GSECL	UKAI TPS	1,2	2*120=240
5	IPGCL	RAJGHAT TPS	1,2	2*67.5=135
6	UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ	5	60
7	UPRVUNL	OBRA TPS	8	94
8	NLC	NEVYELI LIGNITETPS-I	1-9	6*50+3*100=600
9	TSGENCO	KOTHADUDEM TPS	1-8	4*60+4*120=720
10	PSPCL	GND (BATHINDA) TPS	1,2	2*110=220
11	CSPGCL	DSPM KORBA TPS	1-4	4*50=200
12	UPRVUNL	OBRA TPS	1,2	1*40+1*50=90
13	UPRVUNL	PANKI TPS	3,4	2*105=210
14	PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	1	2*210=420
15	MSPGCL	KORADI TPS	5	200
16	PVUNL	PATRATU TPS	4,6,7,9,10	1*40+1*90+1*105+2*110=455
17	NTPC LTD.	BADARPUR TPS	1,2,3	3*95=285
18	DVC	CHANDRAPUR TPS	2,3	2*130=260
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4589</b>

**LIST OF PROJECTS RETIRED DUE TO NON-COMPLIANCE OF NEW ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS**

S. NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	STATE	REGION	UNIT NO	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	BOKARO `B` TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	JHARKHAND	ER	1,2,3	3*210=630
2	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	ODISHA	ER	1-6	4*60+2*110=460
3	BANDEL TPS	STATE SECTOR	WEST BENGAL	ER	1,3,4	3*60=180
4	BADARPUR TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	DELHI	NR	4,5	2*210=420
5	PANIPAT TPS	STATE SECTOR	HARYANA	NR	5	210
6	GND TPS(BHATINDA)	STATE SECTOR	PUNJAB	NR	3,4	2*110=220
7	KORBA-III	STATE SECTOR	CHHATTISGARH	WR	1,2	2*120=240
8	SIKKA REP. TPS	STATE SECTOR	GUJARAT	WR	2	120
9	SABARMATI	PRIVATE SECTOR	GUJARAT	WR	15,16	2*30=60
10	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	BIHAR	ER	1,2	2*110=220
		<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2760</b>

**LIST OF RETIRED DURING 2017-22 BUT NOT ENVISAGED FOR RETIREMENT IN NEP 2017-22**

S. NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	FUEL	STATE	UNIT NO	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	DISHENGARH	COAL	WEST BENGAL	1,3,4,5	18 (1*3+3*5)
2	SEEBPORE TPS	COAL	WEST BENGAL	1,2,3,4	8.375 (3+1.5+1.875+2)
3	NAMRUP CCPP	GAS	ASSAM	1,4,5	55(1*20+1*11+1*24)
4	LAKWA GT	GAS	ASSAM	2,3,4	45 (3*15)
5	CHINAKURI TPS	COAL	WEST BENGAL	1,2,3	30 (3*10)
6	KUTCH LIGNITE	COAL	GUJRAT	1,2	140
7	BARAMURA	GAS	TRIPURA	1,2,3	16.5(2*5+1*6.5)
8	ROKHIA	GAS	TRIPURA	1,2	16(2*8)
9	D.P.L. TPS	COAL	WEST BENGAL	6	110
10	PARLI TPS	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	4,5	420(2*210)
11	TROMBAY TPS	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	6	500
12	YELHANKA DG	DIESEL	KARNATAKA	1,2,3,4,5,6	127.92 (6*21.32)
13	BASIN BRIDGE DG	DIESEL	TAMIL NADU	1,2,3,4	200 (4*50)
14	BHUSAWAL TPS	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	2	210 (1*210)
15	UTRAN CCPP	GAS	GUJARAT	1	144 (3*33+1*45)
16	KORADI TPS	COAL	MAHARASHTRA	7	210
17	ADAMTILA CCPP	GAS	ASSAM	1,2,3	9(3*3)
18	BASKHANDI	GAS	ASSAM	1,2,3,4	15.5(3*3.5+1*5)
19	KOLAGHAT TPS	COAL	WEST BENGAL	1,2	420(2*210)
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2695.295</b>

**ANNEXURE 2.5**

**LIST OF PROJECTS WHICH WERE NOT RETIRED AS ENVISAGED DURING THE PERIOD 2017-22 DUE TO OLD AGE CRITERIA**

S.NO.	NAME OF THE UTILITY	NAME OF THE STATION	UNIT NO.	CAPACITY (MW)
1	TSGENCO	RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	1	62.5
2	PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	3,4	2*210=420
3	MPPGCL	SATPURA TPS	6,7,8,9	1*200+3*210=830
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1312.5</b>

**LIST OF PROJECTS WHICH WERE NOT RETIRED AS ENVISAGED DURING THE PERIOD 2017-22 DUE TO NEW ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS**

S. NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	SECTOR	STATE	REGION	UNIT NO	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	BARAUNI TPS	STATE SECTOR	BIHAR	ER	6,7	2*105=210
2	PARICHHA TPS	STATE SECTOR	UTTAR PARDESH	NR	1,2	2*110=220
3	TENUGHAT TPS	STATE SECTOR	JHARKHAND	ER	1,2	2*210=420
4	IND BARATH TPP	PRIVATE SECTOR	ODISHA	ER	1	350
5	TITAGARH TPS	PRIVATE SECTOR	WEST BENGAL	ER	1-4	4*60=240
6	DURGAPUR TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	WEST BENGAL	ER	4	210
7	BAKRESWAR TPS	STATE SECTOR	WEST BENGAL	ER	1-5	5*210=1050
8	BANDEL TPS	STATE SECTOR	WEST BENGAL	ER	2,5	1*60+1*210=270
9	ROPAR TPS	STATE SECTOR	PUNJAB	NR	5,6	2*210=420
10	KOTA TPS	STATE SECTOR	RAJASTHAN	NR	1-5	2*110+3*210=850
11	TANDA TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	UTTAR PARDESH	NR	1-4	4*110=440
12	HARDUAGANJ TPS	STATE SECTOR	UTTAR PARDESH	NR	7	105
13	DR. N.TATA RAO TPS	STATE SECTOR	ANDHRA PRADESH	SR	1-6	6*210=1260
14	RAICHUR TPS	STATE SECTOR	KARNATAKA	SR	1-8	7*210+1*250=1720
15	TUTICORIN (P) TPP	PRIVATE SECTOR	TAMIL NADU	SR	1,2	2*150=300
16	NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS	CENTRAL SECTOR	TAMIL NADU	SR	1,2	2*210=420
17	NEYVELI TPS- II	CENTRAL SECTOR	TAMIL NADU	SR	1-7	7*210=1470
18	METTUR TPS	STATE SECTOR	TAMIL NADU	SR	1-4	4*210=840
19	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	STATE SECTOR	TAMIL NADU	SR	1-3	3*210=630
20	TUTICORIN TPS	STATE SECTOR	TAMIL NADU	SR	1-5	5*210=1050
21	KOTHAGUDEM TPS V & VI STAGES	STATE SECTOR	TELANGANA	SR	9,10	2*250=500
22	KORBA-WEST TPS	STATE SECTOR	CHHATTISGARH	WR	1-4	4*210=840
23	GEPL TPP PH-I	PRIVATE SECTOR	MAHARASHTRA	WR	1,2	2*60=120



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24	OBRA TPS	STATE SECTOR	UTTAR PARDESH	NR	7	94
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>14029</b>

## **CHAPTER 3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY & CONSERVATION**

### **3.0 BACKGROUND**

India stands at the forefront of addressing global challenge of climate change and has committed to an ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (proposed) of reducing emission intensity by 45 % in 2030 against the levels of year 2005. In its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR 3) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it has been highlighted that India has proactively pursued mitigation and adaptation activities and achieved a reduction in emission intensity of GDP by 24% over the period 2005-2016. India is one of the very few countries on track to fulfilling its declared voluntary mitigation action up to 2020. As per the NDC, India is committed to achieve 50 % of Total Installed capacity by non-fossil fuel electric power installed capacity by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF). India's third NDC commitment is to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

Energy efficiency simply means using less energy to perform the same task – that is, eliminating energy waste. Energy efficiency brings a variety of benefits: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing demand for energy imports, and lowering our costs on a household and economy-wide level. While renewable energy technologies also help accomplish these objectives, improving energy efficiency is the cheapest – and often the most immediate way to reduce the use of fossil fuels. There are enormous opportunities for efficiency improvements in every sector of the economy, whether it is buildings, transportation, industry, or energy generation.

### **3.1 ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT AND FORMATION OF BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

The Government of India set up Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) on 1st March 2002 under the provisions of the Energy Conservation (EC) Act, 2001. As a quasi-regulatory and policy advisory body, the Bureau helps in developing policies and strategies that emphasize self-regulation and market principles to achieve the primary objective of reducing the energy intensity of the economy. The EC Act also empowers the State Government to facilitate and enforce the efficient use of energy through their respective State Designated Agencies (SDAs) in consultation with BEE. It also empowers the Central Government to specify energy performance standards.

The Act came into force in March, 2002. The broad objectives of EC Act, 2001 are:

- Promote faster adoption of energy efficiency and conservation through regulation, participation and cost-effective measures
- Involve States and other stakeholders in the energy efficiency initiatives
- Create a sustainable environment for demand of energy efficient products, technologies and professionals
- Energy Supply and Consumption

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) ACT, 2022 seeks to amend followings –

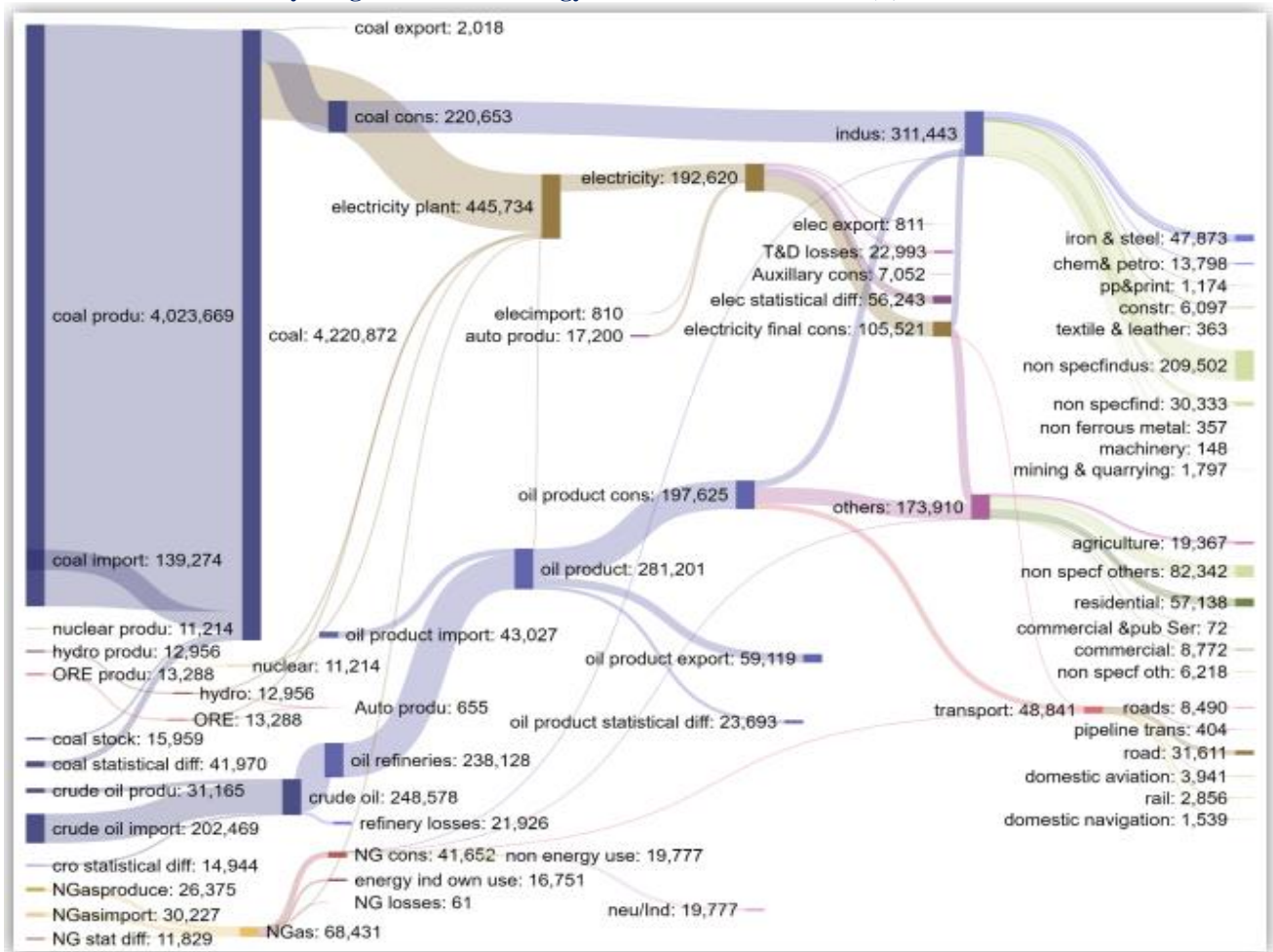
1. Legal framework to mandate use of Non fossil sources including Green Hydrogen for energy and feedstock: For the decarbonization of Indian Economy, promotion of non-fossil energy sources and non-fossil feedstock is essential. Government of India is implementing Green Hydrogen Mission to promote Green Hydrogen. In order to meet this objective, it is considered necessary to have legal provisions to prescribe minimum consumption of non-fossil sources/feedstock including Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia, Biomass, Ethanol.
2. Framework for Carbon Markets: Climate Change has become a challenge to the sustainability of the entire eco-system due to carbon intensive activities. Globally, carbon markets have been successful in reducing green-house gas emissions. Carbon trading mechanism is being proposed to facilitate private sector involvement thereby lowering the economic cost of reducing emissions
3. Bringing large residential buildings within the fold of the Energy Conservation regime: Residential buildings consume about 24% of total electricity in India and this sector is poised for an exceptional growth during the next two decades with an estimated addition of about 3 billion square meters by 2030. Due to the increasing adoption of air conditioners, and other appliances, the demand of electricity from building sector will increase many folds and it may become one of the largest sectors to consume electricity. The amendment

includes expanding the scope of building to include large Residential buildings with connected load more than 100 kW or 120 kVA.

4. Increasing the scope of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC): The scope of “Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)” is widened to include renewable energy and sustainable building concept. It will also be renamed as Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC)
5. Amendments in penalty provisions: The penalty provisions are being differentiated based on the area of implementation sectors viz appliances, industries, vehicles, etc.
6. Powers to State Electricity Regulatory commissions to have smooth enforcement process are included.

**Exhibit 3.1**

**Sankey Diagram Overall Energy Balance of India 2020-21(P) in KToe**



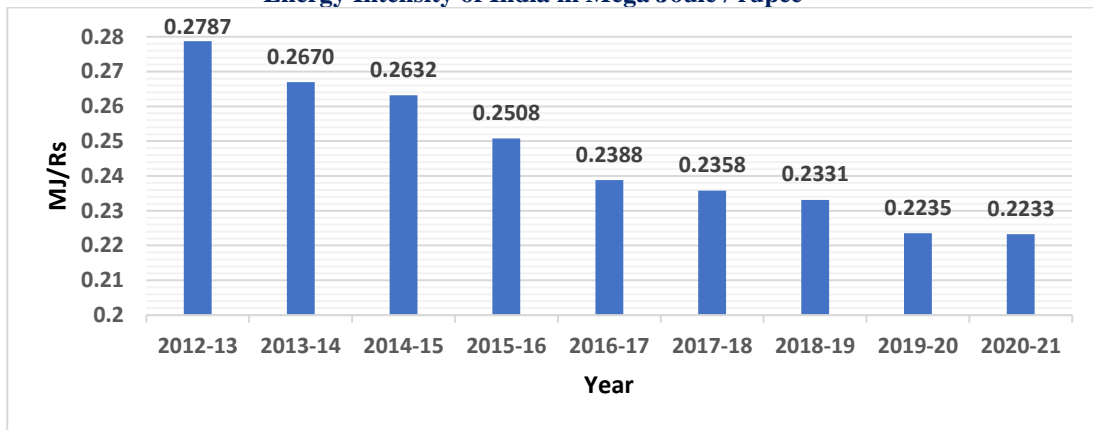
Source: Energy Statistics, 2022-(MOSPI)

**3.2 ASSESSMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Energy intensity of the country has declined from 0.2747 mega joule per INR in 2011-12 to 0.2233 mega joule per INR in 2020-21(P)



**Exhibit 3.2**  
**Energy Intensity of India in Mega Joule / rupee**



Source: Energy Statistics, 2022-(MOSPI)

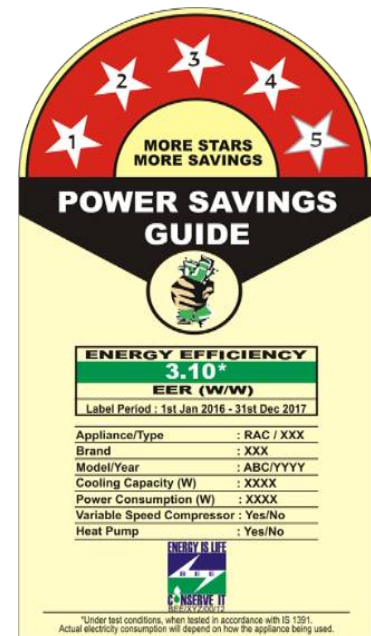
### 3.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

- India has assumed leadership role in promotion of energy efficiency and conservation towards addressing global issue of climate change. Government of India has undertaken a two-pronged approach to cater to the energy demand of its citizens while ensuring minimum growth in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, so that the global emissions do not lead to irreversible damage to the ecosystem.
- In the generation side, the Government is promoting greater use of renewable in the energy mix mainly through solar and wind and at the same time shifting towards ultra-supercritical and supercritical technologies for coal based power plants.
- In the demand side, government have launched various schemes/programs targeted towards improving efficiency under the overall ambit of Energy Conservation Act 2001 (EC Act).

Energy Efficiency initiatives of Government of India are as below:

#### 3.3.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN APPLIANCE SECTOR- STANDARDS & LABELLING PROGRAMME:

- This scheme promotes energy efficiency at the citizens’ level through use of more efficient appliances like Air Conditioners, Refrigerators, Televisions, Geysers etc. by regulation of standards and increasing awareness through informative campaigns. It was launched with the key objective of providing consumers an informed choice about the energy and cost saving potential of the labelled appliances/equipment being sold commercially. This scheme entails laying down minimum energy performance norms for appliances / equipment, rating the energy performance on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 star being the most energy efficient one. Energy labelling is one of the most cost-effective policy tools for improving energy efficiency and lowering associated energy cost of appliances or equipment. As on January 2023, the programme covers 30 appliances out of which 11 appliances are under the mandatory regime while as the remaining 19 appliances are under the voluntary regime. The recently added 2 appliances namely Batteries and Tyres have been launched on the occasion of National Energy Conservation Day-2022.
- Initially appliances are covered under voluntary regime and then included under mandatory regime before the standards being gradually ratcheted. The process adopted by BEE for this transition is shared in **Table 3.1** below:



**Table 3.1**

SS. No.	Mandatory Appliances	S. No.	Voluntary Appliances
1.	Room Air Conditioners	1.	Induction Motors
2.	Frost Free Refrigerator	2.	Agricultural Pump Sets
3.	Tubular Florescent Lamp	3.	LPG-Stoves
4.	Distribution Transformer	4.	Washing Machine
5.	Room Air Conditioner(Cassette, Floor Standing)	5.	Computer (Notebook/Laptops)
6.	Direct Cool Refrigerator	6.	Ballast (Electronic/Magnetic)
7.	Colour TV	7.	Office Equipment (Printer, Copier, Scanner, Multifunctional Display)
8.	Electric Geysers	8.	Diesel Engine Driven Mono-set Pumps, submersible and open-well
9.	Variable Capacity Inverter Air Conditioners	9.	Solid State Inverter
10.	LED Lamps	10.	DG Sets
11.	Ceiling Fans	11	Chillers
		12	Microwave oven
		13	Solar Water Heater
		14	Deep Freezers
		16	Light Commercial AirConditioners (LCAC)
		16	Air Compressor
		17	Ultra-High-Definition Television
		18	Li-ion traction batteries and Systems
		19	Tyres

### 3.3.2 EXPANDING COVERAGE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY ADOPTION NATIONAL MISSION FOR ENHANCED ENERGY EFFICIENCY (NMEEE)

- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that was released in June 2008 by the Government of India.
- One of the flagship schemes under NMEEE, the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a mechanism designed to achieve emissions reduction in energy intensive industries and it is designed on the concept of reduction in Specific Energy Consumption (SEC). It involves assessment of SEC in the baseline year and projected SEC in the target year covering different forms of net energy going into the boundary of the plant and the products leaving out of it over a particular cycle.



- The implementation of PAT cycle –I that completed in the year 2015 has led to energy saving of 8.67 MTOE which is about 30 % more than the notified targets. This energy saving also translates in to avoiding of about 31 million tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> emission. This energy saving has been converted to Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts) tradable at the Power Exchanges. Ministry of Power had issued about 38.25 lakh ESCerts to 306 industrial units for excess energy saving and 110 industrial units have been entitled to purchase about 14.25 lakh ESCerts to meet the shortfall to meet energy saving targets. The total volume of ESCerts traded is about 12.98 lakhs resulting into a business of about INR 100 crores during 17 weekly trading sessions.
- Subsequently, the second cycle of PAT (2016-19) was notified in March, 2016 covering 621 Designated Consumers (DCs) from 11 sectors which include eight existing sectors and three new sectors viz. Railways, Refineries and DISCOMs. PAT cycle –II has ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 wherein 621 Designated Consumers (DCs) from 11 sectors have achieved total energy savings of 14.08 Million Tonne of Oil Equivalent (MTOE) which exceeds the notified target of 11.28 MTOE by about 16 %. A total of 57.38 lacs ESCerts were issued to 349 industrial units and 193 industrial units are entitled to purchase 36.68 lacs ESCerts.
- Since PAT scheme is being implemented on a rolling cycles basis i.e. new sectors are included every year, PAT cycle –III was notified with effect from 1st April, 2017. PAT scheme in its third cycle seeks to achieve an overall energy saving target of 1.06 MTOE for which SEC reduction targets have been assigned to 116 industrial units from six energy intensive sectors. Subsequently, PAT cycle-IV has commenced with effect from 1st April 2018 in which 109 units have been notified from the existing sectors and two new sectors i.e. Petrochemicals and Commercial Buildings (Hotels).
- PAT cycle –V has commenced with effect from 1st April 2019. Under PAT cycle –V, 110 units from the existing sectors of PAT i.e. Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Commercial Buildings (Hotels), Iron & Steel, Pulp & Paper, Textile and Thermal Power Plant have been notified. The total energy consumption of these DCs comes out to be 15.244 million toe and it is expected to get a total energy savings of 0.5130 million toe through the implementation of PAT cycle –V.
- Under PAT Cycle VI 117 new units have been given targets to reduce their specific energy consumptions through deepening and widening under the PAT scheme during FY 2019-2020. These targets are effective for compliance from April, 2020 under PAT cycle VI. As on the beginning of PAT Cycle VI, total of 1073 industrial and commercial units from 13 energy intensive sectors are included under the PAT Scheme.

198 Designated Consumers under PAT scheme for the period 2022-2025 has been notified. BEE has notified PAT Cycle –VII commencing from 2022-23 to 2024-2025 wherein 707 Designated Consumers from 9 sectors have been notified with total energy consumption reduction target of 8.485 MTOE. For the widening of the

PAT Scheme in the Petrochemical sector, the Central Government, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, has amended S.O. 394(E) and notified the minimum yearly energy consumption for Petrochemical manufacturing units. Under Widening of PAT Scheme five new sectors namely Ceramics, Glass, Zinc, Copper and Mines including exploration were added. As a result of implementing PAT Scheme, it is estimated that about 23 million tonnes of oil equivalent (MTOE) of fuel would be saved with emission reduction of 100 million tonnes annually.

“Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency” (ROSHANEE), a booklet on Revised National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency was launched on 14 May 2019 by Secretary (Power). The document is a detailed action plan till 2030. To align objectives of the erstwhile NMEEE with the revised goals under the NDCs, the mission is revised with the title Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency (ROSHANEE). Mission ROSHANEE has a broader vision and takes into account all the potential areas of energy efficiency in key sectors of the economy, covering the macro level in policy and further delineating the respective schemes. The revised mission includes all existing activities of BEE that have contributed significantly towards enhancing energy efficiency and consequent CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation and the activities proposed in future, some of which have been identified and others which need to be explored. Mission ROSHANEE clearly outlines the strategies that needs to be adopted for achieving India’s Nationally Determined Contribution commitments made under the Paris Agreement.

During COP 26 held at Glasgow, U.K. in 2021, one of the Panchamrit was that “By 2030, India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy to less than 45 per cent”. In order to achieve the 45% target of emission-intensity reduction, preliminary analysis indicate that absolute emissions by 2030 are required to be limited around 4584 MtCO<sub>2e</sub>. This means that the overall emissions in the economy would have to be reduced by 3753 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> (over the baseline scenario of 2005 level) to successfully meet our revised NDC commitment.

The sectoral break-up under the energy efficiency domain to achieve 2030 targets are given below:

Energy Emissions	Panchamrit Target Savings for 45% EI Reduction (in MtCO <sub>2e</sub> )
Agriculture	33
Commercial	75
Domestic	116*
Municipal	17
Industrial (including MSME)	312
Transport	187
TPP Conversion Losses	(86)
AT&C Losses	-
Total	740

\* In the Domestic sector emission reduction includes contribution due to efficient appliances.

The main sectors which will contribute in this regard are Industry, Transport and Buildings which together shares 90% of the estimated emission reduction of 740 MtCo<sub>2</sub> to achieve 45% from 2005 level.

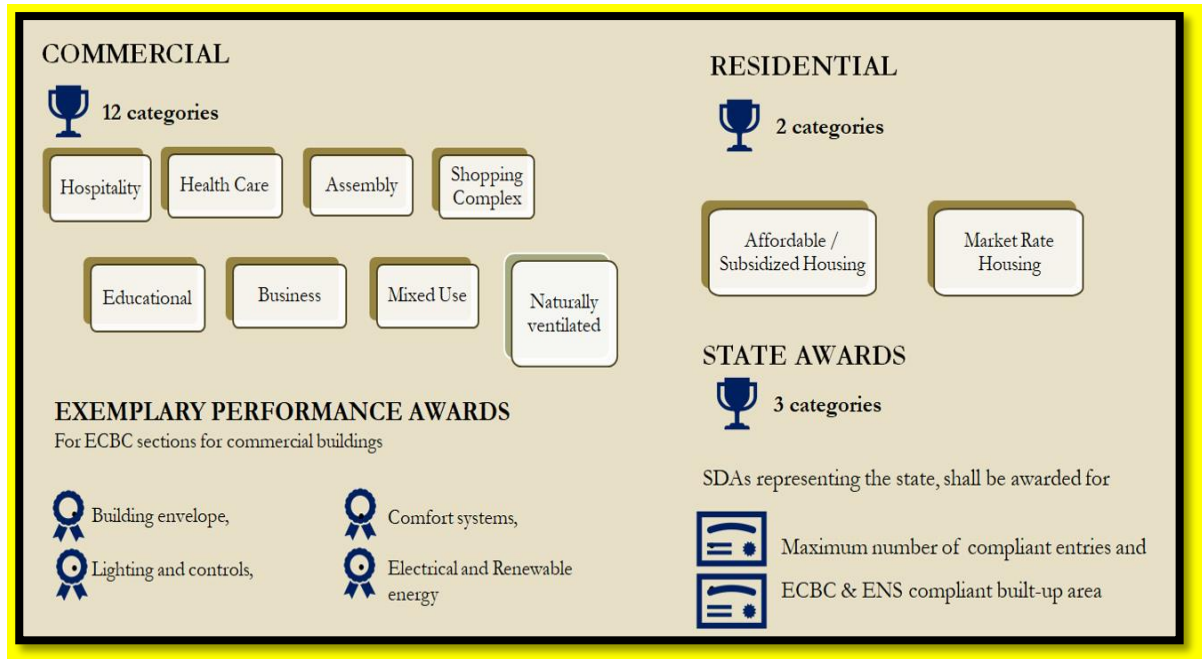
### 3.3.3 ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING CODE (ECBC)

- The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of BEE sets minimum energy performance standards for commercial buildings having a connected load of 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA and above. While the Central Government has powers under the EC Act, the State Governments have the flexibility to modify the code to suit local or regional needs and notify them.
- In June 2017, BEE rolled out the updated version of ECBC which provides current as well as futuristic advancements in building technology to further reduce building energy consumption and promote low-carbon growth. ECBC 2017 sets parameters for builders, designers and architects to integrate renewable energy sources in building design with the inclusion of passive design strategies. The code aims to optimise energy savings with the comfort levels for occupants, and prefers life-cycle cost effectiveness to achieve energy neutrality in commercial buildings.

- As on January 2022, 23 States and Union Territories namely, Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have notified ECBC for implementation in their respective states. Further, among the above 23 states and UTs, 11 States namely, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh have incorporated ECBC in Municipal Bye-laws. About 50 ULBs have been covered under these states for compliance.
- Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) Cells of BEE, housed at State Designated Agencies (SDAs), are supporting implementation of ECBC at State level. As on August 2021, 48 Urban Local Body (ULBs) from 8 States have incorporated provisions of ECBC for building approval process.
- Recently, residential building energy conservation code (Eco Niwas Samhita) and labelling program for residential building was launched. In order to promote energy efficiency in residential building sector, “ECO-NIWAS” Portal ([www.econiwass.com](http://www.econiwass.com)) has been developed. The scope for energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings is immense. Energy Audit Studies have revealed a savings potential to the extent of 40% in end use such as lighting, cooling, ventilation, refrigeration etc.
- In order to create a market pull for energy efficient buildings, BEE developed a voluntary Star Rating Programme for commercial buildings which is based on the actual performance of a building, in terms of energy usage in the building over its area expressed in kWh/sq. m/year. This Programme rates buildings on a 1-5 star scale, with 5-Star labelled buildings being the most energy efficient. Currently the scheme is applicable to 4 categories of buildings i.e. Day use Office buildings, Shopping Malls, BPOs and Hospitals. As on December, 2022, more than 270 buildings have been rated under various categories.
- ANGAN 2022 (Augmenting Nature by Green Affordable Nature- Habitat), an International conference of 3 days organized with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) under Indo-Swiss Building Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP). More than 500 participants, 50 National and International speakers, 8 thematic sessions, and 5 plenary sessions were conducted. The objective of ANGAN 2022 was to deliberate on various thematic tracks leading India on the road to Net Zero Energy and Low Carbon Buildings.
- BEE hosted the first National Energy Efficiency Roadmap for Movement towards Affordable and Natural habitat (NEERMAN) Awards. The objective of NEERMAN Award is to acknowledge and encourage exemplary building designs complying with BEE’s Energy Conservation Building Codes. The awards are well designed, offers transparency, and are objective and rigorous. Various categories of NEERMAN award are mentioned in fig.







It is estimated that, India will be adding about 1 billion m2 of new commercial buildings by 2030 (study conducted by USAID) with increased demands of Air conditioning and lighting in the buildings. Based on the anticipated growth it is projected that if the future building stock is made in compliance with Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC), about 300BU electricity will be saved by 2030 cumulative. It will translate to peak demand reduction of 15 GW and about 250 mtCO<sub>2</sub>e abatement. With the construction of efficient building, it is estimated that Rs. 35,000 crores will be saved.

- Online Star Rating tool for Energy Efficient Homes created to improve energy-efficiency and reduce energy consumption in individual homes. It provides performance analysis to help professionals decide the best options to pick for energy-efficiency of their homes. Training of over 15,000 Architects, Engineers and Government officials on Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 and Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) 2021).

### 3.3.4 ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT (DSM)- DEMAND SIDE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management (DSM) measures in the Energy Sector is a cost-effective tool. Energy Efficiency programs encourage the installation of end-use technologies that consume less energy, thereby reducing and/ or shifting the customers’ overall electric bill. Energy Efficiency and DSM programs can help utilities to reduce their peak power purchases on the wholesale market thereby lowering their overall cost of operations.
- The capacity building and other support is helpful for the DISCOMs to implement DSM in their respective areas. Total 62 DISCOMS are covered under the programme. During the period 2012-17, BEE had selected 34 DISCOMs for their capacity building and provided necessary support for the implementation of DSM related activities. During second phase (2017-20), additional 28 DISCOMs were included under this programme.
- The objective of the programme is to carry out load management programme, development of DSM action plan and implementation of DSM activities in their respective areas.

#### During FY 2017-20, the major activities are as follows:

BEE has engaged 5 Project Management Consultants (PMCs) zone wise for undertaking activities under “Capacity Building of DISCOMs” programme for the additional 28 DISCOMs and existing 34 DISCOMs. The PMCs have carried out load research studies and development of DSM Action Plan for each of the new DISCOMs and resulted in training of around 1000 officers, 764 Master Trainers on DSM and Energy Efficiency.

The major achievements under Capacity Building of DISCOMs program on Demand Side Management scheme till January, 2023 are as follows.

- DSM regulations have been notified for 24 States and 8 UTs. Remaining states are pursuing to notify their DSM regulations for their respective states.
- On DSM & energy efficiency, 1450 master trainers from senior and middle management officials of DISCOMs have been trained and capacity building of 7650 no. of circle level officials have been trained under this program.
- 69 DSM proposals have been prepared for 53 DISCOMs and submitted to respective DISCOMs for implementation. It is estimated that there is a saving potential of 22919 MW and annual saving of about 62696 MU lies with these 28 DISCOMs and investment requirement is about Rs. 44, 994 Crore.

### **Energy Efficiency Measures in Agriculture Sector**

- Energy Efficiency in Agriculture provides immense opportunity in reducing the overall power consumption, improving efficiencies of ground water extraction and reducing the subsidy burden on the states without sacrificing the service obligation of this sector. Pump set efficiency up-gradation is one of the key aspects of energy efficiency measures in agriculture sector. The mere replacement of existing inefficient pump sets with energy efficient star rated pump sets is proven to deliver savings of 30-40%.
- In order to tap the energy savings potential, Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag DSM) program was initiated by BEE with an objective to induce energy efficiency in agriculture sector by creating market based framework for implementation of few pilot projects and create awareness among end users & other stakeholders for adoption of energy efficient pump sets (EEPS).
- MOU was signed between BEE and Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR). More than 500 awareness programs have been conducted by Kisan Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and SDAs with 15,000 farmers trained.



### **Barriers & Challenges:**

- Implementation of AgDSM program promises a lot of benefits for all its stakeholders. However, there are various barriers and challenges that exist at present which needs to overcome in order to realise the actual benefits of the program :
  - Limited Policy dialogues at national and state level on sector reforms regarding developing an integrated energy DSM framework for agriculture.
  - Unsuitable energy pricing for agriculture sector.
  - Limited state level policies to encourage use of energy efficient pump sets
  - Unavailability of local technology / service provider for energy efficient pumps and other accessories.
  - Limited availability of capital to invest in AgDSM projects.

### **Energy Efficiency Measures in Municipal Sector**

- Identifying the immense energy saving potential in municipal sector, BEE initiated Municipal Energy Efficiency Programs. The basic objective of the project was to improve the overall energy efficiency of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), which could lead to substantial savings in the electricity consumption, thereby resulting in cost reduction/savings for the ULBs. 34 capacity building programs on Energy Efficiency and

O&M measures conducted by SDAs with more than 2000 number of officials from ULBs, UDDs and MCs trained in 10 states.

### 3.3.5 ENHANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (SMES)

- The MSMEs in India are around Sixty-Three million – and a majority of them have not implemented any energy efficiency (or) technology upgradation measures and continue to depend on obsolete, low efficiency technologies that result in wasteful energy consumption, also reducing profitability and competitiveness of MSMEs sector in India.
- Considering the importance of MSMEs in promoting energy efficiency, ‘National Programme on Energy Efficiency and Technology Upgradation of MSMEs’ has been developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency. Some of the key achievements are:
  - A knowledge portal namely Simplified Digital Hands-on Information on Energy Efficiency in MSMEs (SIDHIEE) was developed. The portal hosts variety of knowledge resources like case studies, best operating practices, details of latest energy efficient technologies etc.
  - A MoU has been signed between O/o DC, MSME and BEE for joint implementation of the programme titled “Promoting Energy Security of MSME sector”.
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency is implementing Energy Efficiency technologies in many energy intensive clusters of India with the support from Global Environment Facility through UNIDO and World Bank towards common goal of facilitating the development of the SME sector in India through the promotion and adoption of clean, energy efficient technologies and practices. Some of the major achievements of the programs are as below:



#### GEF – UNIDO – BEE programme

- Energy Management Centres have been established under this project in 12 clusters.
- Implementation of more than 50 energy efficient technologies as pilot projects.
- Implemented 17 demo projects in 7 clusters and the project has resulted in annual energy savings of more than 8500 TOE

#### GEF – WB – BEE programme

- Technical Assistance to around 750 Energy Professionals
- Training Programs for Bankers/FI on energy efficiency projects and appraisals
- More than 5000 MSME units are covered through various awareness and capacity building initiatives
- Annual Energy savings of 25000 TOE with average ROI of 18 months has been achieved

#### Clean energy technology adoption by MSME sector

- Under the vision for ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’ Hon’ble Minister launched "Energy Efficiency Enterprise (E3) Certifications Programme for Brick manufacturing Sector" in March, 2021 to kick-start a series of events from Ministry of Power, Government of India under 'AzadiKaAmritMahotsav'.

### 3.3.6 AIMING TOWARDS GREENER TRANSPORT SECTOR

#### Fuel efficiency norms to save energy in transport vehicles

- The Government of India, Ministry of Power, issued average fuel consumption standards for cars on 23rd April 2015. The fuel consumption standards are under implementation from April’2017



onwards, and a second set of standards is implemented from 1st April 2022. The norms were amended to notify revised value of average vehicle mass and were notified in Dec 21.

- The fuel economy norms for HDVs & L&MCVs notified earlier were applicable to the vehicles complying with BS-IV norms. A correction factor is notified in March 2022 for BS-VI complied vehicles. The correction factor is to be multiplied with the equations for deriving target fuel consumption value mentioned in earlier notification.
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under the guidance of Ministry of Power launched Web Portal and Mobile Application, “EV Yatra”, on 14th December 2022, the National Energy Conservation Day. The "EV Yatra" web-portal and mobile app are aimed at creating awareness among the EV users and masses at large to promote e-mobility in the country.

### Low Carbon and less pollution Fuels

- "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Guidelines and Standards" issued on 14.12.2018 which were revised on 01.10.2019 and thereafter on 08.06.2020 (Battery Swapping stations included in this revision).
- Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport & Highways in the august presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Power launched the “Go Electric” Campaign to spread awareness on the benefits of e-mobility and EV Charging Infrastructure as well as electric cooking in India.
- Under GO ELECTRIC Campaign, States have conducted 52 webinars, 62 roadshows and several other awareness activities such as radio jingles, poster / leaflets distribution, awareness through social media platform, street plays, etc. in coordination with Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- The Ministry of Railways, with a view to transform Indian Railways (IR) into “Green Railways” has planned to achieve 100 % electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) routes by 2023-24. This will facilitate elimination of diesel traction resulting in significant reduction in its carbon footprint and environmental pollution. As of May 2021, IR has electrified 45,881 route kilometer (RKM) (71 per cent – of total 64,689 RKM BG routes). IR has also introduced Head on Generation (HOG) system, whereby electrical power is fed to the coaches directly from the Over Head Equipment (OHE) through the Locomotive. It eliminates the need for separate diesel fueled power cars in trains and thus reduces the need for pulling extra coaches and increases efficiency, which furthers results in reduction in carbon footprint. To improve energy efficiency in Electric traction, IR has introduced three phase technology in locomotives and Electrical Multiple Units (EMU)/Mainline Electrical multiple units (MEMU), these locomotives and EMU/MEMU rakes are equipped with regenerative braking feature capable to regenerate electricity during braking action which is fed back to grid (15-20 % improvement in efficiency). From 1st April, 2016 conventional electric locomotives (DC Motor based) were discontinued.

### Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure and R&D program

- DST is supporting industry-academia collaborations to develop indigenous low-cost technologies like chargers for light Electric Vehicles (2/3 Wheelers), lighter cars, Buses and Trucks.
- DST had conducted a series of stakeholder discussions on EV R&D Program, monitored the EV Charging Standards Program at BIS and participated in the deliberations under the Faster Adoption and Manufacture of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) and Phased Manufacturing Program Mission to identify the scope and potential for undertaking R&D Program.

### 3.3.7 FISCAL INSTRUMENTS

**Partial Risk Sharing Facility (PRSF):** BEE supports Partial Risk Sharing Facility (PRSF) for Energy Efficiency which is implemented by World Bank through SIDBI in India. PRSF guarantee is for maximum 75% of loan amount or Rs. 15 crore per project, whichever is less. This guarantee scheme is similar to PRGFEE and till date SIDBI has issued 18 guarantees with project cost worth Rs. 275 crore (approx.) and guarantee of worth Rs. 63.45 crore has been issued.

On 28th Nov 2022, IT portal for BEE's Facilitation Centre was launched which will be a single window for industries seeking energy efficiency financing from 22 registered Financial Institutions

### 3.3.8 STATE DESIGNATED AGENCY

- The EC Act mandates creation of a two-tier organization structure to promote the efficient use of energy and its conservation in the country with BEE as the nodal agency at central level and State Designated Agencies

(SDAs) as nodal agencies at State / Union Territory (UT) level. Section 15(d) of the EC Act stipulated that the State Government/ UT Administration may designate any agency at the State level to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Act within the State/UT.

- Till June, 2021, 36 States/UTs have nominated SDA in their respective State/UT. Only two States – Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have established Stand-Alone SDA. However, remaining 34 States/UTs have assigned additional responsibility of facilitation and enforcement of the provisions of the EC Act at the State level to one of their existing agencies/departments, wherein, the SDA shares key facilities / staff / budget with the parent department.

- Functions of SDA:

SDAs have a crucial role to play in promoting energy efficiency among energy consumers in all sectors within the State such as agriculture, building, industry/MSME, municipality, and transport by undertaking the following activities.

- a) Energy Efficiency Demonstration Projects to showcase the effectiveness of energy efficient equipment / appliances / technologies to facilitate large scale replication.
  - b) Outreach / publicity activities for creating awareness and increasing consciousness towards the importance and beneficial impacts of energy efficiency.
  - c) Research and innovation activities on energy efficiency in collaboration with various private organizations, academic / technical / research institutions and laboratories;
- Workshops / capacity building programmes to disseminate latest information relating to specific areas/aspects amongst respective stakeholders and provide them with the required training on Energy Efficiency
  - State Energy Efficiency Index

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has developed the State Energy Efficiency Index program with an objective to help drive Energy Efficiency policies and program implementation at the state and local level; highlight best practices and encourage healthy competition among states and track progress in managing the States and India's energy footprint.

### 3.3.9 CARBON MARKET

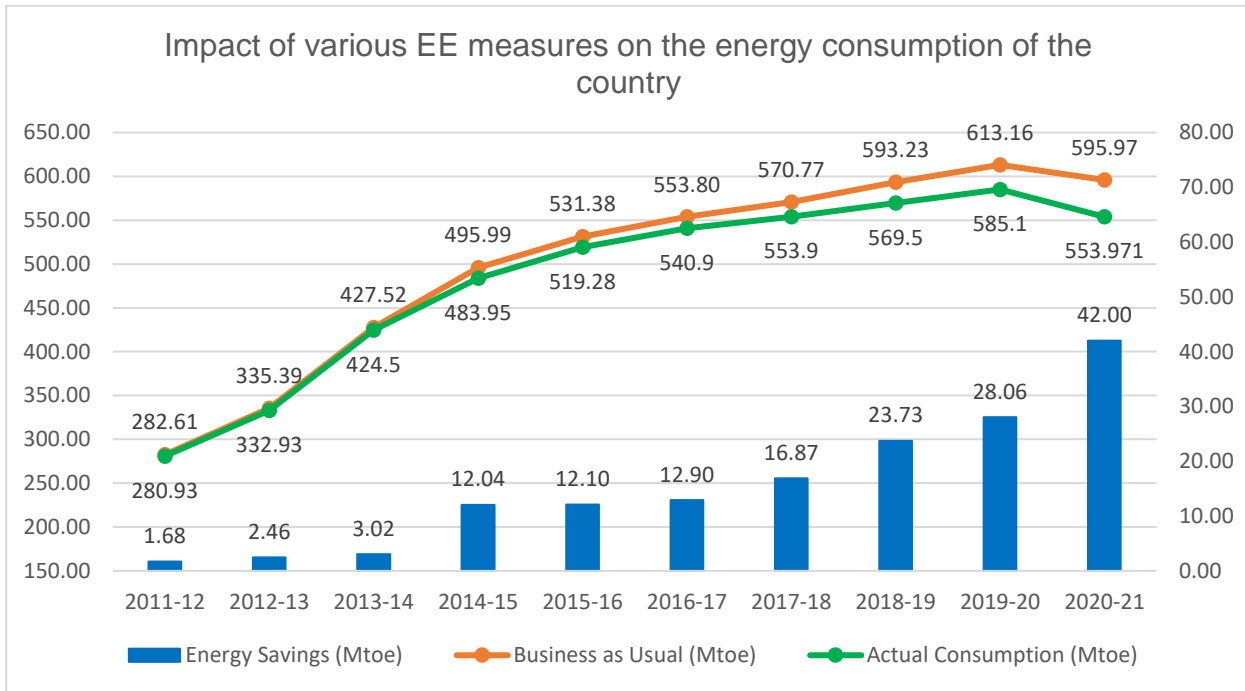
In order to move towards a greener economy, Hon'ble Union Minister of Power and NRE on 22nd October, 2021 announced proposal for National Carbon Market with an objective to involve corporate and private sectors towards energy saving and carbon emission reductions.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under the guidance of the Ministry of Power, and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) is developing the Indian Carbon Market (ICM). A well-designed, competitive carbon market mechanism can enable the reduction of GHG emissions for a specified target at the least cost, both at the level of each regulated entity, as well as the overall sector and drive faster adoption of clean technologies.

## 3.4 IMPACT OF VARIOUS EE MEASURES ON THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF THE COUNTRY

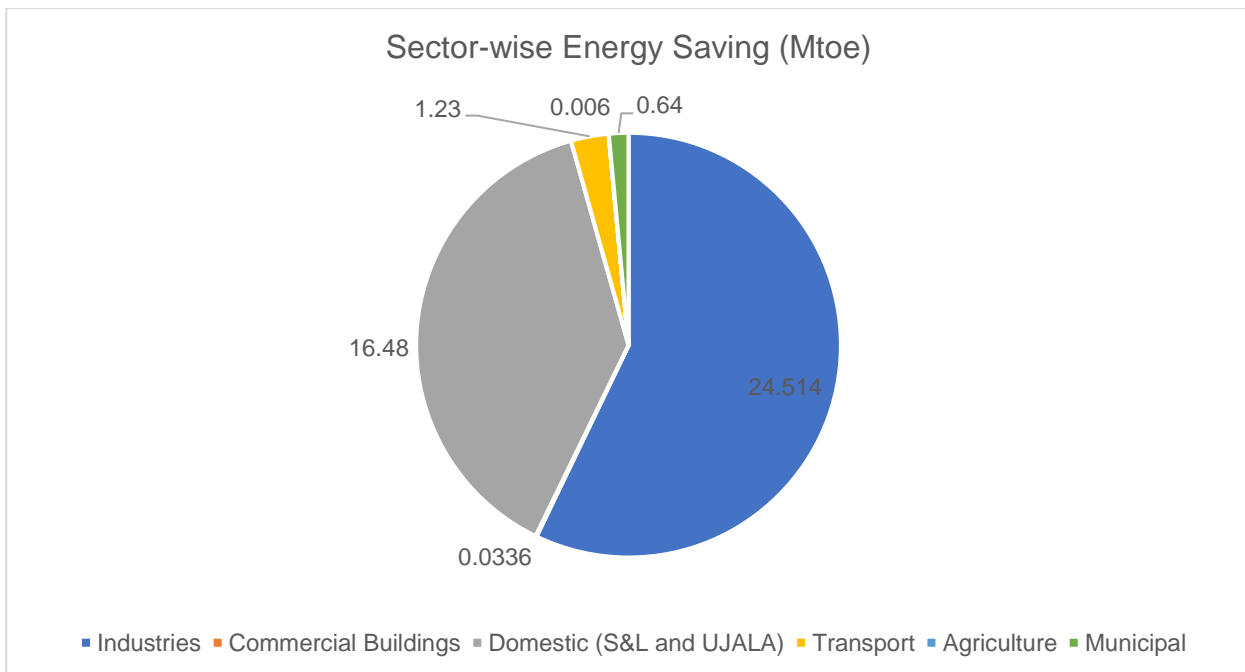
The total energy consumption and energy savings due to energy efficiency measures are shown in **Exhibit 3.3** below:

**Exhibit 3.3**



Data Source:- BEE, MOSPI Energy Statistics Report & Impact of Energy Efficiency Measures (2020-21)

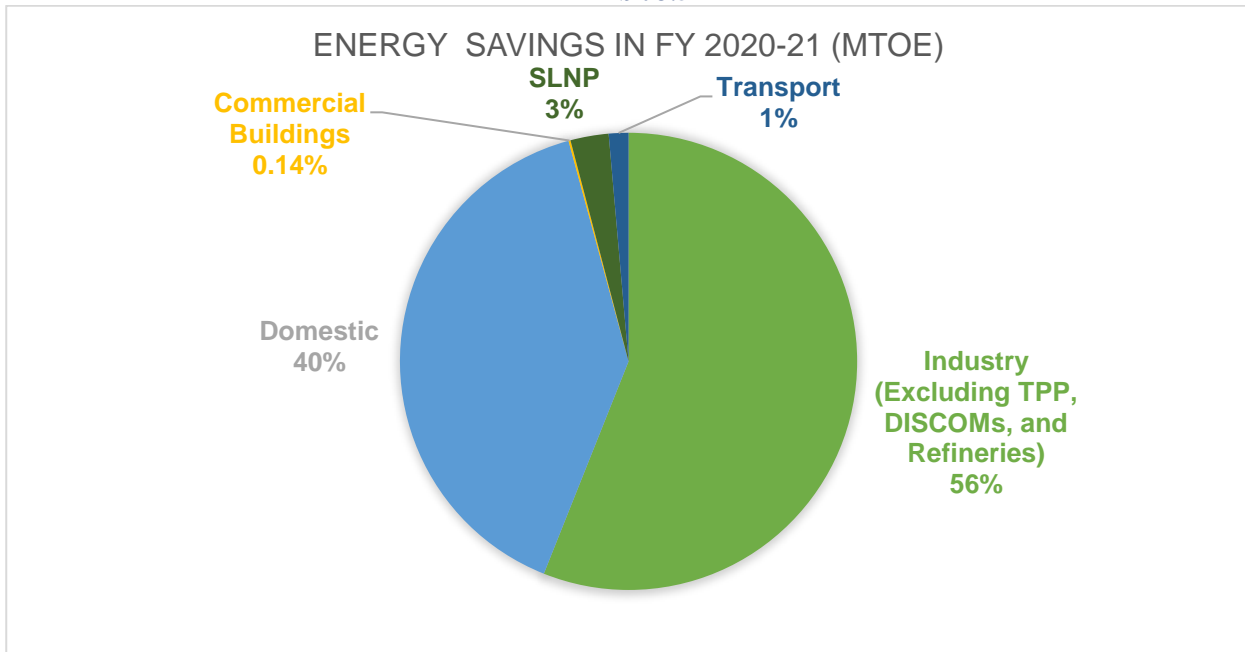
**Exhibit 3.4**



Net savings is **210.00 BUs** i.e. reduction of **9.71%** of net electricity consumption. **Electrical Savings from PAT Supply Side sectors is not considered here**

(Source: Impact of Energy Efficiency Measures (2020-21), BEE)

**Exhibit 3.5**



Source: Impact of Energy Efficiency Measures (2020-21), BEE

**3.5 DETAILS OF ENERGY SAVINGS AND CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION (2017-21) THROUGH KEY ENERGY EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES BY BEE**

Table 3.2

Name of the scheme / Programme	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	Energy Saved		Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emission (Million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )	Energy Saved		Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emission (Million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )	Energy Saved		Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emission (Million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )	Energy Saved		Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emission (Million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )
Thermal (MTOE)	Electrical (BU)	Thermal (MTOE)		Electrical (BU)	Thermal (MTOE)		Electrical (BU)	Thermal (MTOE)		Electrical (BU)	Thermal (MTOE)	
<b>PAT Scheme</b>	9.4	3.0	37.0	11.1	30.3	62.0	14.3	37.9	86.9	21.05	40.09	105.86
<b>SME Programme</b>	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.08	0.14
<b>Standards &amp; Labeling Programme</b>	0.0	48.5	40.0		55.7	45.7	0.0	56.3	46.2	0.0	61.39	50.52
<b>Building Programme</b>	0.0	0.3	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.392	0.3102
<b>Agriculture DSM Programme</b>	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.1	0.0	8.7	7.1	0.0	7.34	6.12
<b>Mu DSM (SLNP)</b>		3.7	3.1		5.6	4.6		6.9	5.6		7.40	6.00
<b>Transport</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.9	2.7	1.2	0.0	2.7	0.33	0.0	0.97
<b>Other</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0									
<b>UJALA</b>		31.4	26.0		44.6	36.6		35.0	29.0		47.78	38.70
<b>Total Energy Savings</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>164.45</b>	<b>208.62</b>

### 3.6 PROJECTIONS OF ENERGY SAVINGS

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has developed a Strategy Plan towards Developing an Energy Efficient Nation (2017-2031) - Unlocking National Energy Efficiency Potential (UNNATEE) which lays framework and implementation strategy, in the medium term and long term, to establish a clear linkage between energy demand scenarios and energy efficiency opportunities in order to conceptualize a comprehensive roadmap to address India's environmental and climate change commitments.

The breakup of projections of energy savings for utility and non-utility for the years 2022-27 and 2027-32 have been estimated and are shown in **Table 3.3** below:

**Table 3.3**  
**Projections of energy savings during 2022-27 and 2027-32**

Year	Moderate scenario		Ambitious Scenario	
	Electricity (BU)	Primary Energy (Mtoe)	Electricity (BU)	Primary Energy (Mtoe)
2022-23	159	28.95	214	43.8
2023-24	171	34.79	230	52.52
2024-25	184	40.98	247	61.71
2025-26	198	47.53	265	71.41
2026-27	213	54.98	285	81.67
2027-28	229	61.85	306	92.51
2028-29	246	69.67	328	103.99
2029-30	265	77.99	353	116.15
2030-31	285	86.83	379	129.04
2031-32	304	107	404	160

**3.7 MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED TO ACHIEVE THE TARGET**

**Table 3.4**

SN	Area	Programme	Broad Activity
1	Policy and Institutional framework	Energy Conservation Act (EC Act)	Propose amendment to the EC Act, 2001, for streamlining and enhancing the scope of the Act
		Strengthening institutional framework	Institutional set-up of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency
			Strengthening of State Designated Agencies/establishment of State BEEs
		Cooperation with International Bodies	
2	Industries	Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)	Expanding coverage of the scheme to other sectors. Introducing a similar programme for Small and medium scale Enterprises (SME)
		Energy Conservation guidelines and manual	Preparing guide materials for industry for strengthening energy conservation through operational and maintenance practices
		Promoting energy efficient technologies	Promoting uptake of emerging technologies, e.g. Waste Heat Recovery/ co-generation/ tri-generation/micro turbine, etc.

		Benchmarking	Initiate periodic benchmarking and energy efficiency gap assessment for industrial sectors.
		Database of Energy Efficiency technology	Creation of a public database of Energy Efficiency technology suppliers, to be updated periodically
3	Small & Medium Enterprise	SME cluster programme for Energy Efficiency	Promotion of innovative demo projects and capacity building of SMEs
		Low Carbon technologies	Promotion of innovative low carbon technologies in the SME cluster
		Brick Kilns	Market transformation for energy efficient bricks
		SAMEEEKSHA	Knowledge sharing and synergizing the efforts of various organizations and institutions
4	Equipment and appliances	Standards and Labeling Programme	Widen coverage of the current scheme, specify norms and standards for industrial processes, and digitization of S&L database
		Super Energy Efficient Programme	Market transformation for super-efficient equipment/appliances
5	Buildings	Energy Conservation Building Code	Strengthening states institutions to operationalize Commercial and Residential Building Codes
		Buildings under PAT	Improving energy performance index of buildings through mandatory targets
		Energy Efficiency label	Develop energy efficiency labels for buildings
		Financing incentives under buildings	Promoting Energy Efficiency in buildings through financial incentives
6	Demand Side Management (DSM) and Data analytics	DSM activities	Widen coverage of the current scheme for AgDSM and MuDSM
7	Sustainable Transportation Network	Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Programme	Develop fuel efficiency norms and standards for vehicles
		Energy Efficiency in Railways	Improving energy efficiency in Railways through PAT scheme
		Electric vehicles	Develop market approaches to enhance EV affordability and promote public private partnerships

		Standards for EVs and charging station	Prescribing minimum energy performance standards for EVs and charging stations
		Labeling program for vehicles	Labeling of the vehicles on their fuel efficiency levels
		Alternative Fuel	Promoting the use of alternate technologies in the transport sector, e.g., hydrogen fuel cell
8	Agriculture sector	Technology	Encourage uptake of energy efficient technology through development of norms and standardizing technology to aid development of business models viz, Cold Chains, farm machinery and agricultural pumping
		Knowledge sharing	Disseminating the knowledge on Energy Efficiency among users through relevant universities, demo projects, etc.
		Innovative financing	Developing/ integrating innovative financing schemes focusing exclusively on energy efficiency in agriculture sector
9	Capacity building and awareness	Capacity Building of DISCOMs	Promoting use of analytical tool to assess data for load management, demand shift, etc. to formulate DSM action plan and implementation of DSM activities
		Awareness in school Children	Module on Energy Efficiency for school children
			National level Painting competition for school children
			Energy Clubs in schools
		Certification Examination for Energy Managers and Energy Auditors	Enhancing the curriculum; accreditation and empanelment of auditors
		ESCO	Improving capacity through workshops, trainings etc.
		Energy Management System	Promoting Energy Management by encouraging ISO 50001 adoption
		National Energy Conservation Award (NECA)	Expand the scope of NECA to more sectors
		Capacity building of operators and supervisors	Dedicated training modules for the operators and supervisors of utilities, Open Online Course
Campaign for Optimum Space Cooling	Generating consumer awareness and benefits in maintaining air conditioning temperature at 24 <sup>0</sup> C or more		
10	Knowledge Management	Knowledge sharing/ Exchange Platform	Sectoral platforms to be operationalized for better and accelerated learning by the sectors including peer to peer learning, Open Online Course



11.	Finance	Mobilize energy efficient investment	To set up Energy Efficiency Financing Department in Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and execute interest subvention scheme and credit guarantee scheme for promoting energy efficiency financing in industries sector.
			To set up energy efficiency financing cells in few nationalized banks which will help banks in identifying and appraising EE projects
			Partial Risk Sharing Facility (PRSF) to support ESCO projects by issuing partial risk guarantees to EE loans.
		Energy Efficiency Financing Facility (EEFF) is to provide direct financing of EE loans by IREDA and PFC.	
		Other initiatives	New financing initiatives like financing through Micro Financing Institutions (MFIs), absorption of transaction cost of FIs for small projects, Green bonds, etc. to support energy efficiency financing for Industries, MSMEs, buildings and any other areas having substantial energy saving opportunities.
12	Research & Development (R&D)	Research & Development and Innovation	Promote public/private partnerships, incubators and accelerators, basic R&D on energy efficient technology
13	Monitoring Reporting & Verification (MRV)	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	Standardized baseline establishment and assessment of savings for ESCO projects and further refinements in M&V guidelines under PAT

The investment potential of the country in order to achieve the potential energy efficiency saving target is estimated to be between INR 10 lakh cr. to INR 13 Lakh cr. By adoption of energy efficiency measures, India holds a potential to reduce 438 MtCO<sub>2</sub> to 623 MtCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030.

### 3.8 INITIATIVES OF GOVERNMENT FOR ENHANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FOR DECARBONISATION OF THE POWER SECTOR

#### I. Adoption of ultra-super critical/ super-critical technology in thermal generation:

Ultra supercritical & Supercritical units are designed with higher steam parameters of 280 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> at 600/600°C and 247kg/cm<sup>2</sup> at 565/593 °C respectively. With the higher steam parameters of ultra-super critical/ supercritical units, the efficiency of these ultra-supercritical and supercritical units would be 9% and 5% respectively higher than the efficiency of present typical 500 MW sub-critical units. This would lead to corresponding savings in coal consumption and reduction in GHG emissions. The thermal units in the country so far have largest size unit capacity of 800 MW. 91 Nos. ultra supercritical/ supercritical units of sizes varying between 660 to 800MW with a total capacity of 63030 MW (including 2 units of ultra-supercritical of capacity of 1320MW) till 31.12.2022 have been commissioned and 28500 MW ultra-supercritical/ supercritical units capacity are under construction (excluding construction of 9,900 MW which is held up due to various reasons). In future, coal based capacity addition would be mainly through ultra-super critical / supercritical units.

Higher size units of 660-800 MW based on ultra-super critical/ supercritical technology will not only accelerate pace of capacity addition but will have lesser impact on environment due to lower CO<sub>2</sub> & SO<sub>x</sub> emissions per unit of electricity generated. Emissions of other pollutants like NO<sub>x</sub> & SPM would also reduce with adoption of latest technologies of low NO<sub>x</sub> burners, efficient ESPs etc. Higher efficiency, besides leading to corresponding savings in coal consumption, would also lead to lower ash generation. The land requirement for ash dump areas would also correspondingly reduce and there would be reduction in auxiliary power consumption.

The national average thermal efficiency of coal/lignite based power plants has increased from 34.94% in 2015-16 to about 35.69% in 2019-20. It is expected that the efficiency of coal based generation would further improve in the period 2022-27 due to commissioning of ultra super critical / supercritical units.

## II. Renovation and Modernization (R&M) & Life Extension (LE) of existing old power stations:

R&M and LE works of Thermal capacity of 16,146 MW and 7202MW have been completed in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period respectively. During the years 2017-22 R&M and LE works of Thermal capacity of 14,929 MW has been considered.

The R&M and LE/uprating works of Hydro capacity of 5841 MW, 4149 MW and 2023 MW have been completed in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, 12<sup>th</sup> Plan and during the years 2017-22 respectively. During the years 2022-27 renovation, modernization, uprating and life extension works of Hydro Power plants of capacity of 11737 MW (tentative) are planned.

## III. National Hydrogen Mission

Hydrogen has found various applications in the end-user industry, for power generation and as a clean fuel. Extensive research is supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy on production of hydrogen from renewable energy sources, its safe and efficient storage and its utilization for energy and transport through combustion and fuel cells.

Hydrogen is the most abundant element on the planet. Most of the hydrogen is produced from fossil fuels by steam reforming or partial oxidation of methane and coal gasification with only a small quantity by alternative routes such as biomass gasification or electrolysis of water or with no carbon emissions. Green hydrogen is produced using renewable energy and electrolysis to split water and is distinct from grey hydrogen (which is produced from methane and releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere).

India has also launched the National Hydrogen Energy Mission to enable cost competitive green hydrogen production. India would be conducting competitive bids for green hydrogen to pave the road for viable usage of hydrogen as a fuel. But, the world needs to come up with more electrolysis plants to bring down the costs.

## 3.9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Having notified the DSM regulations, the DISCOMs may be encouraged to prepare action plan. The DISCOMs may be suitably incentivized to implement energy efficiency projects like lighting, air-conditioning, agricultural pumps, refrigerators and ceiling fans etc.
2. Develop strong coordination of energy policy across the different ministries at the Central Government level.
3. Ensure more alignment between the Central Government and the States on key energy efficiency related activities.
4. Encourage SME sector to adopt clean energy technologies.
5. Deployment of policy on Electric Vehicle Charging infrastructure at state level may be encouraged.
6. Enhance efforts to promote adoption of Electric cooking.
7. Improve the collection, consistency, transparency and availability of energy data across the energy system at Central and State Government levels.
8. In distribution, encourage implementation of ToD Tariffs for industries and commercial consumers in phased manner and include domestic consumers subsequently.
9. Voluntary carbon markets should be considered within the existing regulatory framework of the PAT scheme through limited modifications, to enhance private sector participation in energy transition.

Annexure 3.1

STATE ENERGY-SAVING TARGET (IN MTOE) BY 2032

State/ UT	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Municipal	Transport	Agriculture	Total
Chandigarh	0.0382	0.0320	0.0456	0.0012	0.0172	0.0000	0.1342
Delhi	0.8939	0.4925	1.4234	0.0394	0.5393	0.0012	3.3910
Haryana	0.5196	0.2561	2.1055	0.0320	0.7031	0.3805	3.9980
Himachal Pradesh	0.1096	0.0443	0.7326	0.0209	0.1244	0.0049	1.0355
Jammu and Kashmir	0.1428	0.0640	0.3349	0.0234	0.2093	0.0148	0.7893
Punjab	0.4888	0.2389	1.4862	0.0246	0.5098	0.4593	3.2075
Rajasthan	0.6169	0.2844	2.7975	0.0850	1.0232	0.7954	5.6024
Uttar Pradesh	1.4628	0.3595	3.6976	0.0960	1.9701	0.5307	8.1155
Uttarakhand	0.1244	0.0788	1.3175	0.0148	0.1182	0.0074	1.6623
Chhattisgarh	0.2573	0.0825	1.4948	0.0135	0.2500	0.1613	2.2607
Gujarat	0.6932	0.3054	7.2314	0.0813	0.7006	0.4568	9.4675
Madhya Pradesh	0.4827	0.1896	1.7731	0.0616	1.0232	0.7597	4.2911
Maharashtra	2.1449	0.9727	10.0302	0.1625	2.1880	1.1254	16.6250
Daman and Diu	0.0025	0.0037	0.0332	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0406
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0025	0.0025	0.1022	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1071
Goa	0.0517	0.0246	0.3755	0.0000	0.0431	0.0012	0.4962
Andhra Pradesh	0.5898	0.1712	2.0747	0.0308	1.4234	0.4519	4.7405
Telangana	0.7055	0.3398	2.0784	0.0406	0.9222	0.4753	4.5620
Karnataka	1.3754	0.4297	3.5942	0.1305	1.2867	0.7622	7.5799
Kerala	0.6748	0.2894	1.6512	0.0222	0.9087	0.0197	3.5658
Tamil Nadu	1.5182	0.6624	4.9769	0.1367	1.3815	0.4642	9.1399
Puducherry	0.0345	0.0135	0.1773	0.0037	0.0172	0.0025	0.2475
Lakshadweep	0.0012	0.0012	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012
Bihar	0.3349	0.0800	0.8779	0.0037	0.6784	0.0246	1.9984
Jharkhand	0.2019	0.0357	1.4148	0.0099	0.3842	0.0086	2.0550
Odisha	0.3041	0.1022	1.8051	0.0086	0.5479	0.0197	2.7877
West Bengal	0.8361	0.3805	3.4612	0.0517	2.0169	0.0776	6.8226
Sikkim	0.0086	0.0037	0.1404	0.0000	0.0135	0.0000	0.1675
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0037	0.0049	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0086
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0123	0.0025	0.0566	0.0000	0.0197	0.0012	0.0923
Assam	0.1761	0.0628	0.8619	0.0037	0.3078	0.0086	1.4197
Manipur	0.0172	0.0025	0.0332	0.0012	0.0234	0.0012	0.0788
Meghalaya	0.0197	0.0062	0.1207	0.0012	0.0369	0.0000	0.1859
Mizoram	0.0123	0.0025	0.0431	0.0025	0.0172	0.0000	0.0763



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Nagaland	0.0172	0.0049	0.0296	0.0000	0.0222	0.0012	0.0751
Tripura	0.0234	0.0049	0.1071	0.0049	0.0259	0.0025	0.1687
<b>Total (all India)</b>	14.90	6.03	58.49	1.11	19.45	7.02	107.00

## CHAPTER 4 DEMAND PROJECTION

### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

Demand assessment is an essential prerequisite for planning of generation capacity addition and commensurate transmission and distribution system to meet future electricity requirement. Reliable planning of capacity addition for the future largely depends on accurate assessment of future electricity demand. This chapter looks into the aspects related to “Demand Projection” for the period of 2022-27 and 2027-32.

### 4.1 DEMAND ASSESSMENT BY CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY- ELECTRIC POWER SURVEY COMMITTEE

The electricity demand of the country is assessed periodically by the Electric Power Survey Committee (EPSC), taking into account the actual electricity demand incident on the system in the past years, planned policies and under implementation policies and programs of the Government, various developmental activities projected in future, impact of energy conservation measures, etc. To reassess the electricity demand of the country, the 20<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey Committee (EPSC) was constituted by CEA in May, 2020. The terms of reference of the Committee were as under:

- i. To forecast the year- wise electricity demand for each State/ UT, Region and for the country for the years 2021-22 to 2031-32.
- ii. To project the perspective electricity demand for each State/ UT, Region and for the country for the year 2036-37 and 2041-42.

The EPSC has wide representation from the stake holders in the power sector with representatives from Niti Aayog, Ministry of Power, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, NTPC, NHPC, REC, BBMB, State Transmission Companies, Electricity Departments, TERI, FICCI, CII, NCAER, etc. Based on the way forward suggested by the EPSC, Electricity demand projections have been done for Discoms/States/UTs/Regions and for the country through Partial End Use Method (PEUM) for the years 2021-22 to 2031-32. The 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report was published by CEA in November 2022.

### 4.2 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

Partial End Use Methodology (PEUM), which is a combination of time series analysis and End Use Method, has been used to project electricity demand of the country for 20th EPS. PEUM is a “bottom-up” approach focused on end-uses or final energy needs of a user. Under this method, time series analysis has been done to derive growth indicators giving higher weightage to the recent trends so as to consider the benefits of energy conservation initiatives and technological changes. Apart from general growth trends assessed from the past data, the likely impacts of various emerging aspects and government initiatives/policies such as energy efficiency measures, penetration of electric vehicles, solar roof top, National Hydrogen Mission, PM KUSUM Yojna etc. have also been factored in while assessing the electricity demand in future.

#### 4.2.1 Data For Carrying Out Electricity Demand Projection

For carrying out electricity demand projection, the annual category-wise electricity consumption data (Domestic, Commercial, Irrigation, Industrial, etc.), Transmission and Distribution losses, Open Access & Peak Demand for the period from 2010-11 to 2020-21 were furnished by the Discoms/Utilities/ Electricity Departments of the States / UTs. State/UT wise annual statements of power supply position brought out by CEA indicating actual electrical energy requirement & availability, peak electricity demand & peak met and inter-regional & all-India diversity factors were also studied and considered for the demand forecast.

The 20th EPS covers the electricity demand projection for the next 20 years. viz. year- wise projections from 2021-22 to 2031-32 and perspective electricity demand projection for the years 2036-37 and 2041-42. The medium/long term projection of electricity demand has been done for 73 Discoms, 36 States/UT’s, 5 Regions and for the country.

### 4.3 OVERVIEW OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND PROJECTION

#### 4.3.1 Electricity Demand Projections From 2021-22 To 2031-32 On All-India Basis

The electricity consumption on all-India basis during the year 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 has been assessed as 1138.4 BU, 1610.1 BU and 2133.4 BU respectively. The electrical energy requirement on all-India basis during the year 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 has been assessed as 1381.6 BU, 1907.8 BU and 2473.8 BU respectively. The peak electricity demand has been estimated as 203.1 GW during the year 2021-22; 277.2 GW during 2026-27 and 366.4 GW during the year 2031-32. The electrical energy consumption, T&D losses, electrical energy requirement, annual load factor and peak electricity demand for the years 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 is summarized in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1**

**Electrical energy consumption, T&D losses, electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand for the years 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 on all-India basis as per 20th EPS Report**

Particulars	Year			CAGR (in %)	
	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32	2021-22 to 2026-27	2026-27 to 2031-32
<b>Total Energy Consumption - MU</b>	11,38,408	16,10,053	21,33,380	7.18	5.79
<b>T&amp;D losses - MU</b>	2,43,237	2,97,782	3,40,396		
<b>T&amp;D losses (Ex- Bus) - %</b>	17.60	15.61	13.76		
<b>Energy Requirement (Ex-Bus) - MU</b>	13,81,646	19,07,835	24,73,776	6.67	5.33
<b>Annual Load Factor - %</b>	77.65	78.57	77.07		
<b>Peak Electricity Demand (Ex-Bus) - MW</b>	2,03,115	2,77,201	3,66,393	6.42	5.74

As evident from **Table 4.1**, CAGR of electrical energy requirement from 2021-22 to 2026-27 and from 2026-27 to 2031-32 is expected to be 6.67 % and 5.33 % respectively. The CAGR of electrical energy requirement in the country from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 was 3.78%.

CAGR of electrical energy consumption from 2021-22 to 2026-27 and from 2026-27 to 2031-32 is expected to be 7.18 % and 5.79% respectively. The percentage increase in electrical energy requirement is less than the increase in electricity consumption on account of reduction in T&D losses.

#### 4.3.2 Region-wise electricity demand projection for the years 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32

The region-wise summary of electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand for the years 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 is given in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.2****Region-wise energy requirement & peak demand for the years 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 as per 20th EPS Report**

Region	Energy Requirement (in MU)			Peak Demand (in MW)		
	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32
<b>Northern Region</b>	4,18,188	5,92,312	7,73,545	73,367	97,898	1,27,553
<b>Western Region</b>	4,28,994	5,96,793	7,63,198	65,437	89,457	1,14,766
<b>Southern Region</b>	3,51,611	4,60,853	5,96,557	61,165	80,864	1,07,259
<b>Eastern Region</b>	1,64,542	2,32,971	3,08,103	26,043	37,265	50,420
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	18,312	24,904	32,373	3,437	4,855	6,519
<b>All India</b>	13,81,646	19,07,835	24,73,776	2,03,115	2,77,201	3,66,393

State/UT-wise details of electrical energy requirement (ex-bus) and peak electricity demand for the years 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 is given at **Annexure-4.1** and **Annexure-4.2** respectively.

The electricity demand projection carried out by the Electric Power Survey Committee, covers electricity demand only for the utility system. The projections do not include the portion of electricity demand of Industries and other consumers that would be met from captive power plants.

**4.4 CAPTIVE POWER PLANTS (CPP)**

Large number of captive power plants including co-generation power plants of varied types and sizes exist in the country which are either utilized in process industry or for in-house consumption. A number of industries do not want to depend upon grid power and have set up their captive power plants so that reliable and quality power is available to them. Some captive plants are also installed as standby units for operation only during emergencies when the grid supply is not available. Captive power plants including co-generation power plants, therefore play a supplementary role in meeting the country's electricity demand.

**4.4.1 Installed Capacity and Electricity Generation from Captive Power Plants**

Captive plants over the years have evolved from plants owned by single promoters to group captives to the medium of maximizing the benefit by selling their surplus power. The Installed Capacity of Captive Power plants (1 MW and above) has grown substantially from 588 MW in 1950 to 78508 MW as of March, 2021. The gross energy generated by CPPs was 224833 MU in 2020-21. The details are indicated **Table 4.3**.

**Table 4.3****CPPs Installed Capacity (1MW & above as on 31.03.2021)**

S. No.	Type	Installed Capacity (MW)	Gross Generation (MU) in 2020-21
1	Hydro	131	339
2	Steam	47,760	193,143
3	Diesel	17,563	2,504
4	Gas	7,361	21,684
5	RES (Solar, Wind etc.)	5,694	7,158
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78,508</b>	<b>224,833</b>

In view of the thrust being given to captive plants and encouraging feeding of surplus electricity into the grid, the captive power plants have also been feeding electricity into the grid. Details of the same are given in **Table 4.4**.

**Table 4.4**

**Electrical Energy Generation, Self-Consumption of CPPs and Electricity Exported to Utilities (in MU)**

	<b>Energy Generated</b>	<b>Auxiliary Consumption</b>	<b>Net Generation</b>	<b>Export to Utilities</b>	<b>Self-Consumption</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	1,68,372	14,693	1,53,680	15,853	1,37,827
<b>2016-17</b>	1,72,046	14,887	1,57,159	10,070	1,47,090
<b>2017-18</b>	1,79,777	16,152	1,63,625	13,329	1,50,296
<b>2018-19</b>	2,13,074	17,256	1,95,818	23,364	1,72,454
<b>2019-20</b>	2,39,567	17,755	2,21,812	26,072	1,95,739
<b>2020-21</b>	2,24,833	14,939	2,09,894	21,336	1,88,558

With improvement in grid supply, the industries may shift to grid supply rather than consuming electricity from captive power plants. However, since the electricity tariff for industrial and commercial consumers is high at present as these are cross-subsidizing small consumers, it may be cheaper for industrial and commercial consumers to take power from their captive power plants. Therefore, growth has still been observed in captive power plant installation and similar trends are expected in future.

The summary of self-consumption of electrical energy from CPPs is given in **Table 4.5**.

**Table 4.5**

**Forecast of energy consumption (self-use) from CPP generation**

<b>CPPs</b>	<b>Year</b>	
	<b>2026-27</b>	<b>2031-32</b>
<b>Self-Electrical Energy of CPPs (in MU)</b>	3,68,549	6,01,660

**4.5 CONCLUSION**

The electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis has been taken as per the 20th EPS Report to work out the generation capacity addition requirement. The EPS exercise involves all stakeholders and an extensive exercise has been done. Distribution company wise electricity demand projection has been carried out to arrive at the State, region and the all- India electricity demand projection. Electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis adopted for generation expansion planning exercise is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Electrical Energy Requirement (MU)</b>	<b>Peak Electricity Demand (MW)</b>
<b>2026-27</b>	19,07,835	2,77,201
<b>2031-32</b>	24,73,776	3,66,393



**Annexure- 4.1**

**State/UT wise Electrical Energy Requirement (MU) at Power Station Bus Bar (Utilities)**

State	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32
Chandigarh	1,606	1,911	2,157
Delhi	31,527	42,566	52,792
Haryana	55,535	82,981	1,14,636
Himachal Pradesh	12,115	15,238	18,807
J&K	19,324	22,507	28,294
Ladakh	190	321	551
Punjab	62,851	81,959	1,04,928
Rajasthan	89,918	1,33,550	1,71,883
Uttar Pradesh	1,29,580	1,91,138	2,53,974
Uttarakhand	15,541	20,142	25,524
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>4,18,188</b>	<b>5,92,312</b>	<b>7,73,545</b>
Chhattisgarh	31,948	47,208	63,436
Dadar Nagar Haveli	6,848	9,559	11,919
Daman & Diu	2,615	3,437	4,355
Goa	4,456	5,512	6,847
Gujarat	1,23,788	1,82,507	2,42,993
Madhya Pradesh	86,521	1,28,844	1,68,854
Maharashtra	1,72,818	2,19,726	2,64,793
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>4,28,994</b>	<b>5,96,793</b>	<b>7,63,198</b>
Andhra Pradesh	68,438	98,162	1,37,022
Karnataka	72,799	88,232	1,05,970
Kerala	26,626	33,903	42,885
Lakshadweep	56	66	77
Puducherry	2,907	3,436	3,947
Tamil Nadu	1,09,914	1,44,086	1,86,106
Telangana	70,871	92,967	1,20,549
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>3,51,611</b>	<b>4,60,853</b>	<b>5,96,557</b>
A&N	338	368	394
Bihar	36,239	58,256	82,876
DVC	16,630	23,087	31,211
Jharkhand	18,355	25,463	33,799
Odisha	38,344	48,627	59,286
Sikkim	616	819	1,093
West Bengal	54,020	76,352	99,443
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>1,64,542</b>	<b>2,32,971</b>	<b>3,08,103</b>
AP	875	1,117	1,397
Assam	10,869	15,151	20,285
Manipur	1,029	1,363	1,794
Meghalaya	2,264	2,711	3,134
Mizoram	823	1,252	1,816
Nagaland	867	1,088	1,299
Tripura	1,585	2,222	2,648
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>18,312</b>	<b>24,904</b>	<b>32,373</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>13,81,646</b>	<b>19,07,835</b>	<b>24,73,776</b>

**Annexure- 4.2**

**State/UT wise Peak Electricity Demand (in MW) at Power Station Bus Bar (Utilities)**

State	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32
Chandigarh	428	492	563
Delhi	7,329	9,460	12,222
Haryana	12,137	16,337	21,644
Himachal Pradesh	2,033	2,571	3,190
J&K	3,000	3,566	4,633
Ladakh	61	85	120
Punjab	13,558	16,925	20,587
Rajasthan	15,803	21,175	27,032
Uttar Pradesh	24,991	33,017	44,066
Uttarakhand	2,474	3,249	4,159
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>73,367</b>	<b>97,898</b>	<b>1,27,553</b>
Chhattisgarh	5,029	7,081	9,713
Dadar Nagar Haveli	892	1,273	1,617
Daman & Diu	373	493	631
Goa	703	901	1,128
Gujarat	19,457	27,710	36,287
Madhya Pradesh	15,941	21,592	27,386
Maharashtra	28,083	36,376	44,622
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>65,437</b>	<b>89,457</b>	<b>1,14,766</b>
Andhra Pradesh	12,563	17,758	24,387
Karnataka	14,841	17,810	21,613
Kerala	4,390	5,549	6,967
Lakshadweep	11	13	15
Puducherry	473	567	652
Tamil Nadu	16,899	21,736	28,291
Telangana	14,176	19,529	27,059
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>61,165</b>	<b>80,864</b>	<b>1,07,259</b>
A&N	60	67	75
Bihar	6,923	10,553	15,159
DVC	3,081	4,220	5,649
Jharkhand	2,835	3,808	4,997
Odisha	5,645	7,630	9,782
Sikkim	134	179	241
West Bengal	9,090	12,891	16,824
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>26,043</b>	<b>37,265</b>	<b>50,420</b>
AP	170	223	282
Assam	2,138	3,045	4,128
Manipur	260	344	448
Meghalaya	408	492	575
Mizoram	157	231	331
Nagaland	155	195	235
Tripura	329	531	731
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>6,519</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>2,03,115</b>	<b>2,77,201</b>	<b>3,66,393</b>

## CHAPTER 5 GENERATION PLANNING

### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

India's demand for electricity has been growing steadily as electricity being the key enabler for achieving socio-economic development of the country. Generation capacity addition along with other measures to meet the ever-increasing demand for electricity has been the top priority of the country. However, with the growing concerns on environment and climate change the options available for power generation have shown a significant shift globally, changing the generation capacity mix. India being an active participant globally has shown initiative towards sustainable development and cleaner environment. Intermittent but clean sources of power generation have been affordable and are playing significant and prominent role in meeting the demand. Generation expansion planning studies can help in determining the generation capacity mix which is economically viable, environmentally sound and socially just in order to satisfy the future electricity demand. This chapter highlights the Principles and Methodology of Generation Planning adopted to assess the capacity addition required by the end of year 2026-27 and 2031-32 keeping in view the shift.

### 5.1 RESOURCES FOR POWER GENERATION IN INDIA

Coal has been the major source for power generation in our country thus far but the environmental concerns coupled with abundance of solar and wind resources available in the country along with reduction in their cost have opened up opportunities to exploit these resources to the fullest possible extent, keeping in view the grid stability and security.

Presently, the following options are available for Power Generation:

- Conventional Sources – Coal and lignite, Nuclear, Natural gas
- New and Renewable Energy Sources- Solar, Wind, Biomass, large and small Hydro, Geothermal, Waste to energy, etc.
- Storage Sources – Pumped Storage Systems, Battery energy Storage System, Green Hydrogen etc.

### 5.2 GENERATION SOURCES IN INDIA

#### 5.2.1 Coal/Lignite

Coal based power generation is the backbone of Indian Power sector and may continue to play a significant role in power generation in the country due to the abundant availability of domestic coal. However, environmental concerns necessitate the adoption of clean coal technologies, such as supercritical and ultra-super critical technologies. The coal, including lignite based installed capacity was 2,10,700 MW as on 31.03.2022 which was almost 52.7% of the total installed capacity in the country. The coal based capacity has decreased marginally to 2,10,395.5 MW as on 31.12.2022 which comes to almost 51.3% of the installed capacity in the country. Growing environmental concerns and global thrust on adoption of clean generation technologies is going to have an impact on share of coal based installed capacity in the country in foreseeable future, though the share of coal-based generation may continue to be high. Operation of coal-based plants in a more flexible mode, unlike as base load stations earlier, needs to be emphasized in the wake of huge intermittency and variability of renewable based generation.

#### 5.2.2 Gas

Gas-based capacity has the capability of fast ramp-up and ramp-down. The advantage of fast ramping capability becomes more important in view of large-scale integration of renewable energy. Modern combined cycle gas turbines (CCGTs) have high efficiency of around 55% as compared to coal-based plants (Gross efficiency of supercritical units is about 40%). Gas turbines/Engines could be operated in a manner to maximize the output during the peak hours and minimize during the off-peak hours. However, the production and supply of domestic gas has not been keeping pace with the growing demand for natural gas in the country, including power sector. The domestic gas supply for gas-based power stations in the country is inadequate and the price of imported RLNG is very high, owing to which the country is facing generation loss from gas-based stations. The gas based installed capacity (including liquid based) of the country was 24,899.51 MW as on 31.3.2022 which was 6.2% of the total installed capacity of the country.

As on 31.12.2022, the installed capacity of gas-based power stations was 24,824.21 MW (including liquid based).

During 2021-22, existing gas-based power plants are operating at PLF of about 17.2%.

### 5.2.3 Nuclear

As on 31.3.2022 Nuclear Power Corporation India Limited is operating 21 reactors with an installed capacity of 6,780 MW, which was 1.7% of the total installed capacity of the country.

### 5.2.4 Hydro

Total Hydro Electric Power potential in the country was assessed as 84,044 MW (at 60% load factor) from a total of 845 number of identified Hydro Electric Schemes, which when fully developed would result in an installed capacity of about 1,48,701 MW based on probable average load factor out of which potential of H.E. schemes above 25 MW installed capacity works out to be 1,45,320 MW from a total of 592 H.E. schemes. The total energy potential is assessed as 600 billion units per year. However, the full development of India's hydro-electric potential, while technically feasible, faces various issues including issues of water rights, resettlement of project affected people and environmental concerns etc. and all these issues need to be resolved to exploit full potential.

As on 31.3.2022, the installed capacity of hydroelectric power plants (above 25 MW) in the country was 41,976.52 MW (excluding 4,746 MW of PSP) which was 11.7% of the total installed capacity of the country.

As on 31.12.2022, the installed capacity of hydroelectric power plants (above 25 MW) in the country has increased to 42,104.17 MW.

### 5.2.5 Solar

India has an abundant source of Solar irradiance due to its location in the solar belt and has vast solar potential of about 749 GW (as per data furnished by MNRE) for power generation. The falling prices of solar panels have brought the solar tariffs lower in an unprecedented way, making it as one of the best sources for power generation economically. However, the diurnal nature of solar power lends it unable to meet demand occurring during the evening hours and necessitates the need to find other generation resources to meet the evening peak demand of the country. As on 31.03.2022, the installed capacity of Solar power in the country was 53,996.54 MW, which was 13.5% of the total installed capacity of the country.

The installed capacity of Solar was 63,302.49 MW as on 31.12.2022. Share of Solar capacity in the total installed capacity is likely to increase substantially in coming years.

### 5.2.6 Wind

India also has substantial wind potential of about 302 GW at the height of 100 m and 695.5 GW at 120 m because of its long coastline (as per MNRE). India has also taken up developing offshore wind generation that has increased the wind potential apart from wind generation at higher hub heights. The installed capacity of Wind was 40,357.58 MW as on 31.03.2022. Share of Wind capacity in the total installed capacity was about 10.1%. With increase in the hub height and increase in wind-based capacity addition, the share of wind capacity is also likely to increase substantially in coming years.

The installed capacity of Wind was 41,929.78 MW as on 31.12.2022

### 5.2.7 Bio-Power

Based on the availability of biomass, the potential of power generation from biomass has been assessed as around 28 GW. Installed capacity from Biomass (incl. Waste to Energy) was 10,682.36 MW as on 31.03.2022. Share of Biomass capacity in the total installed capacity was about 2.7%.

Installed capacity from Biomass (incl. Waste to Energy) was 10,732.23 MW as on 31.12.2022

### 5.2.8 Small hydro

Hydro plants with an installed capacity of up to 25 MW are categorized as small hydro in the country. Small Hydro based plants have a power generation potential of around 20 GW. Installed capacity from small hydro was 4,848.9 MW as on 31.03.2022, which was 1.2% of total installed capacity. Installed capacity from small hydro increased to 4,935.65 MW as on 31.12.2022.

### 5.2.9 Energy storage systems

The next phase of energy transition driven by the large-scale deployment of variable renewable energy sources (VREs) like solar and wind power can be fully realized by key technologies of Energy Storage. The grid integration challenges of the intermittent generation sources i.e. ensuring quality of supply on real time basis can be achieved by the electricity storage systems which have the capability to store excess electricity over different time horizons (minutes, days, weeks). Many grid scale energy storage systems are commercially available worldwide which includes pumped storage plants, battery energy storage systems, etc. However, many other energy storage technologies like Green Hydrogen are in nascent stages of development.

#### 5.2.9.1 Pumped hydro storage systems

While many forms of energy storage systems have been installed globally, Pumped Storage Plants (PSP) are playing an increasingly significant role in providing peaking power and maintaining system stability in the power system of many countries. Pumped storage Resource is a long term technically proven, highly efficient, environment friendly and flexible way of energy storage on a large scale to store intermittent and variable energy. PSPs improve overall economy of power system operation and reduce operational problems of thermal stations during low load period. The other advantages of pumped storage resource are availability of spinning reserve at almost no cost to the system and regulating grid frequency to meet sudden load changes in the network. It also can provide ancillary benefits such as flexible capacity, voltage support and black start facility, etc. Pumped storage resource has advanced significantly since its original introduction and now includes adjustable speed pumped turbines which can quickly shift from motor, to generator, to synchronous condenser modes, for easier and more flexible operation of the Grid. The concept of off-river PSP is getting popular in recent years due to huge benefits arising out of its lower capital cost/operations. Currently, India is exploring the off-river storage systems which can be executed with lesser cost and at a faster pace.

As on 31.12.2022, the PSP based installed capacity in the country is 4,746MW.

#### 5.2.9.2 Battery Energy Storage systems (BESS)

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) especially based on Lithium – ion battery is one of the storage options. The cost of the BESS has been reducing in an unprecedented way making it as one of the preferred options for deployment. BESS has various advantages of balancing the grid against load fluctuations, intermittency in generation etc. Energy storage can provide energy time shifting which can be useful with the large-scale deployment of variable renewable energy sources. However, the storage requirement depends on the shape of the demand curve and the extent of RE penetration. Energy storage technologies can also provide operating reserve requirements, balancing, ramping and RE integration services.

## 5.3 PRINCIPLES OF GENERATION PLANNING

The objective of Generation Planning process is to obtain an optimal generation capacity mix in the least cost manner to meet the demand at every instance of time while ensuring the most efficient use of resources. The purpose of generation planning studies is not to predict or forecast the future, but a collaborative effort to understand and explore the key factors and relationships shaping the future of the power sector. Planning is therefore an activity encompassing balancing demand and supply at all instances of time and at all locations, which makes it a regular ongoing process.

The major aspects considered in the planning process are:

- To achieve objectives of all policies of Government of India.
- To achieve sustainable development.
- To fulfil desired operational characteristics of the system such as reliability and flexibility.
- Most efficient use of resources.
- Fuel availability.

While drawing up this National Electricity Plan, the above aspects have been considered within realms of feasibility, along with the economics and the status of the various projects.

### 5.3.1 Sustainable Development

The importance and relevance of power development within the confines of clean and green power is crucial for sustainable economic growth. Such a development depends upon the choice of an appropriate fuel / resource for power generation. Accordingly, the plan takes into account the development of renewable energy sources including Hydro projects along with other measures and technologies promoting sustainable development in the country.

### 5.3.2 Operational Flexibility and Reliability

Generating units utilizing different fuels have different operational characteristics. The demand of our electric system varies with time of the day, season, year and the spatial location. Therefore, matching the generation with demand at all instances of time requires not only installation of adequate capacity but also to be sensitive to the type of generation capacity, each with its unique characteristics of altering its output and the time taken to do so. Accordingly, this requirement of the system also needs to be considered when deciding upon the type of generation. It is, therefore, necessary to widen the scope of the planning process to take into account aspects of 'reliability' and 'quality' of power, apart from the adequacy and quantum of power.

Reliable power system operation requires constant balancing of supply and demand in accordance with established operating criteria such as maintaining system voltages and frequency within acceptable limits. Changes in demand pattern and generation from variable renewable energy sources throughout the day and over the seasons are met by controlling generation from dispatchable sources when needed. To achieve reliability in the system, adequate reserve capacity needs to be planned in the system. The National Electricity Policy, 2005 stipulates creation of spinning reserve of 5% in our system. This has been considered while planning capacity addition requirement during the years 2022-27 and 2027-32.

To meet system stability requirements, a certain degree of flexibility in terms of ability of the generators to respond rapidly to the changing demand and generation from renewable energy sources must be introduced into the system through appropriate power plants and financial mechanism. System should also be able to meet additional demand which arises due to unexpected demand fluctuations and sudden outages of some generating units.

### 5.3.3 Efficient Use of Resources

The fossil fuels for power generation are scarce and must therefore be used judiciously. From the point of view of the environment, it is essential that energy produced per unit of fuel is maximized to the extent possible. This would minimize the pollution caused during the process of power production, therefore, achieving cleaner production. Maximum utilization of renewable sources of generation should be preferred, as their variable cost of energy is minimal. However, VRE curtailment may be optimized as a part of cost-effective planning solution while ensuring grid reliability.

### 5.3.4 Fuel availability constraints

A significant Gas-based capacity is presently stranded due to lack of domestic gas and high cost of imported LNG. Therefore, fuel restriction for gas based projects has been modelled.

Additionally, due to seasonal availability of Biomass, fuel restriction for the Biomass has also been considered.

## 5.4 PLANNING TOOLS - DETAILS OF PLANNING MODEL

### 5.4.1 Generation Expansion Planning Tool -ORDENA

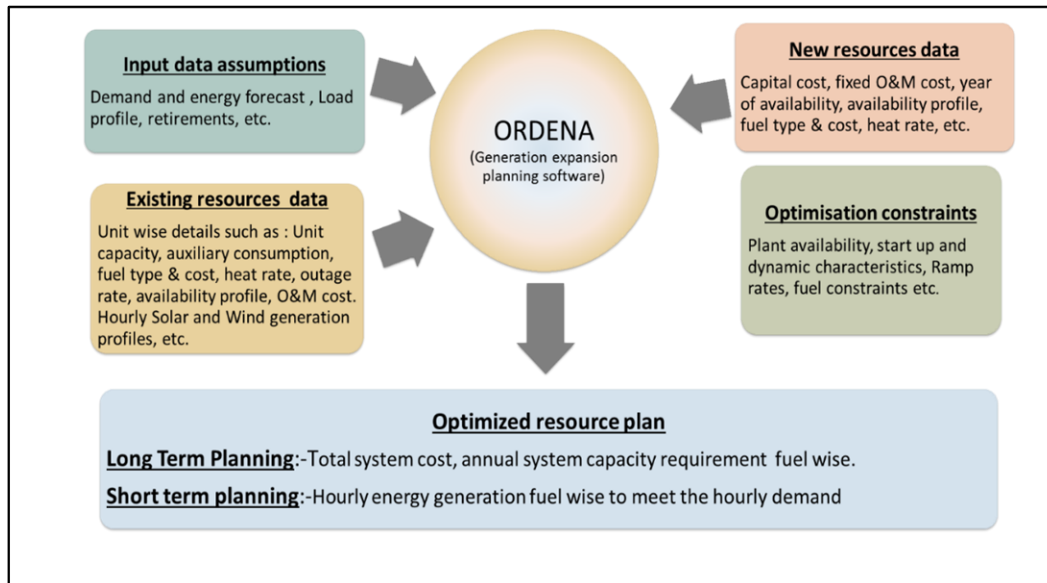
The studies were carried out using generation expansion planning model namely ORDENA. ORDENA is a mixed integer linear optimization program that minimizes the net present value of investment and operating costs subject to several constraints. The major constraints include balancing electricity supply 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 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 at **Exhibit 5.1**.

**Exhibit 5.1**



#### 5.4.2 Generation Expansion Planning Tool –PLEXOS

PLEXOS is a powerful simulation engine that provides analytics and decision-support to modelers, generators, and market analysts. Unlike other optimization platforms, PLEXOS offers both flexible and precise simulations across several markets—electric, water, gas and renewable energy.

PLEXOS unifies the market simulations across electric, water, and gas energy systems, which helps to perform long-term planning, medium-term and short-term scheduling at once.

### 5.5 PLANNING NORMS

The planning studies require accurate performance parameters of all types of generating units to assess their availability and energy generation capabilities. The key performance factors required for the planning studies are the auxiliary power consumption, heat rate, capital cost of the generating units, fuel cost, gross calorific value, O&M cost, etc. Different generating technologies have varied operational performance and accordingly different norms have been used for thermal (coal and lignite), combined cycle gas projects, hydro and nuclear projects. The generation planning norms for varied sizes of thermal units are different. For example, Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGT) are very efficient and have lower heat rates, however, their availability and PLF depend on the availability of natural gas. The availability, auxiliary power consumption, heat rate for several types of generating units, as considered in the planning studies are given in **Annexure 5.1**.

#### 5.5.1 Norms Adopted For Reliability Criteria

The Power System is planned to meet the forecasted demand while ensuring an expected level of reliability. In studies, Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) and Normalised Energy Not Served (NENS) are the reliability criteria adopted to reflect the capability of the system to meet the peak load and for reflecting the energy requirement not met in the system, respectively. LOLP is the probability that a system will fail to meet its peak load under the specified operating conditions. It is the proportion of days per year or hours per year when the available generating capacity is insufficient to serve the peak demand. This index is dimensionless and can also be expressed as a percentage.

NENS is the expected amount of energy which the system will be unable to supply to the consumers as a fraction of the total energy requirement. This index again is dimensionless and can also be expressed as a percentage. In other words, this criterion indicates the quantum of energy requirement in a year, which is not met. Various countries in the world

have adopted their own Reliability Criteria depending upon the status of their power system and the price affordability of the consumers to pay for the reliability of the system. It is evident that a more stringent and reliable system would yield higher cost of electricity which has to be borne by the consumer. While formulating the National Electricity Plan, LOLP of 0.2% and NENS of 0.05% have been adopted for the country. The results obtained have been verified for derived LOLP & NENS. Details of LOLP adopted in some countries are as given in **Table 5.1**

**Table 5.1**  
**LOLP of some countries**

Name of country	LOLP (%)
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Laos</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	<b>0.006</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>0.14</b>

Source: Information collected from websites of above countries.

**5.6 PLANNING APPROACH FOR GENERATION EXPANSION PLANNING DURING THE PERIOD 2022-27 AND 2027-32**

The Planning approach has been based on the premise of meeting the peak demand and energy requirements for the period 2022-27 and 2027-32 at the least cost with various system constraints and generator level constraints. In view of clean generation technologies like Solar, Wind, etc. becoming increasingly cost competitive compared to the conventional technologies, the optimal generation capacity mix would achieve the right balance between cost economics and grid reliability. This requires the power system to be more flexible and resilient, to accommodate the intermittency of renewable generation, seasonal spikes or time-of-day variations – expected and unexpected in electricity demand, etc. The dynamic response characteristics of such a balanced system would contribute to higher reliability. This will ensure the most rapid, real-time response to local peaking needs and variation in generation from RES.

Five Nodes have been created considering the five regions with inter regional transmission links between them for Inter regional power transfer. Studies using sophisticated state of the art planning tools like ORDENA and PLEXOS have been carried out to assess the installed capacity required to meet the demand projections for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 in a reliable and cost-effective manner.

**5.6.1 All India Peak Demand and Energy requirement forecast**

Generation expansion planning studies have been carried out on regional basis considering the DC load flow and inter-regional transmission lines. The studies have been carried out to meet the regional as well as All India Peak Demand and Energy requirement projections based on 20<sup>th</sup> EPS. The estimated peak demand (MW) and Energy requirement (BU) in the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 for all the five regions and All India is given in Table 5.2 below.



**Table 5.2  
All India Peak Demand & Energy Requirement**

Region	Peak Demand (MW)		Energy Requirement (BU)	
	2026-27	2031-32	2026-27	2031-32
<b>Northern</b>	97898	127553	592.3	773.5
<b>Western</b>	89457	114766	596.8	763.2
<b>Southern</b>	80864	107259	460.9	596.6
<b>Eastern</b>	37265	50420	232.9	308.1
<b>North-Eastern</b>	4855	6519	24.9	32.4
<b>All India</b>	<b>277201</b>	<b>366393</b>	<b>1907.8</b>	<b>2473.8</b>

The Peak and Energy demand forecasts on the electricity grid are inclusive of impact due to factors like energy efficiency, penetration of electric vehicles, and production of green hydrogen. These projections do not include the portion of electricity demand of consumers that would be met from solar rooftops. The estimated all India solar roof top generation of 17.6 BU for the year 2026-27 and 55.8 BU for the year 2031-32, has been added to the Demand figures in the study to incorporate the variability associated with solar rooftop generation.

### 5.6.2 Preparation of Hourly Load profile for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32

#### Region-wise hourly Load profile

The most important aspect of any generation planning study is the annual hourly demand projections. Hence, the endeavor has been to meticulously project hourly demand for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32. The hourly demand profiles on regional basis of the previous seven years (2015-16 to 2021-22) were examined. The most recent hourly demand values for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 was not considered due to Covid-19 impact. The hourly demand values for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been considered for the studies.

To obtain the most probable hourly demand profile for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32, for each of the five regions, the two years' hourly demand data viz. 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been considered, which is then normalized and subsequently extrapolated w.r.t the projected annual peak demand and electrical energy requirement for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32.

#### Region wise hourly Solar and wind profiles

The actual hourly generation profile of solar and wind have been gathered from states having considerable share in the All-India VRE generation. The hourly normalized generation profiles for solar and wind of these states were then aggregated to obtain hourly normalized generation profiles for each of the five regions respectively.

The region wise solar & wind CUF (Capacity Utilization Factor) is given in **Annexure 5.1**.

### 5.6.3 Seasonal Variation of VRE and Hydro Generation

To capture the seasonal variation associated with hydro and RE generation, the time series hourly data (demand, RE generation, hydro generation) for a year has been divided into five seasons. The five seasons are as follows:

- Summer: April-June
- Monsoon: July-September
- Autumn: October-November
- Winter: December- January
- Spring: February-March

The hydro energy availability varies significantly across the years as it depends on the monsoon rains in a particular year. The actual monthly hydro generation of the existing hydro power plants for the years 2018-19 to 2021-22 has been studied to account for variation in generation availability due to the eventualities of drought or excess rainfall in any particular

year. The monthly energy generation has been summed up to arrive at the seasonal energy. The energy of the hydro units which are under construction or are in concurred/ S&I stage which are likely to yield benefits, has been taken based on the design energy of the project.

The model optimizes available hydro generation in such a way that maximum benefit of hydro can be exploited during peak hours along with ensuring minimum required outflow during off-peak hours. In this context, both central and state-owned hydro power plants have been assumed to contribute towards grid stability and peaking requirement of the country.

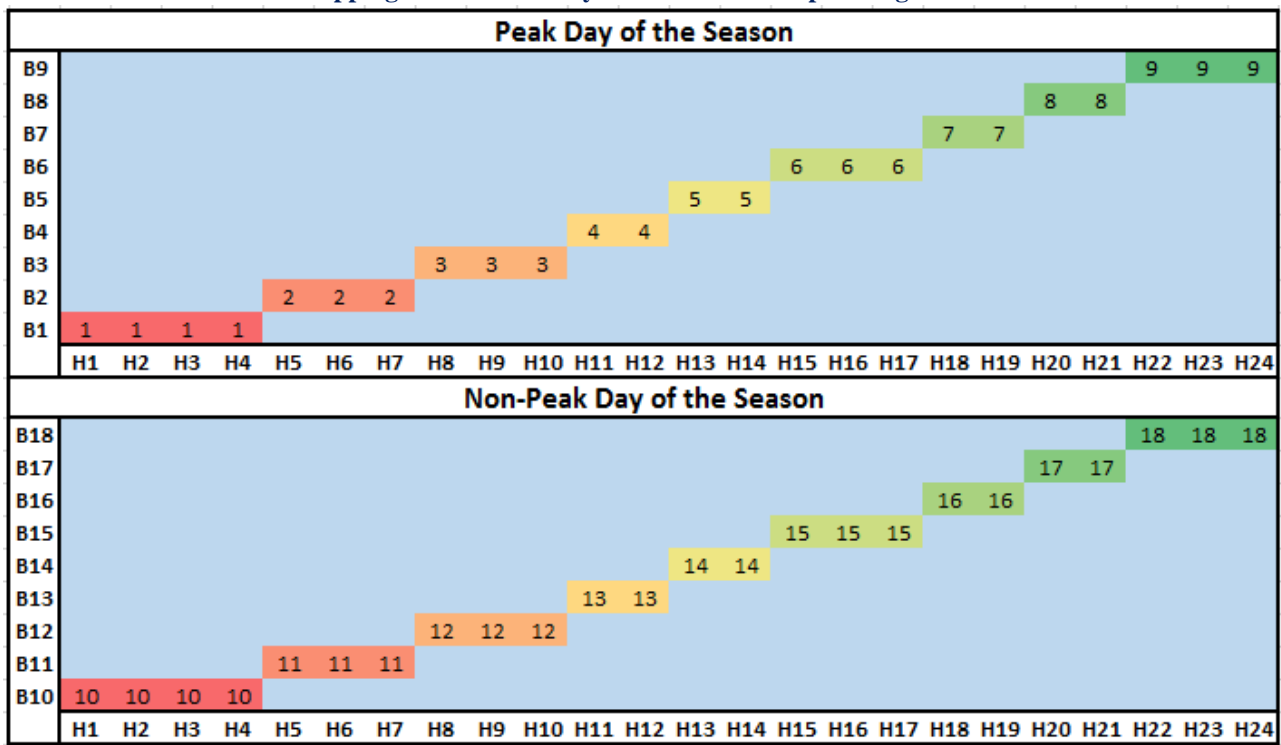
**Creation of aggregated time blocks for Generation Expansion Planning Studies**

The long-term models with endogenous investments are computationally demanding when optimizing investment decision as well as reducing operational cost for multiple years simultaneously. A common way to reduce computation time is to optimize the dispatch decision only for a limited number of representative time slices/blocks, instead of modelling every hour of the year. The 8760 hours is then represented by a set of time blocks or representative hours that capture changes in seasonal, weekly and daily demand pattern as well as wind and solar availability to reduce the computational burden.

Each season has been divided into blocks based on the RE generation profile for increasing the granularity and precision of the study. The annual hourly time series profiles of projected regional load, regional solar and wind generation profiles are aggregated into blocks for each of the five seasons.

The aggregation of hours of the day into time blocks in the model is shown pictorially in **Exhibit 5.2** below:

**Exhibit 5.2**  
**Mapping of hours in a day to time blocks for planning studies**



The time aggregation technique of aggregating hourly data into Time Blocks helps in reducing the simulation time that the model takes while capturing Seasonal peak demand for each region. The number of time blocks considered is based on the system and Resource complexity while achieving as much granularity as possible in time series data as the system permits.

**5.6.4 Reserve capacity**

As stipulated by National Electricity Policy 2005, 5% Spinning Reserve is to be provided. This reserve capacity has been maintained while carrying out the Generation Planning studies.

### 5.6.5 Retirement of Thermal capacity

Information was compiled in respect of plants likely to be considered for retirement in the future. Decommissioning of coal-based capacity due to non-compliance of environmental norms has also been considered while carrying out the generation expansion studies. A coal-based capacity totaling to 2121.5 MW (list of plants is enclosed at **Annexure 5.2**) is considered for likely retirement during the study period of 2022-23 to 2031-32.

### 5.6.6 Base Capacity as on 31.03.2022

All India Installed Capacity of 398,986 MW (excluding 510 MW of oil-based capacity) as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 is considered as base installed capacity for the study period 2022-32. The All India installed capacity has increased to 409,750 MW as on 31.12.2022 (excluding 589 MW Diesel based capacity) which includes Coal & Lignite- 210,395 MW, Gas- 24824 MW, Nuclear -6780 MW, Hydro incl. PSP-46850 MW, Solar -63303 MW, Wind-41930 MW, Bio Power- 10732 MW and Small Hydro-4936MW.

The region wise and Resource wise breakup of the same is outlined in the **Table 5.3** below:

**Table 5.3**  
**Region-wise Installed capacity as on 31.03.2022**

*(All Figures in MW)*

Resource	Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	North-Eastern	All India	Percentage of Total IC
Hydro <sup>#</sup>	19576	5552	9734	5088	2027	41977	10.5%
PSP	0	1840	2006	900	0	4746	1.2%
Small Hydro	1680	646	1899	337	286	4848	1.2%
Solar PV	17791	13113	21990	931	171	53996	13.5%
Wind	4327	16742	19289	0	0	40358	10.1%
Biomass	3273	3148	3733	512	16	10682	2.7%
Nuclear	1620	1840	3320	0	0	6780	1.7%
Coal+ Lignite	45879	85586	42598	35887	750	210700	52.8%
Gas	5781	10806	6492	100	1720	24899	6.2%
<b>Region-wise Installed Capacity</b>	99927	139273	111061	43755	4970	<b>398,986</b>	

<sup>#</sup>Excluding 2136 MW of Hydro imports from neighboring countries and 510 MW Diesel based capacity.

### 5.6.7 Planned/Under construction Capacity likely to yield benefit for the period FY 2022-27 & 2027-32

The fuel wise capacity which is under construction or in advance stages of development that are likely to be commissioned during the study period is summarized in the **Table 5.4** below. The fuel wise list of under-construction projects (for likely benefits during 2022-23 to 2026-27 and 2027-28 to 2031-32) is given in **Annexure 5.3**.

**Table 5.4**  
**Type wise Under Construction/Planned Capacity for FY 2022-27 & 2027-32**

(All Figures in MW)

Year	Hydro	PSP	Solar*	Wind*	Biomass#	SHP#	Nuclear	Coal + Lignite	TOTAL	Hydro Imports
2022-27	10,462 <sup>@</sup>	2,700	92,580	25,000	2,318	352	6,300	25,580	1,65,292	3,720
2027-32	1,032	80	0	0	2,500	250	2,400	1,320	7,582	0
<b>TOTAL (2022-32)</b>	<b>11,494</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>92,580</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>172,874</b>	<b>3,720</b>

<sup>@</sup> 120MW of Vyasi HEP has been commissioned during 2022-23

\*The Capacity under implementation as on 31.3.2022, as per SECI/MNRE. Out of this planned capacity addition, 9.3 GW of Solar and 1.58 GW of Wind based projects have been commissioned as on 31.12.2022.

# Assumed Planned Capacity of Biomass and Small Hydro for the period of 2022-32().

### 5.6.8 Investment options considered for selection by model

- Coal based capacity (super critical / ultra-super critical) of 20,580 MW which has been identified at pit head locations or near pit head locations (at a distance of up to 500 km from the mines) and are at initial stages of development, comprising of 14,220 MW of central sector capacity and 6,360MW of state sector capacity, have been considered as investment options for the period of 2027-32. Additionally, coal based capacity totaling to 10,080 MW which has been identified to be considered for development in future, if required, has also been considered for the studies. The list of such plants is attached at **Annexure 5.4**.
- Location specific hydro and PSP projects which have been concurred by CEA or are under S&I stage have been considered as investment options for the studies. Hydro Projects (incl. PSP) of the capacity of 33,266 MW have been considered for the plan period (list enclosed at **Annexure 5.4**)
- No Gas based plants have been considered as investment options for the studies.
- No additional Nuclear based plants have been considered as investment options for the studies apart from the plants which have been accorded administrative approval and financial sanctions (list enclosed at **Annexure 5.5**).
- Based on region wise RE potential capacity data received from MNRE, region wise PV and Wind based investment option capacity have been taken as input for the studies. The potential has been worked out based on state level potential furnished by MNRE.
- Region wise BESS investment options have been considered in the studies for the period of 2022-23 to 2031-32. Different BESS sizes i.e. 2- hour, 4-hour, 5-hour, 6-hour have been considered for the plan period.
- The consideration of meeting 500 GW of installed capacity from non-fossil sources by 2029-30 has been incorporated for carrying out the studies.

### 5.6.9 Hydro based Imports

- The hydro imports from neighboring countries till 2021-22 is 2,136 MW and for the period of 2022-27 is likely to be 3,720 MW. The list of these projects is placed at **Annexure 5.6**. Hydro imports from neighboring countries considered for the studies during 2022-32 is given in the **Table 5.5** below:

**Table 5.5**  
**Hydro based imports during 2022-27 & 2027-32 (MW)**

	Nepal	Bhutan	Total
Existing till 2021-22	0	2136	<b>2136</b>
2022-27	900	2820	<b>3720</b>
2027-32	NIL		
<b>Total Hydro based Imports till 2032</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>4956</b>	<b>5856</b>

### 5.6.10 Inter-Regional Transmission Capacity

The inter-regional transmission capacity as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 has been considered for the planning studies. The details of the same are given in table 5.6 below:

**Table 5.6**  
**Available Inter-Regional Transmission (Transfer) Capacity as on 31.3.2022**

(All Figures in MW)

From Node/To node	NR	WR	SR	ER	NER
NR	-	36720	-	22530	3000
WR	36720	-	18120	21190	-
SR	-	18120	-	7830	-
ER	22530	21190	7830	-	2860
NER	3000	-	-	2860	-

Additionally, candidate lines between the regions have also been considered. The capital cost of a candidate inter regional transmission link is assumed to be Rs 10,163/MW-km and for Lines to and from NER it is assumed twice.

### 5.6.11 Fuel constraint

Due to the unavailability of natural gas and high price of imported RLNG, fuel restriction for gas-based plants has been considered and fuel availability has been limited as per the actual gas based generation during 2021-22. Also, due to seasonal availability of Biomass, fuel restriction for the Biomass has been considered.

## 5.7 RESULTS OF GENERATION EXPANSION PLANNING STUDIES FOR THE PERIOD 2022- 27 AND 2027-32

### 5.7.1 Base Case

The studies were carried out to assess the source wise generation capacity addition requirement to meet the projected demand during the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 with the assumptions mentioned above. The region wise and resource wise likely installed capacity by 2026-27 and 2031-32 from the study results are shown in the **Table 5.7** and **5.8** and **Exhibit 5.3** and **5.4** given below.

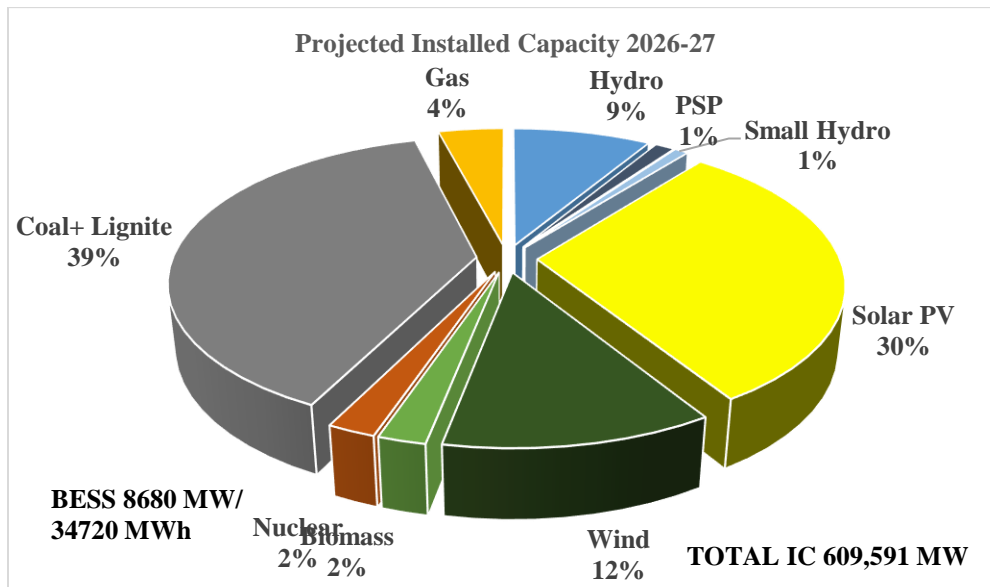
**Table 5.7**  
**Region-wise likely Installed capacity by the end of 2026-27**

(All Figures in MW)

Resource	Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	North-Eastern	All India	Percentage of Total IC
Hydro <sup>#</sup>	26,117	5,552	10,802	5,828	4,147	52,446	8.6%
PSP	1,000	1,840	3,706	900	-	7,446	1.2%
Small Hydro	1,781	708	2,031	369	311	5,200	0.9%
Solar PV	81,581	52,457	50,371	954	203	1,85,566	30.4%
Wind	9,182	29,718	33,996	-	-	72,896	12.0%
Biomass	3,990	3,832	4,535	624	19	13,000	2.1%
Nuclear	3,020	3,240	6,820	-	-	13,080	2.1%
Coal+ Lignite	51,950	86,246	53,175	43,012	750	2,35,133	38.6%
Gas	5,781	10,806	6,492	80	1,665	24,824	4.1%
<b>Region-wise Installed Capacity</b>	<b>1,84,403</b>	<b>1,94,400</b>	<b>1,71,928</b>	<b>51,767</b>	<b>7,095</b>	<b>6,09,591</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
BESS(MW/MWh)	8,680/ 34,720					8,680/ 34,720	

# Excluding 5856 MW of Hydro Imports from Nepal and Bhutan.

**Exhibit 5.3**



**Table 5.8**

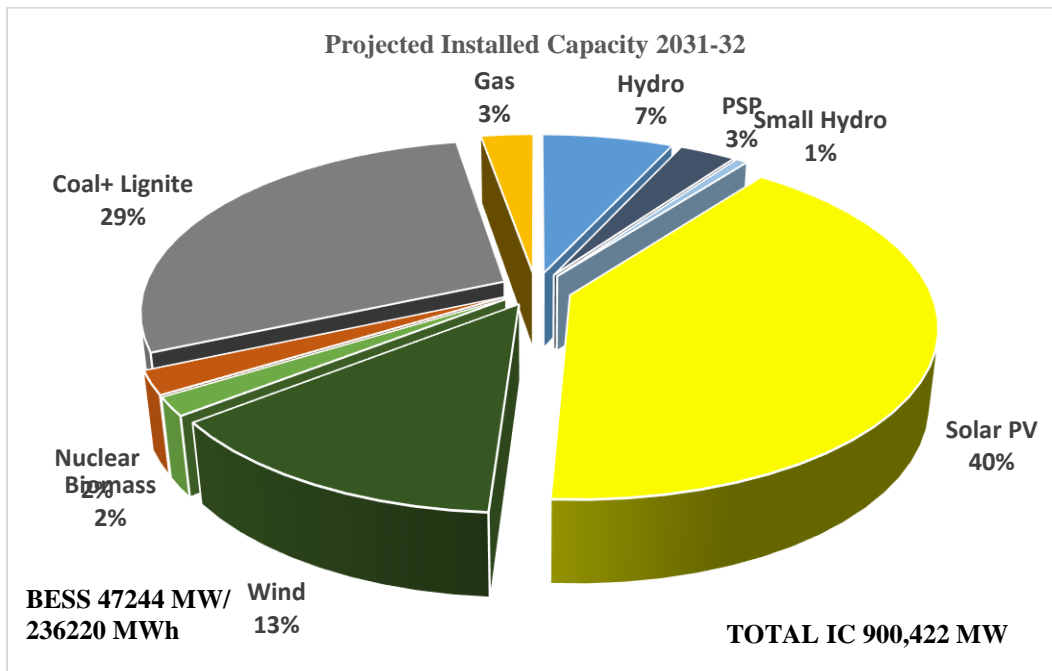
**Projected All India Installed capacity by the end of 2031-32**

(All Figures in MW)

Resource	Installed Capacity (MW)	Percentage (%)
Hydro <sup>#</sup>	62,178	6.9%
PSP	26,686	3.0%
Small Hydro	5,450	0.6%
Solar PV	3,64,566	40.5%
Wind	1,21,895	13.5%
Biomass	15,500	1.7%
Nuclear	19,680	2.2%
Coal + Lignite	2,59,643	28.8%
Gas	24,824	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,00,422</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>BESS(MW/MWh)</b>	47,244/236,220	

# Excluding 5856 MW of Hydro Imports from Nepal and Bhutan

**Exhibit 5.4**



**Table 5.9a**

**Capacity addition required during 2022-27 and 2027-32**

(All figures in MW)

	Hydro	PSP	Solar*	Wind*	Biomass <sup>#</sup>	SHP <sup>#</sup>	Nuclear <sup>\$</sup>	Coal + Lignite	TOTAL	BESS (MW/MWh)
<b>Under Construction 2022-27 (A)</b>	10,462	2,700	92,580	25,000	2,318	352	6,300	25,580	165,292	-
<b>Additional Capacity Requirement 2022-27 (B)</b>	-	-	38,990	7,537	0	0	-	-	46,527	8,680/ 34,720
<b>Total Capacity addition 2022-27 (C=A+B)</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>131,570</b>	<b>32,537</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>25,580</b>	<b>211,819</b>	<b>8,680/ 34,720</b>
<b>Under Construction 2027-32 (D)</b>	1,032	80	-	-	2,500	250	2,400	1,320	7,582	-
<b>Additional Capacity Requirement 2027-32 (E)</b>	8,700	19,160	179,000	49,000	-	-	4,200	24,160	284,220	38564/ 201500
<b>Total Capacity addition 2027-32 (F=D+E)</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>19,240</b>	<b>179,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>25,480</b>	<b>291,802</b>	<b>38,564/ 201,500</b>

\*As per MNRE, 117.58 GW of solar and wind capacity (under construction or bid out) was planned for 31.03.22, out of which 10.87 GW has been added during 2022-23 till 31.12.22.

# Assumed Planned Capacity of Biomass and SHP during 2022-27 and 2027-32

\$ Nuclear projects of 8700 MW are under construction of which 6300 MW are considered to be commissioned during 2022-27 and 2400 MW are considered to be commissioned during 2027-32. Additionally Nuclear projects totaling to 7000 MW are in principle approval stage of which 4200 MW capacity is likely to yield benefit during the year 2027-32.



**Table 5.9b**  
**Region wise details of Additional Capacity addition required during 2022-27 and 2027-32(Apart from capacity already under-construction)**

(All figures in MW)

Period	Region	Hydro	PSP	Solar	Wind	Coal+ Lignite	Total	BESS (MW/ MWh)
Additional capacity addition required (2022-27)	NR	-	-	18,342	1,000	-	<b>19,342</b>	8,680/ 34,720
	WR	-	-	4,376	500	-	<b>4,876</b>	-
	SR	-	-	16,272	6,037	-	<b>22,309</b>	-
	ER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>38,990</b>	<b>7,537</b>	-	<b>46,527</b>
Additional capacity addition required (2027-32)	NR	2,623	4,360	86,994	14,000	2,920	<b>110,897</b>	27,315/ 145,253
	WR	-	2,940	16,647	7,000	7,960	<b>34,547</b>	0
	SR	-	10,860	75,359	28,000*	1,320	<b>115,539</b>	11,249/ 56,246
	ER	520	1,000	-	-	11,960	<b>13,480</b>	0
	NER	5,557	-	-	-	-	<b>5,557</b>	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>19,160</b>	<b>179,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>24,160</b>	<b>280,020</b>	<b>38,564/ 201,500</b>

\*Including 1500 MW of offshore wind.

#### Analysis of Base Case Result

- As seen from the table 5.7, the likely share of Coal and Lignite capacity reduces from 52.8 % in 2021-22 to 39 % of the total installed capacity in 2026-27 while the RE based IC in 2026-27 (including Large Hydro) increases from 39.2 % in 2021-22 to 55% in 2026-27.
- To meet the electricity peak demand and electrical energy requirement in 2026-27 additional capacity from PV and wind may be required apart from the capacity, which is already under implementation.
- Apart from the PSS based installed capacity of 7.5 GW which is likely to be installed by 2026-27, a BESS capacity of 8.68 GW/34.72 GWh may be required to fulfil the storage requirement of the grid by 2026-27. However, Battery energy storage requirements increase to 47.24 GW/236.22 GWh in addition to 26.68 GW of PSS based installed capacity for the year 2031-32.
- The study suggests that investment in BESS resources is preferred in NR region as compared to other regions (70% of the total BESS Storage required in 2031-32 is seen to be required in NR). Due to the fact that historically NR peak occurs during the evening hours. Therefore, BESS Resource is found to be most cost effective and optimally utilized if installed locally in the NR region.
- It is seen that many PSP plants totaling to 10,860 MW are likely to yield benefits during the period 2027-32 in the Southern region, thereby making it a cost-effective storage alternative there and thus reducing the need of additional Battery storage in SR for the said period.
- In Western region, due to peak demand being coinciding with Peak solar hours, the requirement of BESS for energy shifting and/or peak shaving is not cost effective based on studies. Similarly, for Eastern and North eastern regions, the requirement of BESS is not seen based on studies due to low quantum of VRE generation.

## 5.8 SCENARIOS CONSIDERED FOR GENERATION EXPANSION PLANNING DURING THE YEAR 2026-27

Studies were also carried out to assess the capacity addition requirement to meet the projected demand in the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 in the following scenarios:

1. **Higher Demand Scenario**
2. **Higher BESS Cost Scenario**
3. **Conservative Scenario (Based on historical trend of construction time in capacity addition)**
4. **High Hydro Scenario (accelerated Hydro and PSP addition).**

These scenarios and the resultant likely Installed Capacity have been outlined in detail below:

### 5.8.1 SCENARIO 1- Higher Demand Scenario

A scenario has been studied where in, an increase of 5% in both the estimated peak demand as well as energy requirement for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 has been considered. The likely installed capacity in this scenario is given in **Table 5.10**.

As can be seen, in this scenario there is no change in the resource mix in 2026-27 as compared to the base case except for an increase in BESS to meet the increased demand. This is due to the fact that capacity from various technologies which is already under implementation, has been considered in the base case and no additional generation capacity is needed other than BESS storage to meet the increased demand requirement. The BESS requirement increases to 22.82GW/91.29 GWh in 2026-27 as compared to 8.68GW/34.72 GWh in base case.

In the year 2031-32, it is seen the likely coal based capacity increases from 259.6 GW in base case to 262.6 GW in this scenario and the BESS requirement increases to 66.78 GW/333.91 GWh from 47.24 GW/236.22 GWh in base case.

### 5.8.2 SCENARIO 2- Higher BESS cost scenario

In view of the volatility of commodity prices, a scenario has been studied, wherein the cost of BESS is considered to increase by 25% as envisaged in base case. The likely resultant installed capacity for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 in this scenario is given in **Table 5.10**.

In this scenario, there is no change seen in the capacity mix for the year 2026-27 when compared to the base case. However, in 2031-32, due to increase in the BESS cost, the likely coal based capacity increases from 259.6 GW to 261.2 GW when compared to the base case. The likely BESS capacity reduces from 47.24 GW/236.22 GWh in base case to 42.85 GW/214.26 GWh, while the PSP based installed capacity increases from 26.7 GW in base case to 29.1 GW.

### 5.8.3 Scenario 3- Conservative Scenario (Based on historical trend of capacity addition)

A scenario has been developed wherein the upcoming capacity addition from different fuel sources that are likely to yield benefit during 2022-32 are deferred based on historical trends of construction time for different technologies.

The likely installed capacity for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 is given in **Table 5.10**.

In this scenario, in 2026-27 due to decrease in the capacity addition from other generation resources like Coal, Nuclear, Hydro (incl. PSP), Solar and Wind resources, the likely BESS requirement increases to 13.5 GW/54.12 GWh from 8.68 GW/34.72 GWh in base case.

In 2031-32 due to decrease in the capacity addition from Coal, Nuclear, Hydro (incl. PSP), Solar and Wind resources, and the likely BESS requirement increases to 67.04 GW/335.20 GWh from 47.24 GW/236.22 GWh in base case.

### 5.8.4 SCENARIO 4- High Hydro scenario

A scenario has been studied where in the capacity addition from hydro and PSP based projects which are in pipeline (under construction/concurred/S&I) during the period of 2023-32 is accelerated by 2/3 years each so that they may yield benefit earlier than envisaged in the base case.

The likely installed capacity in this scenario is given in **Table 5.10**.

It can be seen that in 2026-27, if Hydro based capacity increases to 54 GW as compared to 52 GW and PSP capacity increases to 13 GW when compared to 7.4 GW in base case, the likely BESS capacity requirement reduces to 2.12 GW/ 8.47 GWh from 8.68 GW/34.72GWh in base case.

In 2031-32, if Hydro based capacity increases to 65.7 GW as compared to 62.2 GW and PSP capacity increases to 31.8 GW when compared to 26.6 GW in base case, the likely BESS capacity requirement reduces to 38.71 GW/ 193.55 GWh from 47.24 GW /236.22 GWh in base case.

Results of different scenarios for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 are summarized in the **Tables 5.10a** and **Tables 5.10b** below.

**Table 5.10a**

**LIKELY INSTALLED CAPACITY BY END OF 2026-27 IN DIFFERENT SCENARIOS**

(All figures in GW)

Scenario	Base Case	Higher Demand	Higher BESS Cost	Conservative Scenario	High Hydro
<b>Hydro *</b>	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.3	54.0
<b>PSP</b>	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	13.0
<b>Small Hydro</b>	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
<b>Solar</b>	185.6	185.6	185.6	174.6	185.6
<b>Wind</b>	72.9	72.9	72.9	61.4	72.9
<b>Biomass</b>	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
<b>Nuclear</b>	13.1	13.1	13.1	10.1	13.1
<b>Coal + Lignite</b>	235.1	235.1	235.1	235.1	235.1
<b>Gas</b>	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>609.6</b>	<b>609.6</b>	<b>609.6</b>	<b>583.9</b>	<b>616.7</b>
<b>Battery Energy Storage System (GW/GWh)</b>	8.7/34.8	22.8/91.2	8.7/34.8	13.5/54	2.1/8.4

\*Excl. Hydro imports from neighboring countries

It is observed that the range of BESS capacity varies from 2.1 GW/8.4 GWh in high hydro scenario to 22.8 GW/91.2 GWh in the Higher Demand scenario for the year 2026-27.

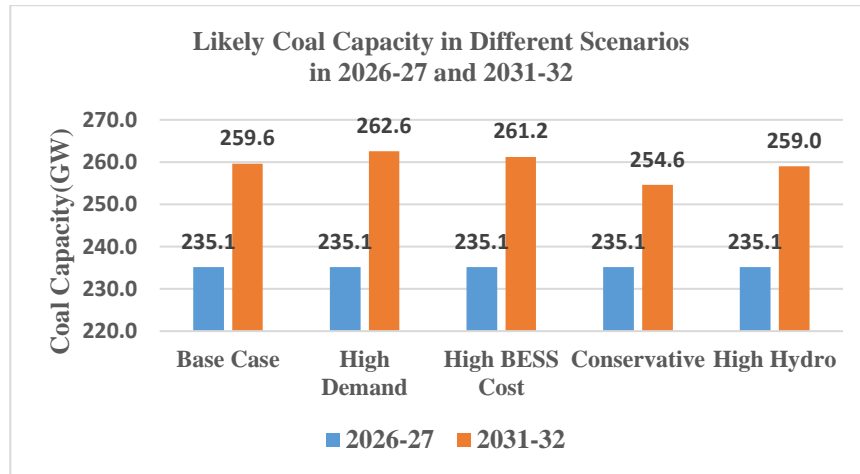
**Table 5.10b**  
**LIKELY INSTALLED CAPACITY BY END OF 2031-32 IN DIFFERENT SCENARIOS**  
 (All figures in GW)

Scenario	Base Case	Higher Demand	Higher BESS Cost	Conservative Scenario	High Hydro
Hydro *	62.2	62.3	62.3	57.7	65.7
PSP	26.7	26.7	29.1	24.9	31.8
Small Hydro	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Solar	364.6	364.6	364.6	338.6	364.6
Wind	121.9	121.9	121.9	92.1	121.9
Biomass	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Nuclear	19.7	19.7	19.7	16.9	19.7
Coal + Lignite	259.6	262.6	261.2	254.6	259.0
Gas	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>900.4</b>	<b>903.4</b>	<b>904.5</b>	<b>830.5</b>	<b>908.4</b>
Battery Energy Storage System (GW/GWh)	47.24/ 236.2	66.78/ 333.9	42.85/ 214.25	67.04/ 335.2	38.71/ 193.55

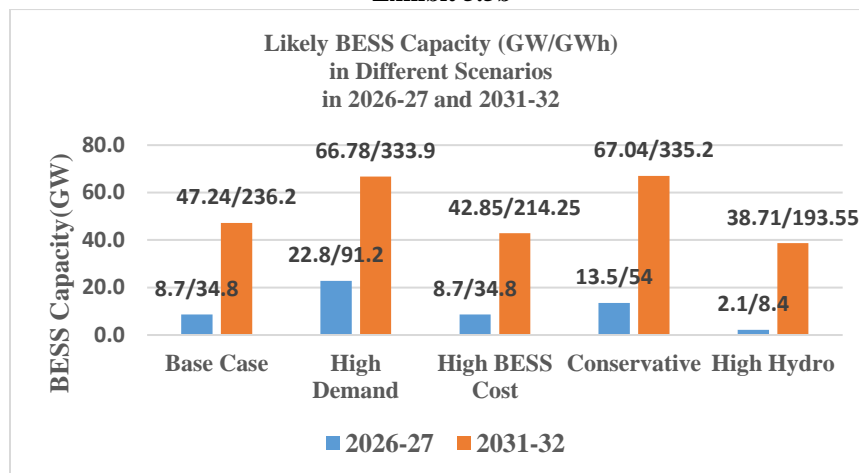
\*Excl. Hydro imports from neighboring countries

It is observed that the range of coal based installed capacity varies from 259.6 GW to 262.6 GW in 2031-32 across various scenarios, while BESS capacity varies from 38.71 GW/193.55 GWh in high hydro scenario to 67.04 GW/ 335.2 GWh in the conservative scenario. The range of likely coal based capacity in 2026-27 and 2031-32 across various scenarios is depicted in **Exhibit 5.5a** and the range of likely BESS capacity in 2026-27 and 2031-32 across various scenarios is depicted in **Exhibit 5.5b**.

**Exhibit 5.5a**



**Exhibit 5.5b**



### 5.8.5 Observations based on Scenario Analysis

- Apart from under construction coal based capacity of 26.9 GW, additional coal based capacity of 24.2 GW (which is identified at sites at a distance of less than 500 km from coal mines) may be required till 2031-32 in base case. However, this requirement of additional coal capacity increases to around 27.1 GW in conservative scenario.
- The BESS requirement in 2026-27 is varying from 2.1 GW/8.4 GWh to 22.8 GW/91.2 GWh across different scenarios. The BESS requirement in 2031-32 is varying from 38.7 GW/193.55 GWh to 67.04 GW/335.2 GWh across different scenarios.
- When the Peak demand and energy requirement increases (up-to 5%), the capacity mix in 2026-27 remains same as in base case; however, BESS storage requirement increases by 14.1 GW/56.4 GWh when compared to base case. In 2031-32, an additional coal capacity of around 3 GW is required when compared to the coal capacity of 259.6 GW in base case, to meet the increased demand; the BESS also increases by 19.5 GW/97.7 GWh in this scenario when compared to base case.
- In the event, the deployment of Hydro capacity addition is accelerated when compared to the likely trajectory considered in base case, such that in 2026-27 hydro based capacity addition increases by around 2 GW and PSP based capacity addition increases by around 5.6 GW when compared to base case, the BESS capacity requirement in 2026-27 is likely to reduce considerably by around 6.6 GW/26.4 GWh.
- In 2026-27, if capacity addition from various generation sources is delayed (with Nuclear addition reducing by 3 GW, VRE addition reducing by 22.5 GW when compared to base case), the BESS requirement is expected to increase by more than 50% in 2026-27 to account for less generation available from these sources in meeting the demand.

### 5.9 SHORT TERM STUDIES - (HOURLY GENERATION DISPATCH)

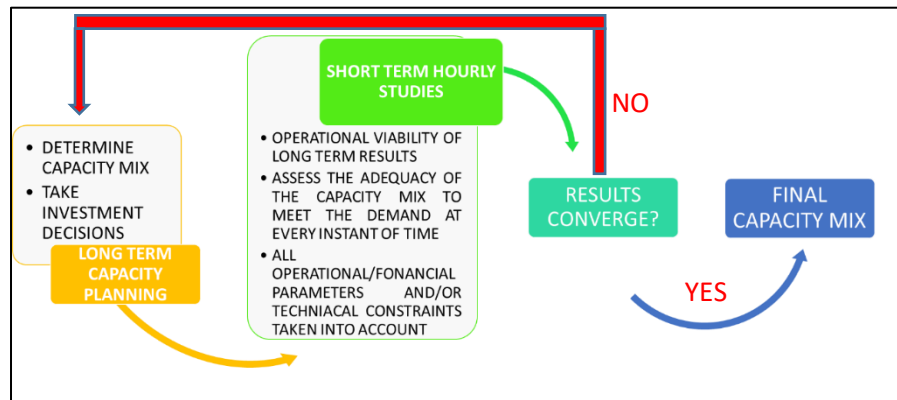
Investment in power sector infrastructure necessitates lengthy lead times, and future investment options are influenced by investments that are made today due to long life of resulting projects. To avoid near-term inefficiencies caused by poorly described long-term transition plan, requires a more integrated approach, which moves from long-term through short-term planning steps, and establishes clear, internally consistent feedback loops.

Production cost models or the short-term studies help to validate results from long-term generation expansion models and complement the long-term studies in overcoming their internal limitation in the time resolution.

A top-down approach of planning and assessments is quite logical such that the process would move from high-scope planning (time horizon) to high-detail analysis.

The **Exhibit 5.6** below represents the sequence of steps followed in Generation planning process.

**Exhibit 5.6**



To begin with, long-term generation expansion planning proposes a future capacity mix. The capacity mix, so derived, is used to assess the optimal dispatch on hourly/sub hourly basis for the defined study period (2022-23 to 2031-32). The system is analyzed to ascertain stability and/or to find weaknesses, if any, in system operation.

The short-term view of system encompasses the following aspects of power system operation during the planning process:

- Hourly/ sub-hourly time steps
- Unit commitment decisions
- Ramping constraints
- Weather based Hydro inflows
- Technical constraints like Minimum Power Load of Coal based power plants
- Start up and shut down costs.

### 5.9.1 Short Term Dispatch studies for the year 2026-27

All the operational/financial parameters and technical characteristics of the units have been considered for the short-term studies to arrive at the least cost and optimum hourly generation dispatch from the projected capacity for all 365 days (8760 hours) throughout the year 2026-27.

The capacity mix obtained from long term studies for the year 2026-27 was used to conduct hourly dispatch studies to see if the capacity mix obtained is capable of meeting India’s electricity demand reliably (i.e., every hour of the year in each of the five regions). Based on the hourly dispatch studies, it was seen that the total installed capacity of 609.6 GW which comprises of 235.1 GW of Coal and Lignite based capacity, 24.8 GW of Gas, 13.1 GW of Nuclear and 336.5 GW of RE based installed capacity (comprising of 52.4 GW of Large Hydro, 7.4 GW of PSP, 186 GW from PV, 72.9 GW from Wind, 13 GW from Biomass and 5.2 GW from SHP) with 8.7 GW/34.8 GWh of BESS, is found to meet the demand of the country at all instants of time in 2026-27.

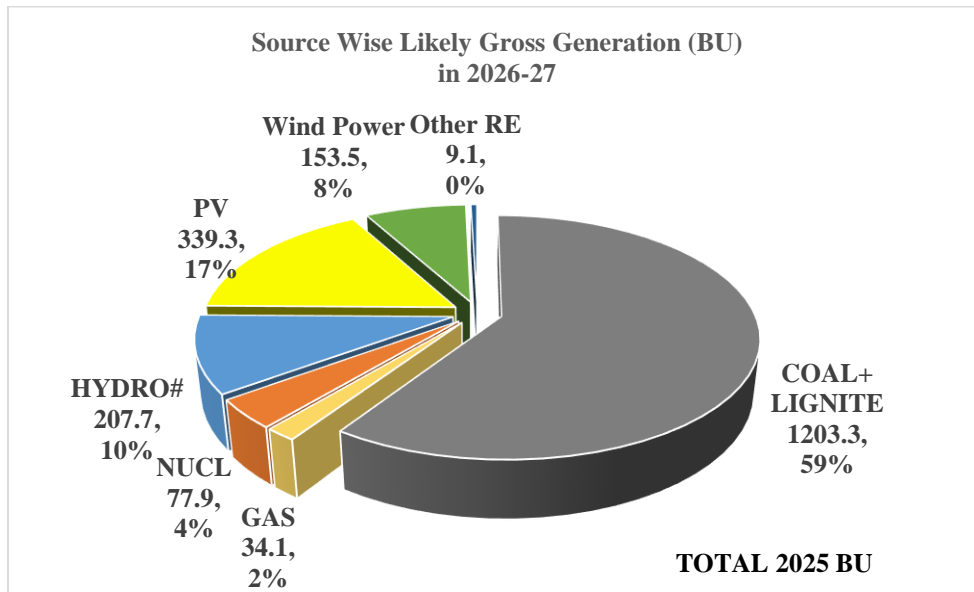
Given below is the likely source wise generation in the year 2026-27: -

**Table 5.11**  
**Source Wise Likely Gross Generation (BU) in 2026-27**

Source	Gross Generation (BU)	Percentage (%)
COAL+ LIGNITE	1203.4	59.4%
GAS	34.1	1.7%
NUCL	77.9	3.8%
HYDRO#	207.7	10.3%
PV	339.3	16.8%
Wind Power	153.5	7.6%
Other RE	9.1	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2025.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# including Generation from Hydro based imports

**Exhibit 5.7**



# including Generation from Hydro based imports

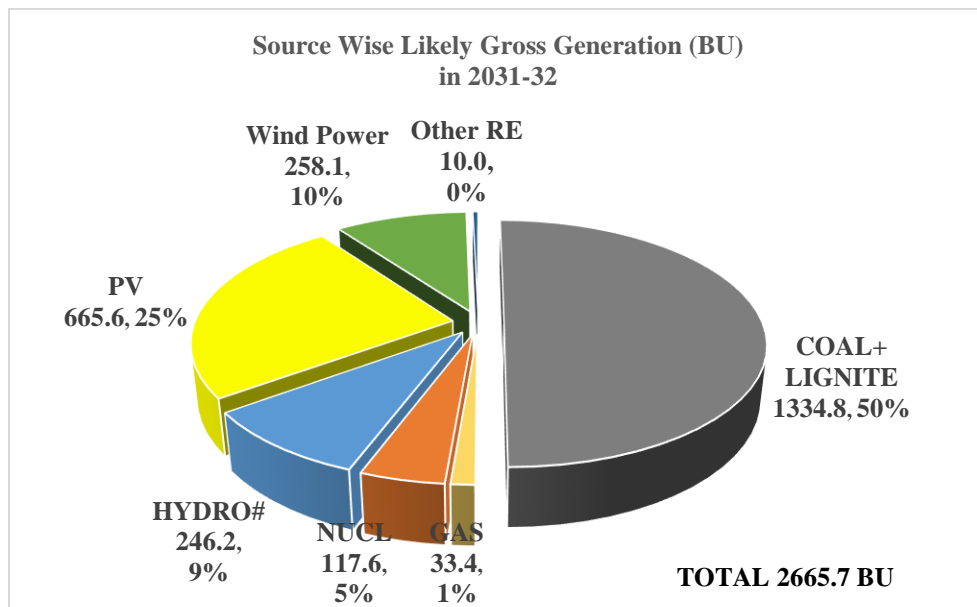
The capacity mix obtained from long term studies for the year 2031-32 was used to conduct hourly dispatch studies to see if the capacity mix obtained is capable of meeting India’s electricity demand reliably (i.e., every hour of the year in each of the five regions). Based on the hourly dispatch studies, it was seen that the total installed capacity of 900.4 GW which comprises of 259.6 GW of Coal and Lignite based capacity, 24.8 GW of Gas, 19.7 GW of Nuclear and 596.3 GW of RE based installed capacity (comprising of 62.2 GW of Large Hydro, 26.7 GW of PSP, 364.6 GW from PV, 121.9 GW from Wind, 15.5 GW from Biomass and 5.45 GW from SHP) with 47.24 GW/236.22 GWh of BESS, is found to meet the demand of the country at all instants of time in 2031-32. Source wise likely generation in 2031-32 is as follows:-

**Table 5.12**  
**Source Wise Likely Gross Generation (BU) in 2031-32**

SOURCE	Gross Generation (BU)	Percentage (%)
COAL+LIGNITE	1334.8	50.1%
GAS	33.4	1.3%
NUCLEAR	117.6	4.4%
HYDRO <sup>#</sup>	246.2	9.2%
PV	665.6	25.0%
WIND	258.1	9.7%
OTHER RE	10.0	0.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2665.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# including generation from Hydro Based Import

**Exhibit 5.8**

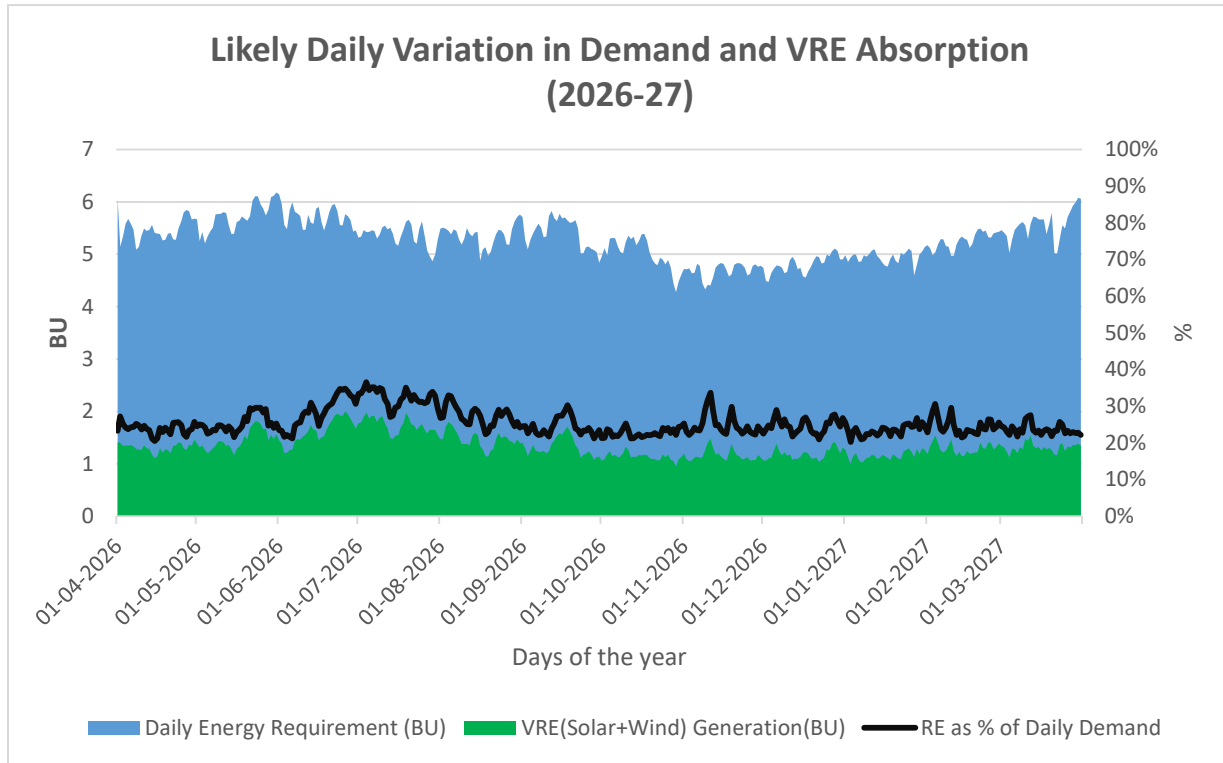


**5.9.1.1 Daily Variation in Demand and VRE Absorption**

The **Exhibit 5.9** given below depicts the variation of daily electrical energy requirement and daily VRE generation (solar and wind only) along with the percentage of daily electrical energy requirement met from variable renewable sources (solar and wind) in 2026-27. It may be seen that demand met by VRE generation on few days is as high as 35%.



**Exhibit 5.9**

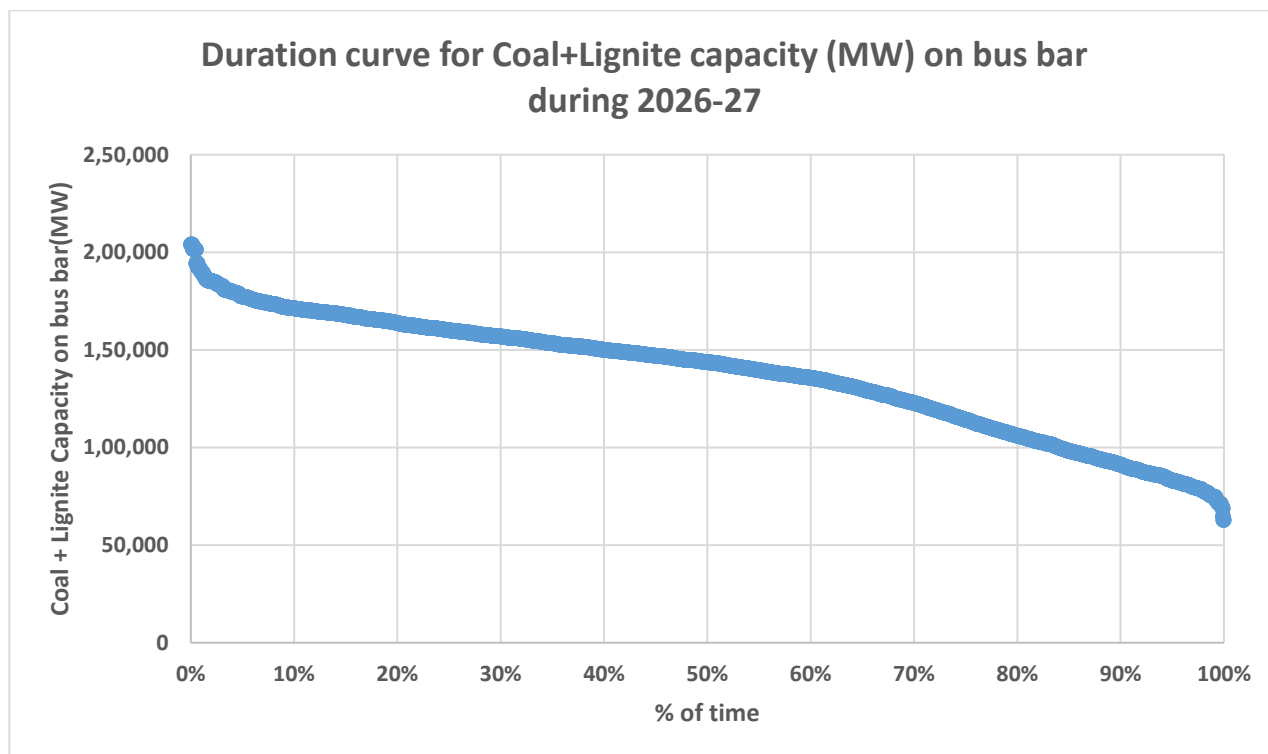


**5.9.1.2 Key Findings based on short-term dispatch studies for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32**

Some of the salient outcomes of the short term dispatch studies are given below:

- Energy storage technologies like PSP help in diurnal grid balancing especially during high RE months. Storage technologies charge during the daytime (coincident with solar generation) and discharge during the early morning and evening peak periods (4-8 hours total each day). They also help to meet steep system ramps.
- The contribution of Renewable energy based generation (including Large Hydro) towards the total generation in 2026-27 is likely to increase to around 35% and to 44.3% in 2031-32 from 22.1% in the year 2021-22.
- It has been observed that about 1% of RE based generation may not be absorbed during the year 2026-27 while around 3.3 % of the RE based generation may not be absorbed during 2031-32. If the non solar hour load shifts in afternoon hours from evening then this value may further reduce. Studies carried out are at 55% Minimum technical load but CEA regulation has been brought out as per which 40 % Minimum technical load can be achieved, considering 40% minimum technical load the RE based generation not absorbed will decrease to 0.09% and 1.29% in FY 2026-27 and 2031-32 respectively.
- The average PLF of the total installed coal capacity of 235.1 GW was found to be about 58.4% in 2026-27 and PLF of about 58.7% in 2031-32.
- It was observed that, in March, 2027, the maximum coal capacity (gross) dispatched was about 204 GW.
- Coal based capacity of about 123 GW is expected to be on bar for more than 70% of the time in 2026-27, while a capacity of about 43 GW is expected to be on bar for less than 30% of the time as shown in **Exhibit 5.10**

**Exhibit 5.10**



**5.9.2 Short term dispatch studies for a few critical days during the year 2026-27**

Due to annual/ seasonal variability of VRE resources i.e., Wind, solar, variation in hydro generation and changes in the shape of the demand curve over the year, a few critical days were identified in a year based on the historical hourly Demand profiles and VRE generation data. The Resource wise generation patterns for the country (while honoring the inter-regional transmission constraints) were studied in detail for such critical days with the purpose of ascertaining if the power system with the given capacity mix in the year 2026-27 is stable and resilient to meet the projected system demand at every instance of time.

The details of typical days identified for the short-term studies are given in **Table 5.13**.

**Table 5.13**

**Critical Days identified during the year 2026-27**

Sl. No.	Characteristic Day	Month
1	Peak Demand Day	May
2	Maximum VRE (Wind+ Solar) generation day	July
3	Maximum Solar generation day	March
4	Minimum Solar generation day	July
5	Maximum Energy Demand Day	May
5	Minimum Energy demand day	October-November
6	Minimum VRE (Wind+ Solar) generation day	January

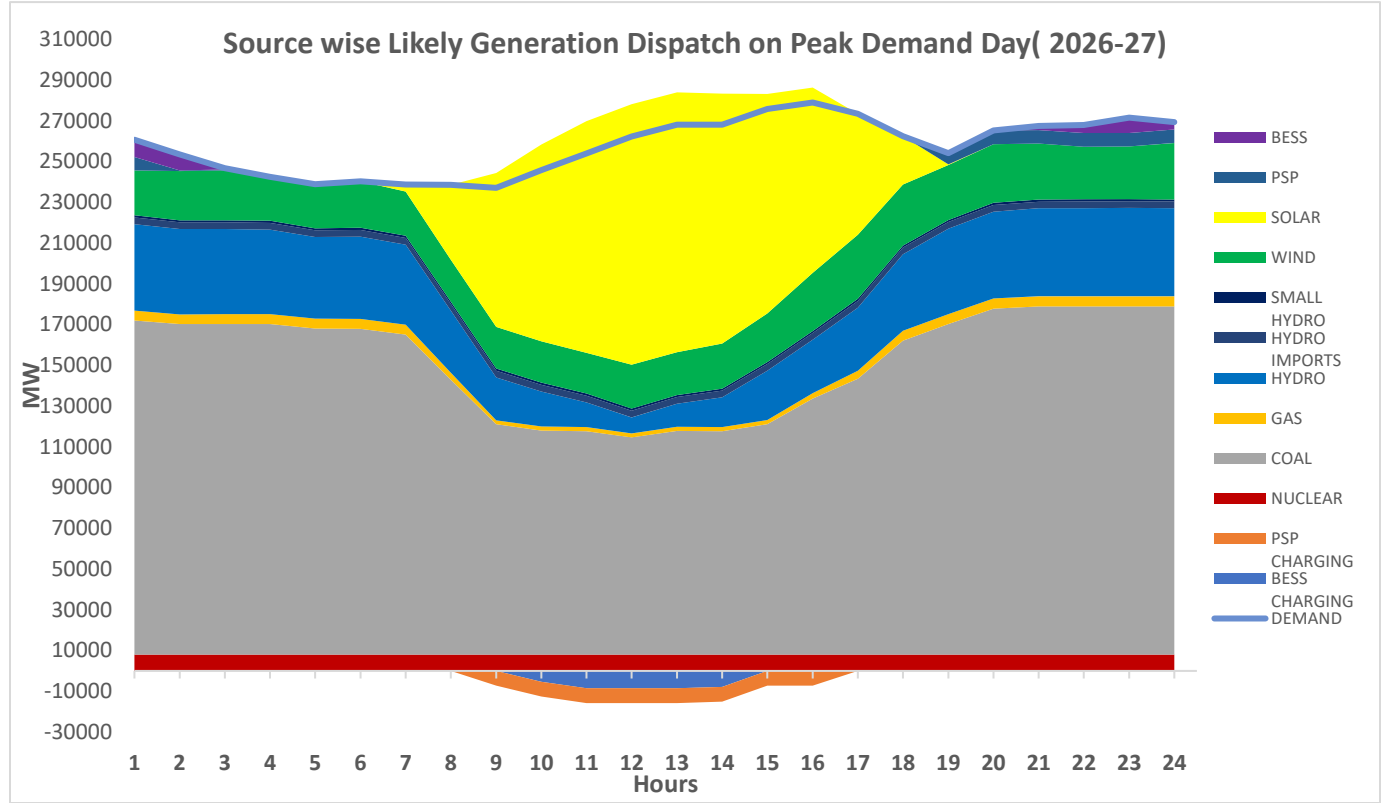
**5.9.2.1 Peak Demand Day**

One of the most critical days from power planning perspective is the peak demand day and it must be ensured that there would be adequate supply for meeting the peak demand whenever it occurs. This demonstrates the capability of the system

for meeting the peak demand on other days as well. From the likely hourly demand profiles of 2026-27, it has been observed that the peak demand of 277 GW in the country is likely to occur in the month of May.

Hourly generation dispatch from all the resources for the peak day is shown in the **Exhibit 5.11**

**Exhibit 5.11**



It has been observed that on this day when the peak demand occurs, the electricity peak and energy demand is likely to be fully met with the generation capacity mix obtained from the long-term studies. Further, it is seen that online coal capacity is running at 55% minimum power load (MPL) during the hours when full solar generation is available. The Storage is getting charged during the period when excess solar generation is available and dispatched during non-solar hours. However, RE generation could not be fully absorbed due to shape of load curve, minimum technical loading of the coal and gas plants etc. The Gross PLF of the coal-based capacity is likely to be 65.6% on the day.

The study of short-term hourly dispatch for other critical days as given in **Table 5.13** above shows that the system is resilient and stable to meet the demand of such days with the capacity mix obtained from the Long-Term studies.

**5.9.2. PLF of Coal based Capacity in 2026-27 and 2031-32**

**Table 5.14  
Energy Generated from coal & Lignite and Average PLF of coal-based stations**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Likely Coal+ Lignite Based Generation (Gross) (BU)</b>	<b>Likely PLF of Coal Based Plants (%)</b>
<b>2026-27</b>	1203.4	58.4
<b>2031-32</b>	1334.7	58.7

**5.10 CONCLUSIONS**

1. The projected All India peak electricity demand and electrical energy requirement is 277.2 GW and 1907.8 BU for the year 2026-27 and 366.4 GW and 2473.8 BU for the year 2031-32 respectively as per 20th EPS Demand projections.
2. The generation capacity addition of 211,819 MW comprising of 31,880 MW of Conventional capacity addition (Coal-25,580 MW, Nuclear-6,300 MW) and 179,939 MW of Renewable based Capacity Addition (Large Hydro-10,462 MW, Solar-131,570, Wind- 32,537 MW, Biomass-2,318 MW, Small Hydro-352 MW PSP-2700 MW) is required during 2022-27 to meet the peak electricity demand and energy requirement for the year 2026-27. Additionally, BESS capacity of 8,680MW/34,720MWh is required in 2026-27.
3. Based on generation planning studies carried out for the period of 2022-27, the Installed Capacity for the year 2026-27 is likely to be 609,591 MW comprising of 273,038 MW of Conventional capacity (Coal-235,133MW, Gas-24,824MW, Nuclear-13,080MW) and 336,553 MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-52,446 MW, Solar-185,566 MW Wind-72,895 MW, Small Hydro-5,200 MW, Biomass-13,000MW, PSP-7446MW) along with BESS capacity of 8,680MW/34,720 MWh.
4. Based on the study results, the country is likely to achieve a non-fossil fuel based installed capacity of 500 GW by the year 2029-30.
5. The capacity addition of 291,802 MW is required during 2027-32 to meet the peak electricity demand and energy requirement for the year 2031-32, comprising of 32,080 MW of Conventional capacity addition (Coal-25,480 MW, Nuclear-6,600 MW) and 259,722 MW of Renewable based Capacity Addition (Large Hydro-9732 MW, Solar-179,000, Wind-49,000MW, Biomass-2500 MW, Small Hydro-250MW, PSP-19,240 MW).
6. Based on generation planning studies carried out for the period of 2027-32, the installed Capacity for the year 2031-32 is likely to be 900,422 MW comprising of 304,147 MW of Conventional capacity (Coal-259,643 MW, Gas-24,824MW, Nuclear-19,680MW) and 596,275MW of Renewable based Capacity (Large Hydro-62,178 MW, Solar-364,566MW, Wind-121,895MW, Small Hydro-5450MW, Biomass-15,500 MW, PSP-26,686MW; excluding 5856 MW of likely Hydro based Imports) along with BESS capacity of 47,244MW/236,220MWh.
7. Several scenarios viz. Higher Demand requirement (Peak demand and energy requirement increases by 5%), High BESS Cost (cost increased by 25%), Conservative scenario with delayed capacity addition from different generation sources, were studied to assess the capacity addition requirement to meet the projected demand in the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 corresponding to different plausible situations considered in the respective scenarios.
8. Based on scenario analysis, it is seen that apart from under construction coal based capacity of 26.9 GW, the additional coal based capacity required till 2031-32 may vary from 19.1 GW to around 27.1 GW across various scenarios.
9. It is also seen that the BESS requirement in 2026-27 is varying from 2.1 GW/8.4GWh to 22.8 GW/ 91.2 GWh across various scenarios considered. It is also seen that the BESS requirement in 2031-32 is varying from 38.7 GW/193.55 GWh to 67 GW/335.2 GWh.
10. Hourly studies carried out for the year 2026-27 on an hourly basis suggest that with the aforementioned capacity mix, the hourly demand will be met on each of the 365 days reliably while honoring various technical system constraints. Hourly dispatch modeling validates that the optimal resource mix can meet demand in every hour of the year i.e. there

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is no loss of load, even during days when the system is stressed, such as days of peak load, highest net load, highest RE variability, etc.

11. A gross generation of 2025 BU comprising of coal (and lignite) based -1203.4 BU, Gas based-34.1 BU, Nuclear based-77.9 BU, Large Hydro based- 207.7 BU (including generation from Hydro imports), PV based-339.3 BU, Wind based-153.5 BU and other RE based-9.1 BU, is projected during the year 2026-27 based on the generation planning studies to meet the projected hourly demand.
12. Further, for the year 2031-32, a gross generation of 2665.7 BU comprising of coal (and lignite) based -1334.8 BU, Gas based-33.4 BU, Nuclear based- 117.6 BU, Large Hydro based- 246.2 BU (including generation from Hydro imports), PV based-665.6 BU, Wind based- 258.1 BU and other RE based-10 BU, is projected during the year 2031-32 based on the generation planning studies to meet the projected hourly demand.
13. The average PLF of the total Installed coal capacity of 235.1 GW was found to be about 58.4% in 2026-27. The average PLF of the total Installed coal capacity of 259.6 GW was found to be about 58.7 % in 2031-32.

**Annexure-5.1**

**Region wise Wind & Solar CUF considered**

NODE	NR	WR	SR	ER	NER
<b>Solar CUF(existing)</b>	18.49%	19.54%	19.76%	17.94%	16.67%
<b>Solar CUF (planned/candidate )</b>	22.21% - 24.5%	23.47%	23.74%	21.55%	20.02%
<b>WIND (on-shore)</b>	24.36%	27.16%	23.93%	-	-
<b>Wind (off-shore)</b>		36.47%	57.49%		

**Technical Parameters**

Technology	Type	Availability (%)	Ramping (%/min)	Min. Technical. (%)	Start -up time (hr)		
					Hot	Warm	Cold
<b>Coal/Lignite</b>	Existing/Planned	85	1	55	2	5	10
	Candidate	88	1	55	2	5	10
<b>Gas</b>	Existing	90	5	40	1.5	2	3
<b>Nuclear</b>	Existing/Planned	68	Const. Load	-	-	-	-
<b>Biomass</b>	Existing/Planned	60	2	50	2	4	8
<b>Hydro</b>	Existing/Planned/ Candidate	As per available hourly generation profile	100	-	-	-	-
<b>Solar</b>	Existing/Planned		-	-	-	-	-
	Candidate		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wind</b>	Existing/Planned		-	-	-	-	-
	Candidate		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Pumped storage</b>	Existing/Planned	95	50	-	-	-	-
	Candidate		50	-	-	-	-
<b>Battery Energy Storage</b>	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**

For carrying out the long-term generation expansion studies on regional basis, five Nodes have been created with inter regional Transmission links between them for Inter regional power transfer. The following values have been assumed for the inter-regional transmission links: -

Capital Cost of New Transmission Line *	Rs 10,163 /MW-km
Actual transfer capacity of lines (assumed to be SIL)	~50% of installed Capacity
Line Voltage	400 KV

\*For Lines to and from NER it is assumed 2 times of the above cost

### Financial Parameters

Following cost parameters have been assumed in the year 2021-2022:

Resource	Capex* (in ₹/MW)	O&M Fixed Cost (in ₹/MW)	Construction Time (in years)	Amortization /Life time (in years)
Coal	8.34 Cr	19.54 Lakh	4	25
Hydro~	6 Cr to 20 Cr	2.5% of Capex	5 to 8	40
Solar <sup>!</sup>	4.5 Cr to 4.1 Cr	1 % of Capex	0.5	25
Wind(Onshore)	6 Cr	1% of Capex	1.5	25
Wind(Offshore)	13.7 Cr	1% of Capex	1.5	25
Biomass	9 Cr	2% of Capex	3	20
Pumped Storage	3 Cr to 8 Cr	5 % of Capex	7	40
Battery Energy Storage	(detailed at Chapter 13)	1 % of Capex	0.5	14
Inter -Regional transmission Line Cost	10,163 /MW/Km	-	1	25

\* All the Capex figures are on actual basis at the cost level of 2021-22 i.e., inflation is not considered while calculating capex.

~ The Capex values of Hydro and PSS candidates are considered as per the project cost details furnished by the respective developers for state and private sector plants and as per RCEs done periodically by CEA for central sector plants.

! Solar Cost is assumed to reduce from Rs 4.5 Cr/MW in 2021-22 to Rs 4.1 Cr/MW in 2029-30 beyond which its assumed to be the same for next two years.



**Annexure 5.2**

**LIST OF COAL BASED PLANTS FOR LIKELY RETIREMENT DURING 2022-32**

(All Figures in MW)

S.NO	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	ORGANISATION	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	BARAUNI TPS U6,7	BIHAR	CENTRAL SECTOR	NTPC	2*105=210
2	TANDA TPS U1-4	UTTAR PRADESH	CENTRAL SECTOR	NTPC	4*110=440
3	DURGAPUR TPS UNIT 4*	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL SECTOR	DVC	210
4	RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS U2	TELANGANA	STATE SECTOR	TSGENCO	62.5
5	OBRA TPS*	UTTAR PARDESH	STATE SECTOR	UPRVUNL	94
6	BANDEL U2	WEST BENGAL	STATE SECTOR	WBPDC	1*60=60
7	PARICHHA TPS UNIT 1,2	UTTAR PARDESH	STATE SECTOR	UPRVUNL	2*110=220
8	KOTA TPS UNIT 1-2	RAJASTHAN	STATE SECTOR	RRVUNL	2*110=220
9	HARDUAGANJ TPS UNIT 7	UTTAR PRADESH	STATE SECTOR	UPRVUNL	110
10	GEPL TPP PH-I UNIT 1,2	MAHARASHTRA	PRIVATE SECTOR	GEPL	2*60=120
11	SALORA TPP U1	CHHATTISGARH	PRIVATE SECTOR	VVL	135
12	TITAGARH TPS UNIT 1-4	WEST BENGAL	PRIVATE SECTOR	CESC	4*60=240
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2121.5</b>

\* OBRA UNIT 7 (94 MW) AND DURGAPUR TPS UNIT 4 (210 MW) HAVE BEEN RETIRED IN OCT-22 AND DEC-2022 RESPECTIVELY.

**Annexure 5.3**

**A. LIST OF UNDER CONSTRUCTION THERMAL PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**

(All Figures in MW)

S.NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	ORGANISATION	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	TALCHER TPS-III	ODISHA	CENTRAL	NTPC	1320
2	GHATAMPUR TPP/ NLC JV U-1,2,3	UTTAR PRADESH	CENTRAL	JV OF NLC & UPRVUNL	3*660=1980
3	KHURJA SCTPP UNIT 1,2	UTTAR PRADESH	CENTRAL	THDC	2*660=1320
4	TELANGANA PH-I/NTPC U-1,2	TELANGANA	CENTRAL	NTPC	2*800=1600
5	BARH STPP-I /NTPC U-2,3	BIHAR	CENTRAL	NTPC	2*660=1320
6	BUXAR TPP UNIT 1,2	BIHAR	CENTRAL	SJVNL	2*660=1320
7	NORTH KARANPURA TPP/ NTPC U-1*,2,3	JHARKHAND	CENTRAL	NTPC	3*660=1980
8	PATRATU STPP UNIT 1-3	JHARKHAND	CENTRAL	JV OF NTPC & JHARKHAND BIDYUT VITRAN NIGAM LTD.	3*800=2400
9	SRI DAMODARAM TPS ST-II	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	APGENCO	800
10	NORTH CHENNAI TPP ST-III	TAMIL NADU	STATE	TANGEDCO	800
11	DR. NARLA TATA RAO TPS ST-V	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	APGENCO	800
12	JAWAHARPUR STPP/ UPRVUNL UNIT 1,2	UTTAR PRADESH	STATE	UPRVUNL	2*660=1320
13	OBRA-C STPP/ UPRVUNL UNIT 1,2	UTTAR PRADESH	STATE	UPRVUNL	2*660=1320
14	PANKI TPS EXTN	UTTAR PRADESH	STATE	UPRVUNL	660
15	BHUSAWAL STPP UNIT 1	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	660
16	ENNORE SCTPP / TANGEDCO U-1,2	TAMIL NADU	STATE	TANGEDCO	2*660=1320
17	UDANGUDI STPP UNIT 1,2	TAMIL NADU	STATE	TANGEDCO	2*660=1320
18	YADADRI TPS UNIT 1-5	TELANGANA	STATE	TSGENCO	5*800=4000
19	SAGARDIGHI THERMAL POWER PLANT PH-III	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDC	660
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>26900 MW</b>

\* NORTH KARANPURA STPP UNIT-1 660 MW WAS COMMISSIONED ON 18.01.2023

**B. LIST OF UNDER CONSTRUCTION LARGE HYDRO PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32  
(All Figures in MW)**

S.NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	ORGANISATION	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	VYASI UNIT 1,2	UTTARAKHAND	CENTRAL	UJVNL	2*60=120
2	SUBANSIRI LOWER UNIT 1-8	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	NHPC	8*250=2000
3	PAKAL DUL UNIT 1-4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	CENTRAL	CVPPPL	4*250=1000
4	RATLE UNIT 1-5	JAMMU & KASHMIR	CENTRAL	RHEPPL/NHPC	4*205+1*30=850
5	PARBATI ST. II UNIT 1-4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	NHPC	4*200=800
6	KIRU UNIT 1-4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	CENTRAL	CVPPPL	4*156=624
7	KWAR UNIT 1-4	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	CENTRAL	CVPPPL	4*135=540
8	TAPOVAN VISHNUGAD UNIT 1-4	UTTARAKHAND	CENTRAL	NTPC	4*130=520
9	TEESTA- VI UNIT 1-4	SIKKIM	CENTRAL	NHPC	4*125=500
10	VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI UNIT 1-4	UTTARAKHAND	CENTRAL	THDC	4*111=444
11	LUHRI STAGE-I UNIT 1-4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	SJVNL	2*80+2*25=210
12	RAMMAM - III UNIT 1-3	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	NTPC	3*40=120
13	RANGIT-IV UNIT 1-3	SIKKIM	CENTRAL	NHPC	3*40=120
14	DHAULASIDH U1,2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	SJVNL	2*33=66
15	NAITWAR MORI UNIT 1,2	UTTARAKHAND	CENTRAL	SJVNL	2*30=60
16	LATA TAPOVAN UNIT 1-3	UTTARAKHAND	CENTRAL	NTPC	3*57=171
17	POLAVARAM UNIT 1-12	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	POLAVARAM PROJECT AUTHORITY	12*80=960
18	SHONGTONG KARCHAM UNIT 1-3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	STATE	HPPCL	3*150=450
19	SHAHPURKANDI UNIT 1-7	PUNJAB	STATE	PSPCL	6*33+1*8=206
20	LOWER KOPILI UNIT 1-5	ASSAM	STATE	APGCL	2*55+1*5+2*2.5=120
21	UHL-III UNIT 1-3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	STATE	BVPCL	3*33.33=100
22	PALLIVASAL XT UNIT 1,2	KERALA	STATE	KSEB	2*30=60
23	THOTTIYAR UNIT 1,2	KERALA	STATE	KSEB	1*30+1*10=40

24	PARNAI UNIT 1-3	JAMMU & KASHMIR	STATE	JKSDPC	3*12.5=37.5
25	LOWER KALNAI UNIT 1,2	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	STATE	JKSPDC	2*24=48
26	KUTEHR UNIT 1-3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	PRIVATE	JSW ENERGY LTD	3*80=240
27	TIDONG-I UNIT 1-3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	PRIVATE	M/S STATKRAFT INDIA PVT. LTD.	3*50=150
28	MAHESHWAR UNIT 1-10	MADHYA PRADESH	PRIVATE	SMHPCL	10*40=400
29	PANAN UNIT 1-4	SIKKIM	PRIVATE	HIMGIRI HYDRO ENERGY PVT. LTD.	4*75=300
30	PHATA BYUNG UNIT 1,2	UTTARAKHAND	PRIVATE	LANCO	2*38=76
31	RANGIT-II UNIT 1,2	SIKKIM	PRIVATE	SIKKIM HYDRO POWER VENTURES LIMITED	2*33=66
32	BHASMEY UNIT 1-2	SIKKIM	PRIVATE	GATI INFRASTRUCTURE	2*25.5=51
33	TANGNU ROMAI- I UNIT 1,2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	PRIVATE	TRPG	2*22=44
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>11494</b>

**C. LIST OF UNDER CONSTRUCTION PUMPED STORAGE PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**  
(All Figures in MW)

S.NO	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	ORGANISATION	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	TEHRI UNIT 1-4	UTTARAKHAND	CENTRAL	THDC	4*250=1000
2	KUNDAH UNIT 1-4	TAMIL NADU	STATE	TANGEDCO	4*125=500
3	KOYNA LEFT BANK UNIT 1,2	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	WRD	2*40=80
4	PINNAPURAM	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRIVATE	GREENKO AP01 IREP PRIVATE LIMITED	4X240+2X120=1200
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2780</b>

**Annexure 5.4**

**A. LIST OF CANDIDATE THERMAL PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**

S.NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	NLC TALABIRA STPS	ODISHA	CENTRAL	3X800=2400
2	LARA STPP-II	CHHATTISGARH	CENTRAL	2X800=1600
3	SIPAT-III	CHHATTISGARH	CENTRAL	800
4	DARLIPALI-II	ODISHA	CENTRAL	800
5	TPS-II 2 <sup>ND</sup> EXPANSION	TAMIL NADU	CENTRAL	2X660=1320
6	SINGRAULI STPP-III	UTTAR PRADESH	CENTRAL	2X800=1600
7	RAGHUNATHPUR TPS, PH-II	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	2X660=1320
8	DURGAPUR TPS	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	800
9	KODERMA TPS	JHARKHAND	CENTRAL	2X800=1600
10	MEJA-II	UTTAR PRADESH	CENTRAL	2X660=1320
11	BUXAR	BIHAR	CENTRAL	1X660=660
12	SUPER CRITICAL PP, KORBA WEST	CHHATTISGARH	STATE	2X660=1320
13	CHANDRAPURA	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	1X660=660
14	AMARKANTAK TPS	MP	STATE	1X660=660
15	KORADI (REPLACEMENT)	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	2X660=1320
16	UKAI TPC, TAPI U#7	GUJARAT	STATE	1X800=800
17	SINGRANI U#3	TELANGANA	STATE	1X800=800
18	YAMUNA NAGAR TPP U#3	HARYANA	STATE	1X800=800
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20580 MW</b>

**B. LIST OF ADDITIONAL CANDIDATE COAL PLANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN FUTURE DURING 2022-32**

S.NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	NLC TALABIRA STPS, SAMBALPUR, ODISHA	ODISHA	CENTRAL	1X800=800
2	MBPP SUNDERGARH	ODISHA	CENTRAL	2X800=1600
3	NTPC NABINAGAR (NPGC)-II	BIHAR	CENTRAL	3X660=1980
4	GODHNA TPS, CHAMPA	KARNATAKA	CENTRAL	2X800=1600
5	SATPURA TPS	MP	CENTRAL	1X660=660
6	CHHABRA TPS U#7 & 8	RAJASTHAN	CENTRAL	2X660=1320
7	KALISINDH TPS	RAJASTHAN	CENTRAL	1X800=800
8	UDANGUDI STPP II&III	TAMIL NADU	CENTRAL	2X660=1320
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>10080 MW</b>

**C. LIST OF CANDIDATE HYDRO PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**

(All Figures in MW)

S.NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	ORGANISATION	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	WAH UMIAM STAGE-III (MAWPHU STAGE-II)	MEGHALAYA	CENTRAL	NEEPCO	85
2	SUNNI DAM	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	SJVNL	382
3	URI-I (STAGE-II)	J & K	CENTRAL	NHPC	240
4	NAFRA	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	NEEPCO	120
5	TEESTA ST-IV	SIKKIM	CENTRAL	NHPC	520
6	DUGAR	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	NHPC	500
7	DIBANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CENTRAL	NHPC	2880
8	DULHASTI STAGE-II	J & K	CENTRAL	CVPPPL	260
9	NEW GANDERWAL	J & K	STATE	JKSPDC	93
10	CHANJU-III	HIMACHAL PRADESH	STATE	HPPCL	48
11	DEOTHAL CHANJU	HIMACHAL PRADESH	STATE	HPPCL	30
12	KIRTHAI-II	J & K	STATE	JKSPDC	930
13	THANA PLAUN	HIMACHAL PRADESH	STATE	HPPCL	191
14	MYNTDU LESHKA STAGE-II	MEGHALAYA	STATE	MEPGCL	210
15	SIRKARI BHYOL RUPSIABAGAR	UTTARAKHAND	STATE	UVJNL	120

16	DIKHU HEP	NAGALAND	PRIVATE	M/S MANU ENERGY PVT. LTD.	186
17	TALONGA LONDA	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PRIVATE	GLHPL	225
18	TATO-I	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PRIVATE	SHPPL	186
19	DEMWE LOWER	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PRIVATE	ATHENA DEMWE POWER PVT LTD.	1750
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>8956</b>

**D. LIST OF CANDIDATE PUMPED STORAGE PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**

(All Figures in MW)

S.NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	STATE	SECTOR	ORGANISATION	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1	TURGA	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBSEDCL	1000
2	SHARAVATHY PSP	KARNATAKA	STATE	KARNATAKA POWER CORP. LTD.	2000
3	SOMASILA	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	NREDCAP	900
4	OWK	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	NREDCAP	800
5	YERRAVARAM	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	NREDCAP	1200
6	PAIDIPALEM EAST	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	NREDCAP	1200
7	PAIDIPALEM NORTH	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	NREDCAP	1000
8	SINGANAMALA	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	NREDCAP	800
9	UPPER SILERU	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	APGENCO	1350
10	WARASAGAON	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	WRD, MAHARASHTRA	1200
11	UPPER INDRAVATI	ODISHA	STATE	OHPC	600
12	GANDIKOTA	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRIVATE	ADANI GREEN ENERGY LTD.	1000
13	CHITRAVATHI	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRIVATE	ADANI GREEN ENERGY LTD.	500
14	BHAVALI	MAHARASHTRA	PRIVATE	JSW	1500
15	MP 30 GANDHI SAGAR	MADHYA PRADESH	PRIVATE	GREENKO	1440
16	SAUNDATTI PSP	KARNATAKA	PRIVATE	GREENKO	1260
17	KURUKUTTI	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRIVATE	ADANI GREEN ENERGY LTD.	1200



18	KARRIVALASA	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRIVATE	ADANI GREEN ENERGY LTD.	1000
19	SUKHPURA OFF-STREAM	RAJASTHAN	PRIVATE	GREENKO	2560
20	SHAHPUR	RAJASTHAN	PRIVATE	GREENKO	1800
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>24310</b>



**Annexure-5.5**

**LIST OF UNDER CONSTRUCTION NUCLEAR PLANTS FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**

(All Figures in MW)

S.NO.	NAME OF GENERATOR	DEVELOPER	STATE	INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)
1	KAKRAPARA A.P.S. UNIT 3,4	NPCIL	GUJARAT	2*700=1400
2	KUDANKULAM UNIT 3,4,5,6	NPCIL	TAMILNADU	4*1000=4000
3	PFBR NEW UNIT 1	BHAVINI	TAMILNADU	500
4	RAJASTHAN A.P.S. UNIT 7-8	NPCIL	RAJASTHAN	2*700=1400
5	GORAKHPUR UNIT 1,2	NPCIL	HARYANA	2*700=1400
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>8700</b>

**LIST OF NUCLEAR PLANTS ACCORDED ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL SANCTION FOR LIKELY BENEFITS DURING 2022-32**

(All Figures in MW)

S.NO.	NAME OF GENERATOR	DEVELOPER	STATE	INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)
1	GORAKHPUR UNIT 3,4	NPCIL	HARYANA	2*700=1400
2	KAIGA A.P.S. UNIT 5,6	NPCIL	KARNATAKA	2*700=1400
3	CHUTKA UNIT 1,2	NPCIL	MADHYA PRADESH	2*700=1400
4	MAHI BANSWARA RAJASTHAN ATOMIC POWER PROJECT UNIT 1,2,3,4	NPCIL	RAJASTHAN	4*700=2800
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>7000</b>

**Annexure-5.6****LIST OF HYDRO BASED IMPORTS FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES FOR LIKELY BENEFITS****(All Figures in  
MW)**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>PLANT NAME</b>	<b>CAPACITY (IN MW)</b>
1	PUNATSANGCHHU 1	1200
2	PUNATSANGCHHU 2	1020
3	KHOLONGCHU	600
4	ARUN-III	900
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3720 MW</b>

## CHAPTER 6

### RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN INDIA

#### 6.0 INTRODUCTION

To promote human welfare through social and economic development, the supply of electricity needs to be secure and have a low impact on the environment to achieve sustainable development. Renewable energy plays a key role in achieving the set objectives, especially in mitigating climate change.

Renewable energy sources are clean, inexhaustible and due to technological innovation becoming competitive with the fossil fuel-based sources. Renewable energy sources are vital for combating climate change and limiting its devastating effects. The global average temperature has risen by an average 1.09 °C from the 1850-1900 (IPCC report) which clearly indicates that some necessary steps have to be taken at the earliest to keep global temperature within permissible limits. Keeping this in mind Renewable Energy received important backing from the international community through the Paris Accord signed at the UNFCCC Summit held in December 2015.

The central aim of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise of this century well below 2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.

India’s nationally determined contributions (NDCs) consists of a goal to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

This chapter detailed the status of Renewable energy in India, major Renewable Energy sources and its potential, new emerging technologies, challenges associated with the integration of renewable energy sources with the grid and how we can deal with these challenges.

#### 6.1 PRESENT STATUS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE COUNTRY

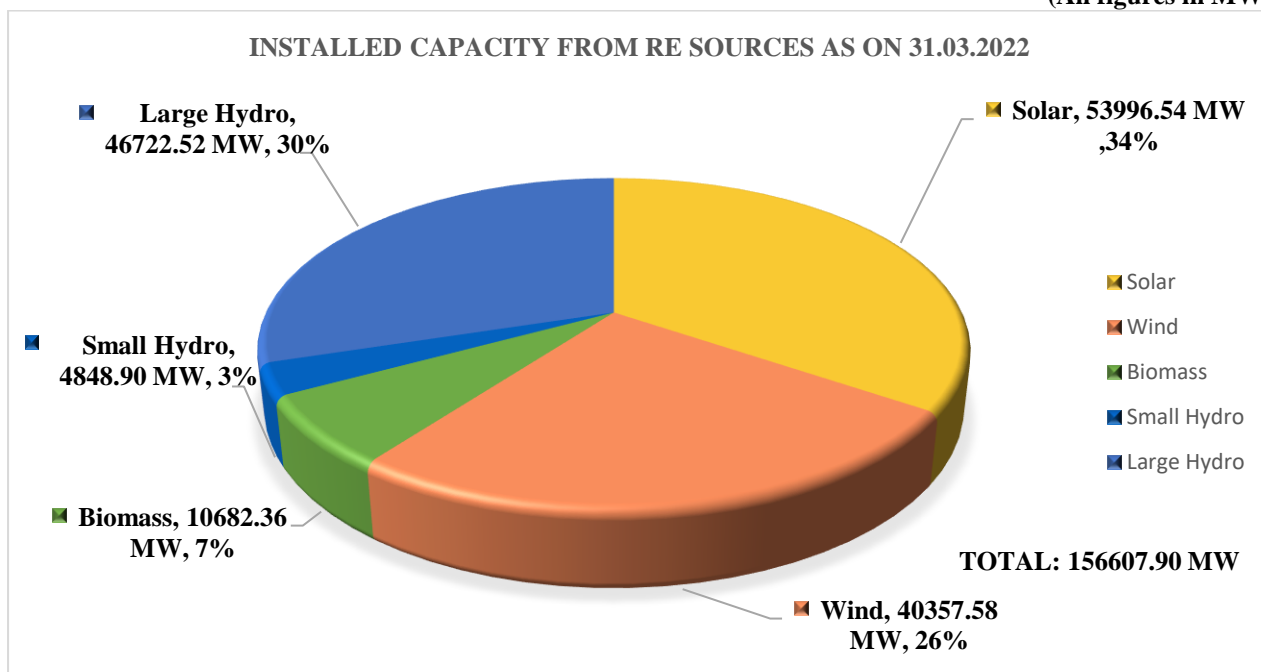
India is endowed with large renewable energy potential comprising of solar, wind, large hydro, small hydro, biomass and other renewable energy sources. As per Hydro Policy, 2019 notified on 08.03.2019 Large Hydro power projects (LHPs, i.e., >25 MW) are declared as Renewable Energy source. India has achieved a cumulative installed renewable energy capacity (including large hydro) of 156607.90 MW as on 31.03.2022 as shown in **Table 6.1** and share of each RE source is shown in **Exhibit 6.1**. State wise installed capacity of Renewable energy sources as on 31.03.2022 is attached in **Annexure-6.1**.

**Table 6.1**  
**Installed Capacity of Grid-connected Renewable Power Plants**  
**(As on 31.03.2022)**

Renewable Energy Source	Installed capacity (MW)
Large Hydro (including PSP)	46722.52
Solar	53996.54
Wind	40357.58
Bio-Power & Waste Power	10682.36
Small Hydro	4848.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>156607.90</b>

**Exhibit 6.1**

(All figures in MW)



The installed capacity of RE sources as on 31.12.2022 stands at 167750.32 MW, in which 63302.49 MW is solar and 41929.78 MW is wind power.

Share of installed capacity of Renewable energy sources in total installed capacity and share of electricity generation from RE sources in total electricity is increasing continuously, which is shown in **Table 6.2**

**Table 6.2**

**India’s RE Sector at a Glance**

Year	Installed RE Capacity (in MW)	% Share of RE in total Installed Capacity	Generation from Renewable Sources (in BU)	Total Generation from all sources (in BU)	% Share of RE in Generation
2017-18	114315.8	33.23	227.95	1308.14	17.43
2018-19	123040.9	34.55	261.65	1376.1	19.01
2019-20	132726.9	35.86	294.09	1389.1	21.17
2020-21	140643	36.80	297.55	1381.86	21.53
2021-22	156607.90	39.20	322.54	1491.9	21.54

**6.2 OVERVIEW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES**

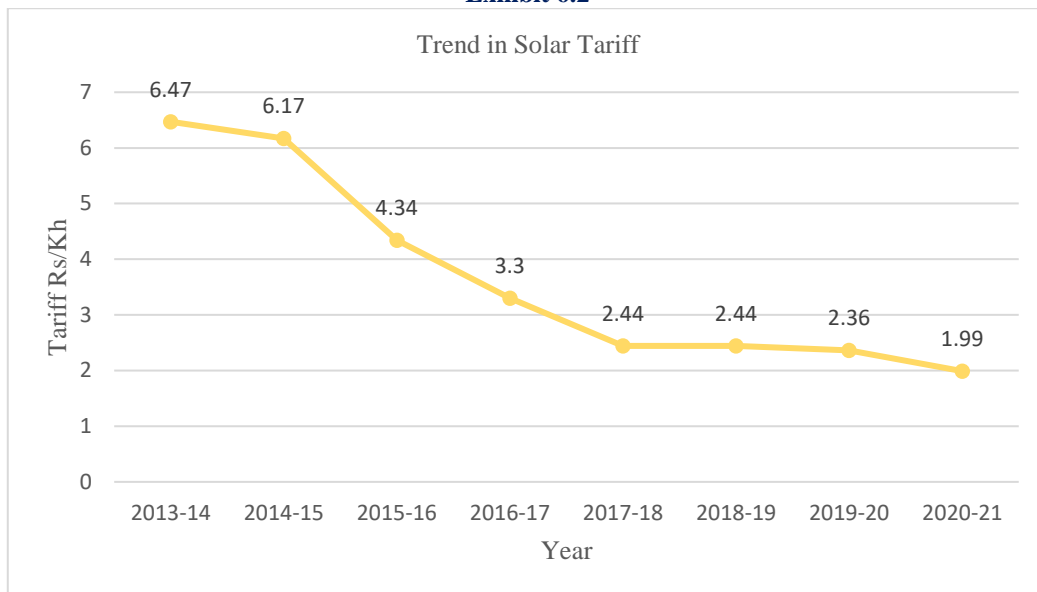
**6.2.1 Solar Energy**

India is endowed with vast solar energy potential. About 5,000 trillion kWh per year energy is incident over India's land area, with most parts receiving 4-7 kWh per sq. m per day. Solar also provides the ability to generate power on a distributed basis and enables rapid capacity addition with short lead times. From an energy security perspective, solar is the most secure of all sources, since it is abundantly available.

There has been a visible impact of solar energy in the Indian energy scenario during the last few years. Solar energy based decentralized and distributed applications have benefited millions of people in Indian villages by meeting their cooking, lighting and other energy needs in an environment friendly manner. Solar energy sector in India has emerged as a significant player in the grid connected power generation capacity over the years. It supports the government agenda of sustainable growth, while emerging as an integral part of the solution to meet the nation’s energy needs and is an essential player for energy security. With technological improvements, economy of scale and reduction in solar cell/module prices, solar tariff in India is now competitive and has achieved grid parity.

India has witnessed a steep decline in solar tariffs from Rs. 6.47/ kWh in 2013-14 to Rs. 1.99/kWh in December, 2020 as shown in **Exhibit 6.2**

**Exhibit 6.2**



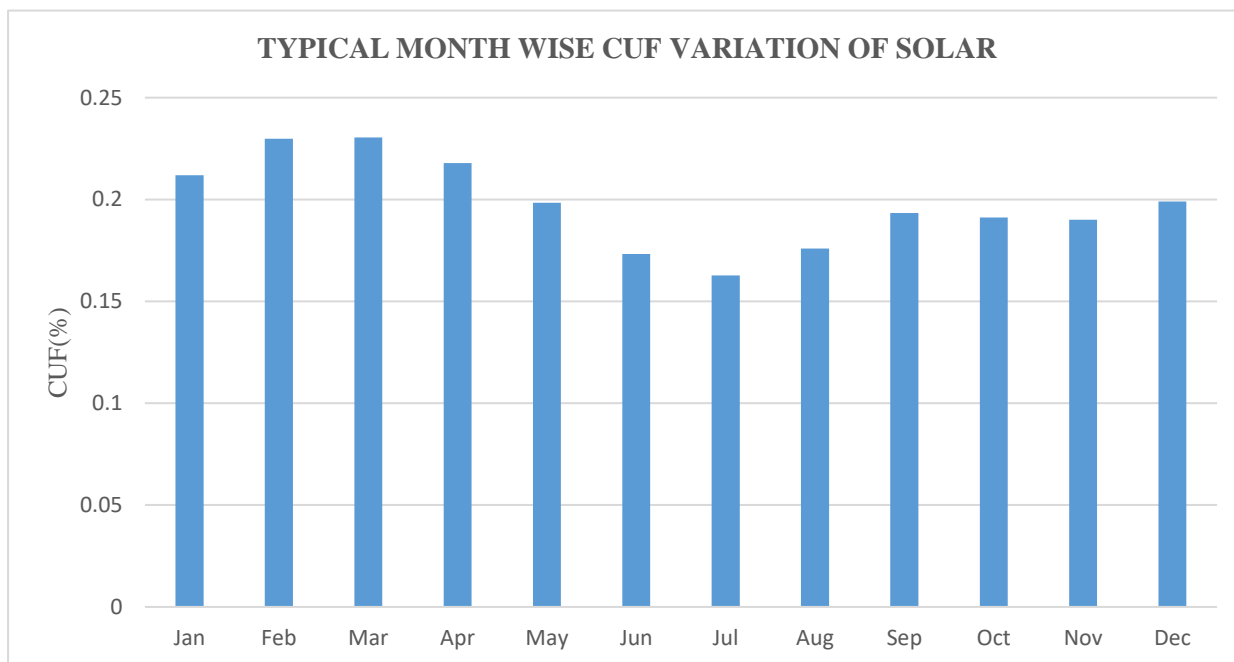
(Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India)

**6.2.1.1 Solar Energy Potential in India:**

National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) has assessed the Country’s solar potential of about 748 GW assuming 3% of the waste land area to be covered by Solar PV modules. State-wise estimated solar energy potential is shown in **Annexure-6.2**.

A typical normalized monthly generation profile of solar is shown in the **Exhibit 6.3**.

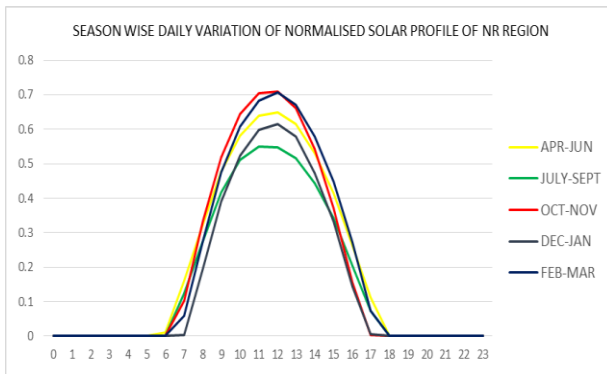
**Exhibit 6.3**



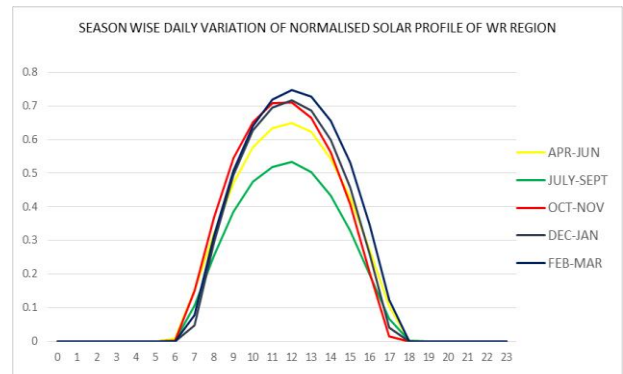
As shown in **Exhibit 6.3**, the average solar generation is maximum in the month of Feb-March.

Season Wise Daily Variation of normalized solar profile for different regions is shown in **Exhibit 6.4 (a) to (e)**

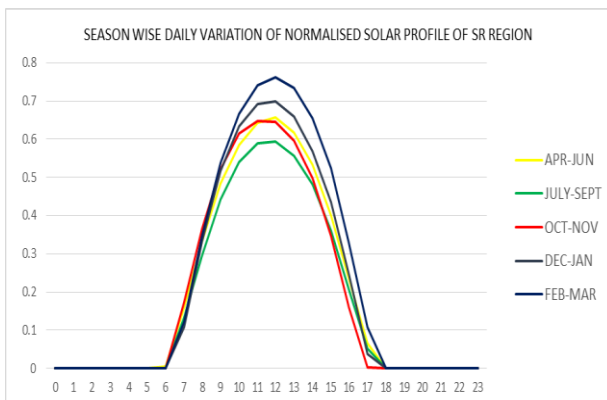
**Exhibit 6.4 (a)**



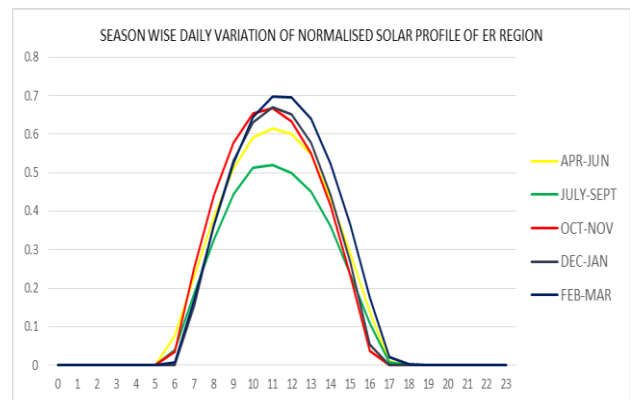
**Exhibit 6.4 (b)**



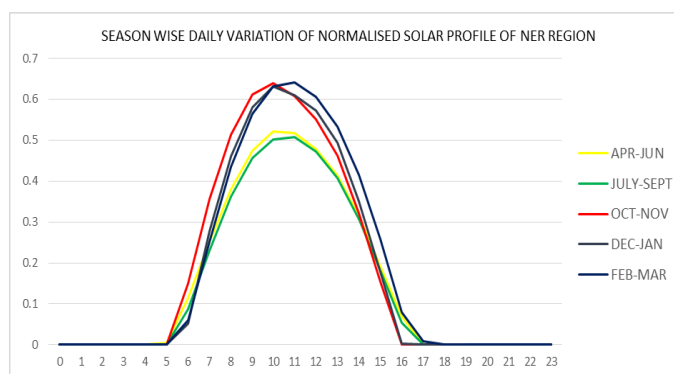
**Exhibit 6.4 (c)**



**Exhibit 6.4 (d)**



**Exhibit 6.4 (e)**



**6.2.1.2 Status of Grid Connected Solar:**

As on 31.03.2022, India has achieved 5<sup>th</sup> rank in the world in solar power deployment. The solar power installed capacity has increased significantly in the last five years from 2.6 GW in March 2014 to 54 GW in March 2022.

Year wise achievement of Grid connected solar power project is shown in **Table 6.3:**

**Table 6.3**  
**Year-wise Grid Connected Solar power in the Country**

S.NO	YEAR	CAPACITY ADDED DURING F.Y (MW)	CUMULATIVE CAPACITY (MW)
1	2017-18	9362.65	21651.48
2	2018-19	6529.20	28180.71
3	2019-20	6447.14	34627.82
4	2020-21	5457.55	40085.37
5	2021-22	13911.17	53996.54

**6.2.2 Wind energy:**

India’s wind energy sector is led by the indigenous wind power industry and has shown consistent progress. The expansion of the wind industry has resulted in a strong ecosystem, project operation capabilities and manufacturing base of about 10,000 MW per annum (as per MNRE). The country currently has the fourth highest wind installed capacity in the world, with total installed capacity of 40.357 GW as on 31.03.2022.

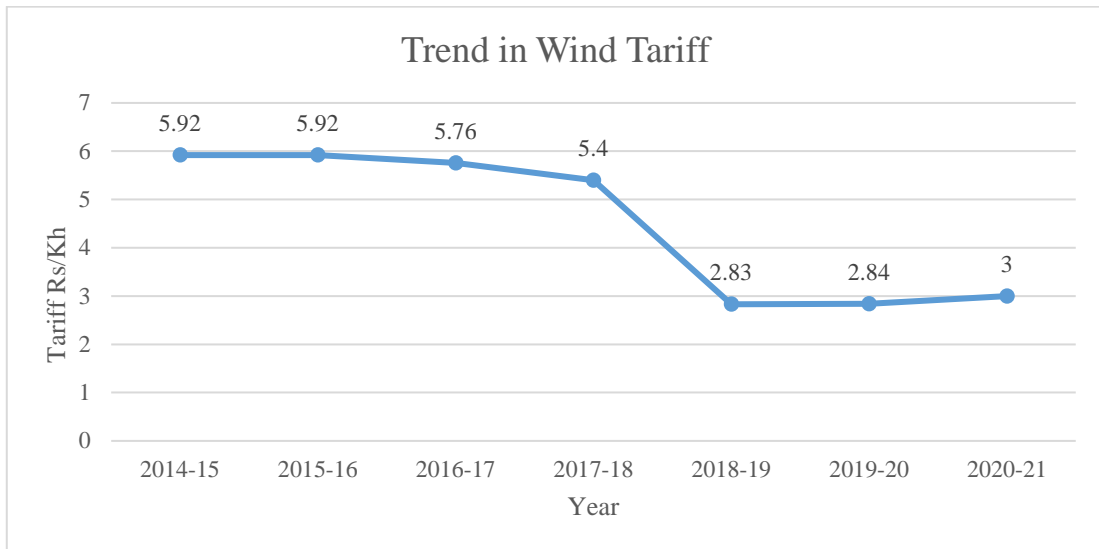
The Government is promoting wind power projects in the entire country through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned before 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives, as stated above, the following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country:

- i. Technical support, including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- ii. Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects with an objective to provide a framework for procurement of wind power through a transparent process of bidding including standardization of the process and defining of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost-effective manner.

India witnessed a steep decline in wind tariffs from Rs. 5.92/ kWh in 2014-15 to Rs. 3/kWh in December, 2020 as shown in **Exhibit 6.5**

**Exhibit 6.5**



(Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India)

**Wind Energy Potential in India:**

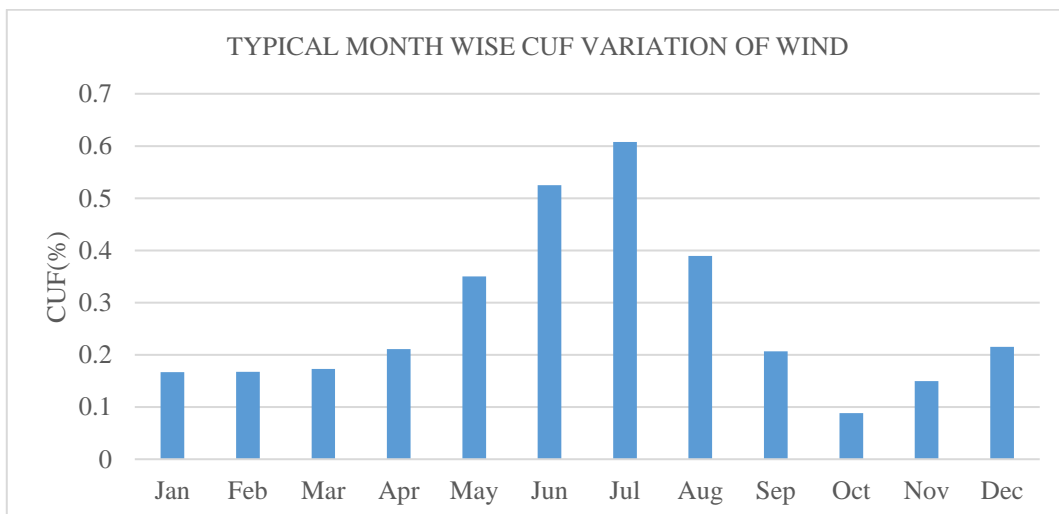
Wind is an intermittent and site-specific resource of energy and therefore, an extensive Wind Resource Assessment is essential for the selection of potential sites. The Government, through National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), has installed over 800 wind-monitoring stations all over country and issued wind potential maps at 50 m, 80 m, 100 m and 120 m above ground level. The recent assessment indicates a gross wind power potential of 302 GW in the country at 100 m and 695.50 GW at 120 m above ground level. Most of this potential exists in seven windy States as shown in **Annexure-6.2**.

**Generation Profile of Wind:**

Wind energy is subjected to daily and seasonal weather patterns. Changes in wind generation occur slowly during the course of hours during approaching storm. This is different from the solar generation, where changes occur rapidly and variation may be from second to second due to cloud cover.

A typical normalized monthly generation profile of a wind is shown in **Exhibit 6.6**.

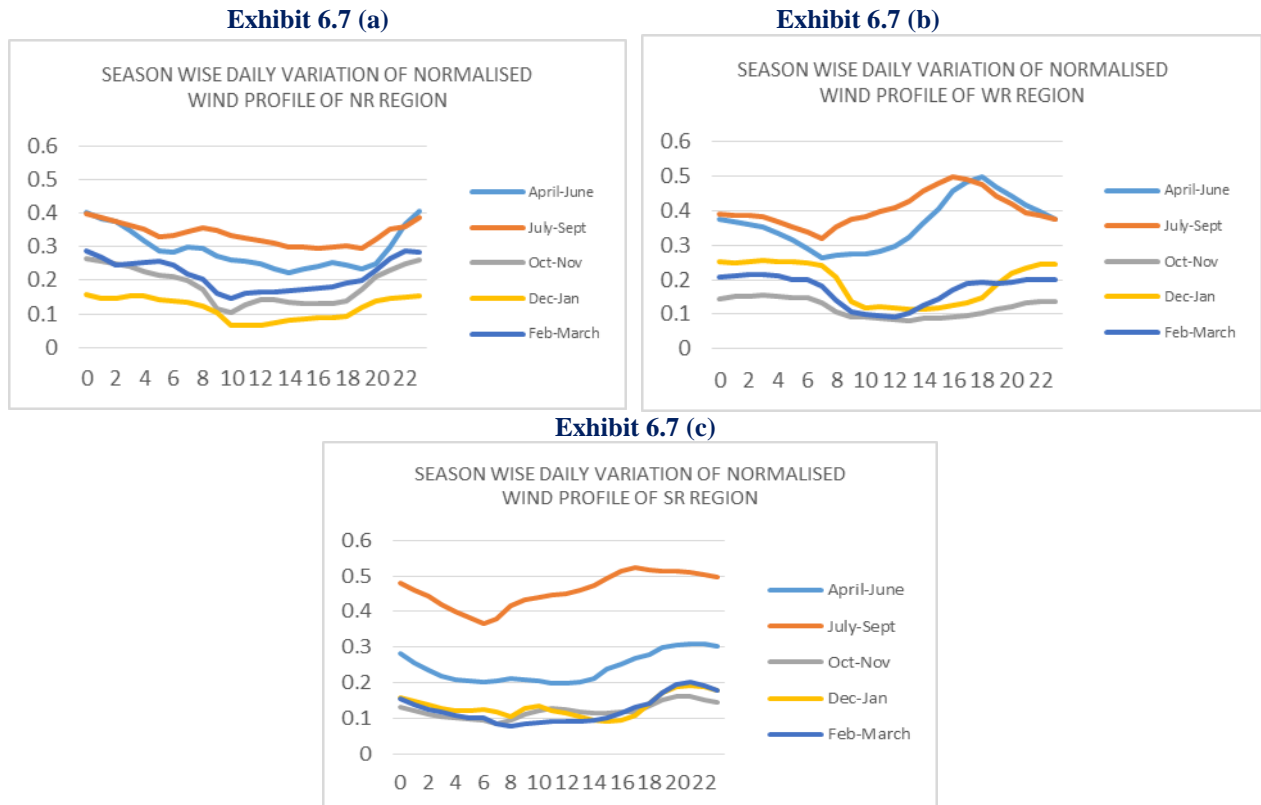
**Exhibit 6.6**





As it can be seen from **Exhibit 6.6** that, wind generation is usually more in the period May to Aug, which coincides with the monsoon period in India.

Season Wise Daily Variation of normalised wind profiles for different regions is shown in **Exhibit 6.7 (a) to (c)**



### 6.2.3 Large Hydro:

The inherent benefits of hydroelectric power, whether in terms of technical, economic and environmental benefits, make it an important contributor to the future energy mix, particularly in the developing countries like India. India has an ever-intensifying need for power and water supplies and has large hydro potential to be harnessed.

While development of all the remaining hydroelectric potential could not hope to cover total future demand for electricity, implementation of even half of this potential could thus have enormous environmental benefits in view of avoiding generation from fossil fuels.

As the impacts of climate change become evident globally, governments are increasingly looking for ways to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. For countries seeking to reduce or install no-carbon generation options, hydropower projects can be one of the reliable options to achieve carbon neutral economy. Hydropower projects are clean, renewable energy and the schemes are generally integrated within multipurpose development schemes like construction of dam, secure water supply, irrigation for food production and flood control, and societal benefits such as increased recreational opportunities, improved navigation, development of fisheries, cottage industries, etc.

It has the lowest operating costs and longest plant life, compared to other large scale generating options. Once the initial investment has been made in the necessary civil works, the plant life can be extended economically by periodic maintenance at minimal cost and replacement of electromechanical equipment (replacement of turbine runners, rewinding of generators, etc. - in some cases the addition of new generating units). Typically, a hydro plant in service for 40-50 years can have its operating life doubled.

### Electrical System Benefits

Hydropower, as an energy supply, provides unique benefits to an electrical system. First, when stored in large quantities in the reservoir behind a dam, it is immediately available for use when required. Second, the energy source can be rapidly adjusted to meet demand instantaneously. These benefits are a part of a large number of benefits which include:

- i. **Black start capability** - The ability to start generation without any external source of power. This service allows system operators to provide auxiliary power to more complex generation sources that could take a long time to restart. Systems with hydroelectric generation can restore service more rapidly than those dependent solely on thermal generation.
- ii. **Regulation and frequency response** - The ability to meet small fluctuations in power system. When a system is unable to respond properly to load changes its frequency changes, resulting not just in a loss of power, but potential damage to electrical equipment connected to the system. Hydropower's fast response characteristic makes it especially valuable in load-frequency control.
- iii. **Spinning reserve** - The ability to run at zero load while synchronized to the electric system. When loads increase, additional power can be loaded rapidly into the system to meet demand. Hydropower can provide this service while not consuming additional fuel, thereby assuring minimal emissions.
- iv. **Non-spinning reserve** - The ability to enter generation into an electrical system from a source not on line. While other energy sources can also provide non-spinning reserve, hydropower's quick start capability is unparalleled, taking just a few minutes, compared to other sources.
- v. **Voltage support** - The ability to control reactive power to maintain stable voltage profiles in transmission network, thereby assuring that power flows from generation to load.

### Providing Stability to Power Grid and support for Integration of variable Renewable Energy Sources

The power system operation stability requires the system to minimize fluctuations between demand and supply. This encompasses, for example, short term reserves (generation, storage, demand response) to cover potential incidents which decrease power supply to the system, or to respond to short-term variations in demand and generation. Hydropower therefore, provides an ideal solution for the challenges of a transitioning power system.

Hydropower brings a strong contribution to flexibility in the power system by filling the gap between supply and demand that has been induced by the non-dispatchable variability of RES. The storage capabilities of many hydropower plants make them a perfect instrument for optimizing the use of variable RES over shorter and longer periods, thus facilitating the integration of variable RES into the power system and providing a key tool to maintain a stable and balanced grid.

Hydropower also provides a number of ancillary services which are needed in order to manage a transmission system in a way that secures system stability and security of supply. Moreover, during power system restoration, such as in the case of an extreme event (e.g., blackout), auxiliary loads of conventional thermal and nuclear power plants need external power source, which can be provided quickly by hydropower.

Hydropower plants with reservoirs, reduces the dependency on the variability of the natural inflow and enable adjustments of power generation to the variability in demand. These plants are operated on a scheduled basis taking into account data regarding water flow forecast and consumption patterns. They are commonly used for intense load following and to meet peak demand. The generation of peak-load energy from reservoir type hydropower plants allows the optimization of base-load power generation from other less flexible electricity sources, such as nuclear and thermal power plants.

### Hydro-Electric Potential:

India has considerable hydro power potential, which can play a key role in reducing the carbon footprint of the Indian power sector. For assessment of the hydroelectric potential in the country, Central Electricity Authority carried out a Reassessment study in various river basins during the period 1978-87. As per these studies, total hydropower potential in the country was assessed as 84,044 MW (at 60% load factor) from a total number of 845 identified hydroelectric schemes which when fully developed would result in an installed capacity of about 1,48,701 MW. The hydroelectric potential includes 592 Hydroelectric schemes, each having installed capacity above 25 MW totalling to be 1,45,320 MW. The total energy potential has been assessed as 600 billion units per year.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, Hydro Electric Schemes (above 25 MW capacity) have a total installed capacity of 46,722.52 MW including Pumped Storage Schemes (PSS) capacity of 4,745.60 MW. Summary of the status of Hydro Electric Potential development in the country is indicated in **Table 6.4**

**Table: 6.4**  
**Summary of the status of Hydro Electric Potential (As on 31.03.2022)**

	Conventional			Pumped Storage		
	Nos	Capacity (MW)	(%)	Nos	Capacity (MW)	(%)
<b>Total Potential</b>	592	145320		63	96529.6	
<b>Schemes under Operation</b>	203	41976.90	28.75	8	4745.6	4.92
<b>Schemes under Construction</b>	24	9747.50	6.71	2	1500	1.55
<b>Schemes in which construction is held up</b>	8	1156.00	0.80	1	80	0.08
<b>DPRs Concurred by CEA &amp; yet to be taken up for construction</b>	29	22268	15.32	2	2200	2.28
<b>DPRs under Examination by CEA</b>	2	756	0.52	-	-	
<b>DPRs returned by CEA for resubmission</b>	25	7777.1	5.35	-	-	
<b>Under S &amp; I for preparation of DPRs</b>	14	4295	2.96	17	16770	17.37
<b>Schemes under S&amp;I- Held up</b>	61	14069	9.68	1	660	0.68
<b>Total Developed/ Under Development</b>	<b>203/ 163</b>	<b>41976.90/ 60068.6</b>	<b>28.89/ 41.34</b>	<b>8/ 23</b>	<b>4745.6/ 21210</b>	<b>4.92/ 21.97</b>

#### 6.2.4 Small Hydro:

In India, hydro power plants of 25 MW or below capacity are classified as small hydro, which have further been classified into micro (100 kW or below), mini (101 kW - 2 MW) and small hydro (2-25 MW) segments. Hydro Power was being looked after by Ministry of Power prior to 1989 mainly with the help of State Electricity Boards. In 1989, plant capacity up to 3 MW and below was transferred to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and as such, 63 MW aggregate installed capacity of 3 MW and below hydro projects came within the jurisdiction of MNRE. Many initiatives were taken by Government of India since then for the promotion of small hydro which included implementation of a UNDP-GEF assisted Technical Assistance project entitled “Optimizing Development of Small Hydro Resources in Hilly Regions of India” and India-Renewable Resources Development Project with IDA credit line having inter alia small hydro development component with target of 100 MW canal based small hydro power projects through private sector participation. Subsequently, plant capacity up to 25 MW and below was entrusted with the MNRE in November 1999.

The installed capacity of Small Hydro power in the country as on 31.03.2022 is 4848.90 MW.

#### Small Hydro Potential in India:

The estimated potential of 21135.37 MW from 7135 sites for power generation in the country from small / mini hydel projects is assessed by the Alternate Hydro Energy Centre (AHEC) of IIT Roorkee in its Small Hydro Database of July 2016. The hilly States of India, mainly Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, constitutes around half of this potential. Other potential States are Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Kerala. Focused attention is given towards these States through close interaction, monitoring of projects and reviewing policy environment to attract private sector investments. The state wise location of identified SHP sites are given - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

State-wise estimated small Hydro potential is shown in **Annexure-6.2**

### 6.2.5 Biomass/Bagasse:

Biomass has always been an important energy source for the country, considering the benefits it offers. It is renewable, widely available, carbon neutral and has the potential to provide significant employment in the rural areas. Biomass is also capable of providing firm energy. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has realised the potential and role of biomass energy in the Indian context and hence has initiated a number of programmes for promotion of efficient technologies for its use in various sectors of the economy to ensure derivation of maximum benefits. For efficient utilization of biomass, bagasse-based cogeneration in sugar mills and biomass power generation have been taken up under biomass power and cogeneration programme.

Biomass power & cogeneration programme is implemented with the main objective of promoting technologies for optimum use of the country's biomass resources for grid power generation. Biomass materials used for power generation include bagasse, rice husk, straw, cotton stalk, coconut shells, soya husk, de-oiled cakes, coffee waste, jute wastes, groundnut shells, saw dust etc.

As on 31.03.2022, a total capacity of 10682.36 MW has been installed in Biomass Power and cogeneration sector, which includes 476.75 MW of Waste to power, 10205.61 MW of Biomass (Bagasse and Non-Bagasse) Cogeneration.

#### Potential:

As per a recent study sponsored by MNRE, the current availability of biomass in India is estimated at about 750 million metric tonnes per year. The study indicated an estimated surplus biomass availability of about 230 million metric tonnes per annum covering agricultural residues corresponding to a potential of about 28 GW. Apart from this, about 14 GW additional power can be generated through bagasse-based cogeneration in the country's 550 Sugar mills, if these sugar mills adopt technically and economically optimal levels of cogeneration for extracting power from the bagasse produced by them.

#### Technology:

##### I. Combustion

The thermo-chemical processes for conversion of biomass to useful products involve combustion, gasification, or pyrolysis. The most commonly used route is combustion. The advantage is that the technology used is similar to that of a thermal plant based on coal, except for the boiler. The cycle used is the conventional Rankine cycle with biomass being burnt in high-pressure boiler to generate steam and operating a turbine with the generated steam. The exhaust of the steam turbine can either be fully condensed to produce power, or used partly or fully for another useful heating activity. The latter mode is called cogeneration. In India, cogeneration route finds application mainly in industries.

##### II. Cogeneration in Sugar and Mills

Sugar industry has been traditionally practicing cogeneration by using bagasse as a fuel. With the advancement in the technology for generation and utilization of steam at high temperature and pressure, sugar industry can produce electricity and steam for their own requirements. It can also produce significant surplus electricity for sale to the grid using same quantity of bagasse. For example, if steam generation temperature/pressure is raised from 400 °C/33 bar to 485 °C/66 bar, more than 80 kWh of additional electricity can be produced for each ton of cane crushed. The sale of surplus power generated through optimum cogeneration would help a sugar mill to improve its viability, apart from adding to the power generation capacity of the country.

### 6.3 NEW AREAS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY:

#### 6.3.1 Waste to Energy:

The increasing industrialization, urbanization and changes in the pattern of life, which accompany the process of economic growth, give rise to generation of increasing quantities of wastes leading to increased threats to the environment. In recent years, technologies have been developed that not only help in generating substantial quantity of decentralized energy but also in reducing the quantity of waste for its safe disposal.

Government of India is promoting all the technology options available for setting up projects for recovery of energy in the form of Biogas/Bio CNG/Electricity from agricultural, Industrial and urban wastes of renewable nature such as municipal solid wastes, vegetable and other market wastes, slaughterhouse waste, agricultural residues and industrial/STP wastes & effluents.

The total estimated energy generation potential from **urban and industrial** organic waste in India is approximately 5690 MW.

### Types of Waste

There are different types of waste which are generated from our daily or industrial activities such as organic waste, e-waste, hazardous waste, inert waste etc. Organic waste refers to waste which degrades or broken down by micro-organisms over time. All organic wastes are essentially carbon based compounds; though they may be diverse in nature and have different degradation rate. Organic waste has significant portion in overall waste generation in industrial/urban/agricultural sector and therefore it can be used for energy generation.

The organic fraction of waste can be further classified as non-biodegradable and biodegradable organic waste:

**i) Biodegradable waste** consists of organics that can be utilized for food by naturally occurring micro-organisms within a reasonable length of time. The biodegradable organic comprise of agro residue, food processing rejections, municipal solid waste (food waste, leaves from garden waste, paper, cloths/ rags etc.), waste from poultry farms, cattle farm slaughter houses, dairy, sugar, distillery, paper, oil extraction plant, starch processing and leather industries.

**ii) Non-Biodegradable** organic materials are organics resistant to biological degradation or have a very low degradation rate.

### Technologies available:

Waste-to-Energy (WTE) technologies to recover the energy from the waste in the form of Electricity and Biogas/Syngas are as given below:

**i) Biomethanation:** Biomethanation is anaerobic digestion of organic materials which is converted into biogas. Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a bacterial fermentation process that operates without free oxygen and results in a biogas containing mostly methane (60%), carbon dioxide (40%) and other gases. Biomethanation has dual benefits. It gives biogas as well as manure as end product.

This technology can be conveniently employed in a decentralized manner for biodegradation of segregated organic wet wastes such as wastes from kitchens, canteens, institutions, hotels, and slaughter houses and vegetables markets.

The biogas generated from Biomethanation process can be burned directly in a gas boiler/burner to produce heat for thermal application industries and cooking or burnt in a gas engine to produce electricity. Alternatively, the biogas can be cleaned to remove the carbon dioxide and other substances, to produce Bio CNG. This can be injected into the national gas grid to be used in the same way as natural gas, or used as a vehicle fuel.

By using Biomethanation process, 20-25 kgs of Cattle dung can generate about 1 m<sup>3</sup> of biogas and further 1 m<sup>3</sup> of Biogas has potential to generate 2 units of electricity or 0.4 kgs of Bio CNG.

**ii) Incineration:** Incineration technology is complete combustion of waste (municipal solid waste or refuse derived fuel) with the recovery of heat to produce steam that in turn produces power through steam turbines.

The flue gases produced in the boilers have to be treated by an elaborate air pollution control system. The resultant ash from incineration of solid waste can be used as construction material after necessary processing while the residue can be safely disposed in a landfill.

This technology is well established technology and has been deployed in many projects successfully at commercial level in India to treat solid wastes like Municipal Solid Waste and Industrial solid Waste etc. and generate electricity.

**iii) Gasification:** Gasification is a process that uses high temperatures (500-1800 °C) in the presence of limited amounts of oxygen to decompose materials to produce synthetic gas (a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>)). Biomass, agro-residues, segregated municipal solid waste and refuse derived pellets are used in the gasifiers to produce Syngas. This gas further can be used for thermal or power generation purpose. The purpose of gasification of waste is to generate power more efficiently at lower power level (< 2 MW) and also to minimize emissions and hence it is an attractive alternative for the thermal treatment of solid waste.

**iv) Pyrolysis:** Pyrolysis uses heat to break down combustible materials in the absence of oxygen, producing a mixture of combustible gases (primarily methane, complex hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide), liquids and solid

residues. The products of pyrolysis process are: (i) a gas mixture; (ii) a liquid (bio-oil/tar); (iii) a solid residue (carbon black). The gas generated by either of these processes can be used in boilers to provide heat, or it can be cleaned up and used in combustion turbine generators. The purpose of pyrolysis of waste is to minimize emissions and to maximize the gain.

### 6.3.2 Off-shore wind

Out of the total estimated potential more than 95% of commercially exploitable wind resources are concentrated in seven states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu). The precious land resources required for onshore wind projects are gradually becoming a major constraint. With exhaustion of best windy sites, we expect upward movements of market determined tariffs for onshore wind energy in future.

Offshore wind power offers a plausible alternative in such a scenario. Absence of any obstruction in the sea offers much better quality of wind and its conversion to electrical energy. Offshore wind turbines are much larger in size (in range of 5 to 10 MW per turbine) as against 2-3 MW of an onshore wind turbine. While, the cost per MW for offshore turbines are higher because of stronger structures and foundations needed in marine environment, the desirable tariffs can be achieved on account of higher efficiencies of these turbines after development of the eco system.

#### Off Shore Wind Potential in India:

Based on the preliminary assessment from satellite data and data available from other sources eight zones each in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been identified as potential offshore zones for exploitation of offshore wind energy. Initial assessment by NIWE within the identified zones suggests 36 GW of offshore wind energy potential exists off the coast of Gujarat only. Further, nearly 35 GW of offshore wind energy potential exists off the Tamil Nadu coast.

The offshore wind energy potential estimation carried out through satellite data needs to be validated through actual ground measurements in order to make the data bankable. Government of India has decided to launch a measurement campaign deploying Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) at the identified zones off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. One LiDAR was commissioned in November 2017 for Offshore Wind Resource assessment in identified zone-B off the coast of Gujarat nearly 25 km away from the port of Pipavav. Two years data collected from the deployed LiDAR has been analysed and the report is published at NIWE's website.

In addition to the wind data, the viability of offshore wind projects also largely depends on the condition of site in terms of oceanographic data, geophysical and geotechnical data. Government of India has planned to carry out the required study in this regard through NIWE and provide the basic data to the stakeholders before commencement of the bidding so as to mitigate the risks. Geo-physical Survey for 365 Sq. km (Gujarat) for 1.0 GW project capacity in Gujarat has been completed.

### 6.4 ESTIMATED RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED CAPACITY BY 2026-27 AND 2031-32

With support of government policies, the declining cost of many RE technologies, an increase of energy demand and with more focus on sustainable development there is continuous increase in capacity of RE sources over the last years and in future as well, renewable energy will play a much bigger role in optimal energy mix of the country. As per the modelling studies carried out (as detailed in Chapter 5), it has been estimated that renewable energy installed capacity is likely to be 3, 36,553 MW by 2026-27. The contribution of the major renewable energy sources to reach an installed capacity of 3, 36,553 MW by 2026-27 and 5, 96,275MW by 2031-32 is shown in **Table 6.5**.

**Table 6.5**  
**Estimated contribution of the major Renewable Energy Sources**

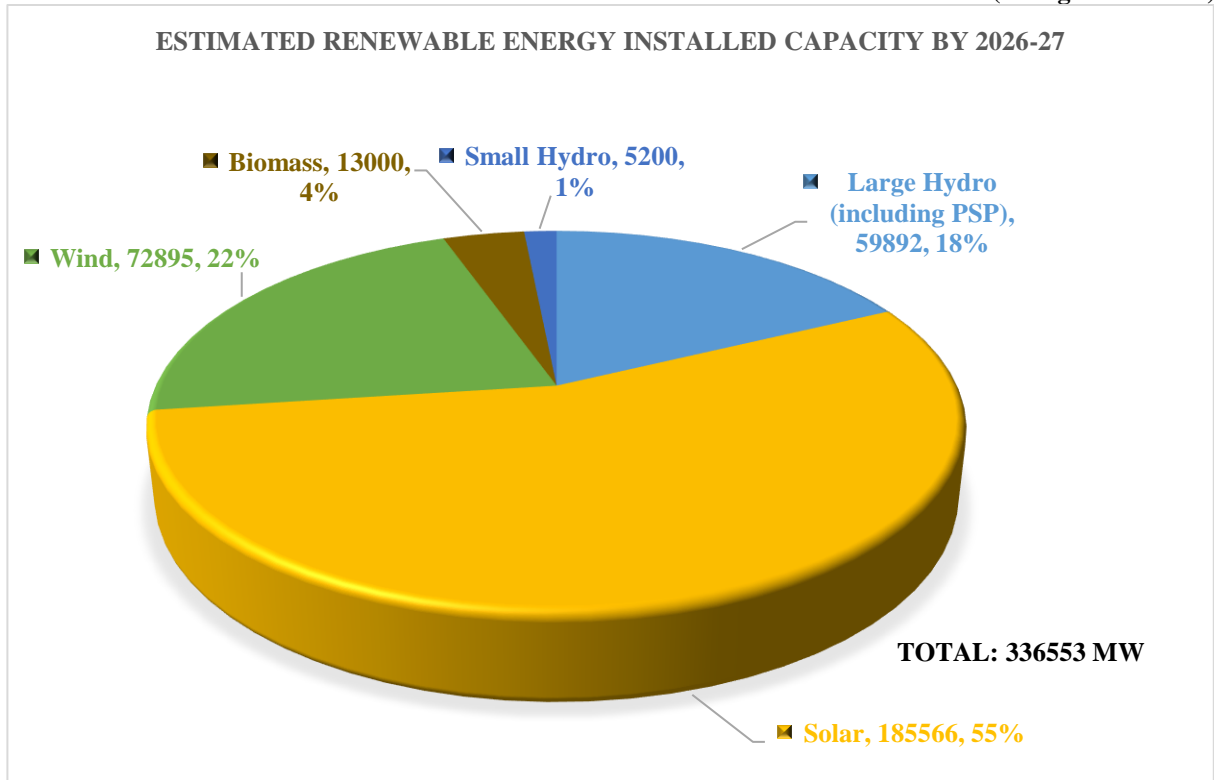
Sl. No.	Renewable Energy Source	Estimated Installed Capacity by 2026-27	(All figures in MW)
			Estimated Installed Capacity by 2031-32
1.	Large Hydro (including PSP)	59892	88864
2.	Solar	185566	364566
3.	Wind	72895	121895
4.	Biomass	13000	15500
5.	Small Hydro	5200	5450
<b>Total</b>		<b>336553</b>	<b>596275</b>



Type-wise renewable energy installed capacity on all India basis by 2026-27 is shown in **Exhibit 6.8**.

**Exhibit 6.8**

(All figures in MW)



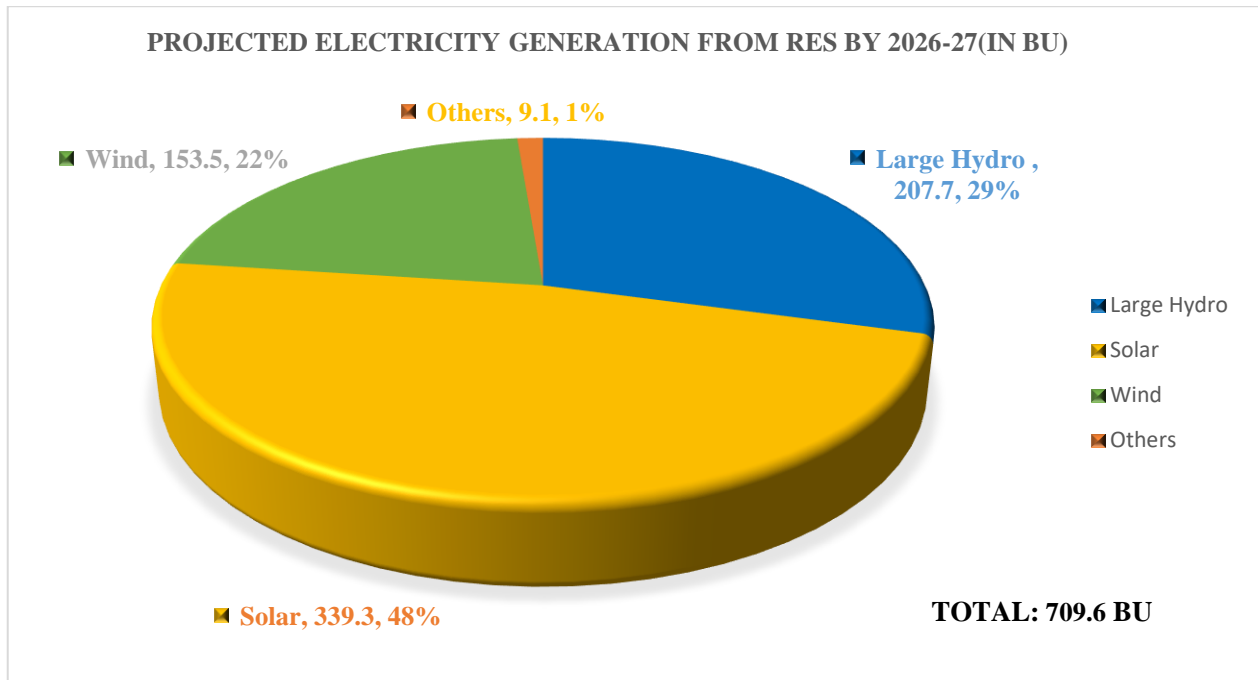
**6.5 PROJECTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION**

Based on the projections of capacity addition targets from Renewable Energy Sources by the year 2026-27 and considering an RES capacity addition of 2,59,722 MW during the period 2027-32, expected electricity generation from various renewable energy sources has been estimated and is given in **Table 6.6** and **Exhibit 6.9**. It can be seen that contribution of RES will be around 35.04% of the total energy of the country in the year 2026-27 and 43.96% by 2031-32.

**Table 6.6**  
**Estimated Electricity Generation from RES in years 2026-27 and 2031-32**

Year	Installed capacity of RES (MW)	Expected Generation in (BU)					Contribution of RES to Total Energy Demand (%)
		Large Hydro	Solar	Wind	Others	Total	
2026-27	3,36,553	207.7	339.3	153.5	9.1	709.6	35.04
2031-32	5,96,275	246.2	657.7	258.1	10	1172	43.96

**Exhibit 6.9**



## 6.6 MAJOR ONGOING SCHEMES AND POLICIES RELATED TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

### 6.6.1 National Solar Mission

National Solar Mission (NSM) was launched on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2010. NSM is a major initiative of the Government of India with active participation from States to promote ecologically sustainable growth while addressing India’s energy security challenges. It will also constitute a major contribution by India to the global effort to meet the challenges of climate change. The Mission’s objective is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy by creating the policy conditions for solar technology diffusion across the country as quickly as possible. This is in line with India’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) target to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 and to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.

In order to achieve the above target, Government of India have launched various schemes to encourage generation of solar power in the country like Solar Park Scheme, VGF Schemes, CPSU Scheme, Defence Scheme, Canal bank & Canal top Scheme, Bundling Scheme, Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Scheme etc.

### 6.6.2 International solar alliance

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a treaty based inter-governmental organization working to create a global market system to tap the benefits of solar power and promote clean energy applications. The Paris Declaration that established the ISA, states that the countries share the collective ambition to undertake innovative and concerted efforts to reduce the cost of finance and technology for deployment of solar generation assets. The ISA aims to pave the way for future solar generation, storage and technologies for Member countries’ needs by mobilising over USD 1000 billion by 2030. Achievement of ISA’s objectives will also strengthen the climate action in member countries, helping them fulfil the commitments expressed in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The ISA plays a four-fold role in establishing a global solar market: it is an accelerator, an enabler, an incubator, and a facilitator.

**ISA’s vision to enable One World, One Sun, One Grid (OSOWOG):** The concept is to interconnect generators and loads across continents with an international power transmission grid. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the International Solar Alliance (ISA), the Government of India, and the World Bank was signed on September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2020 to implement the OSOWOG initiative. Currently, a long-term vision, implementation plan, road map and institutional framework is being developed by the ISA, which will implement this project. A consultant has been selected to undertake a study for evaluating the feasibility and implementation of the global OSOWOG project.



### 6.6.3 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM)

PM-KUSUM scheme is one of the largest initiatives in the world to provide clean energy to more than 3.5 million farmers by solarising their agriculture pumps. PM-KUSUM scheme aims to install grid connected ground mounted solar power plants (up to 2 MW) aggregating to a total capacity of 10 GW under Component A; install 20 Lakh standalone solar pumps under Component B; and solarize 15 Lakh grid connected agricultural pumps under Component C. All components combined would support installation of additional solar capacity of 30.80 GW.

### 6.6.4 Green Energy Corridors

To facilitate evacuation of electricity from RE projects, Green Energy Corridor scheme was launched in 2015 for setting up of transmission and evacuation infrastructure. The Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) component consisting of 3200 ckm transmission lines and 17,000 MVA substations has been completed in March 2020. The Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) component has been sanctioned to eight RE rich states of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for evacuation of over 20,000 MW of renewable power.

### 6.6.5 National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy:

Government of India issued National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy on 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2018. The main objective of the policy is to provide a framework for promotion of large-scale grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid systems for optimal and efficient utilization of wind and solar resources, transmission infrastructure and land. The wind-solar PV hybrid systems will help in reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability. The policy also aims to encourage new technologies, methods and way-outs involving combined operation of wind and solar PV plants.

#### The Major Highlights of the Policy are as under:

- i. A wind-solar plant will be recognized as hybrid plant if the rated power capacity of one resource is at least 25% of the rated power capacity of other resource.
- ii. Both AC and DC integration of wind-solar hybrid project are allowed.
- iii. The power procured from the hybrid project may be used for fulfilment of solar RPO and non-solar RPO in the proportion of rated capacity of solar and wind power in the hybrid plant respectively.
- iv. Existing wind or solar power projects, willing to install solar PV plant or Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) respectively, to avail benefit of hybrid project, may be allowed.
- v. All fiscal and financial incentives available to wind and solar power projects will also be made available to hybrid projects.
- vi. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) shall formulate necessary standards and regulations including metering methodology and standards, forecasting and scheduling regulations, REC mechanism, grant of connectivity and sharing of transmission lines, etc., for wind-solar hybrid systems.
- vii. Storage may be added to the hybrid project to ensure availability of firm power for a particular period.

### 6.6.6 National Offshore Wind Energy Policy, 2015

Under the policy, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been authorized as the nodal Ministry for the use of offshore area within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the country and the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has been authorized as the nodal agency for development of offshore wind energy in the country and to carry out the allocation of offshore wind energy blocks, coordination and allied functions with related ministries and agencies. It would pave the way for offshore wind energy development including setting up of offshore wind power projects and research and development activities, in waters, in or adjacent to the country, up to the seaward distance of 200 nautical miles (EEZ of the country) from the base line. Preliminary assessments along the 7,600 km long Indian coastline have indicated prospects of development of offshore wind power. With the introduction of the National Offshore Wind Energy Policy, the Government is attempting to replicate the success of the onshore wind power development in the area of offshore wind power development.

The scheme would be applicable throughout the country depending upon the offshore wind potential availability.

### 6.6.7 Hydro Policy Notification, 2019

Hydro Policy, 2019 was notified by Govt. of India on 08.03.2019. The salient features of the policy are given below:

- i. Declaring Large Hydro Power Projects (LHPs, i.e., >25 MW) as Renewable Energy Source. However, LHPs would not automatically be eligible for any differential treatment for statutory clearances such

- as Forest clearances, environmental clearance, National Board for Wildlife clearance, related impact Assessment and carrying capacity study, etc., available to Small Hydropower Projects (SHPS), i.e., projects capacity up to 25 MW.
- ii. Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within non-solar Renewable Purchase, The HPO shall cover all LHPs commissioned after this notification as well as untied capacity (i.e., without PPA) of the commissioned projects. This HPO will be within the existing Non-Solar RPO after increasing the percentage assigned to it so that existing Non-Solar RPO for other renewable sources remain unaffected by the introduction of this HPO. Necessary amendments will be introduced in the Tariff Policy and Tariff Regulations to operationalize HPO.
- iii. Tariff rationalization measures to bring down hydropower tariff: Tariff rationalization measures including providing flexibility to the developers to determine tariff by back loading of tariff after increasing project life to 40 years, increasing debt repayment period to 18 years and introducing escalating tariff of 2%;
- iv. Budgetary support for funding flood moderation component of hydropower projects on case-to-case basis; and
- v. Budgetary support for funding cost of enabling infrastructure i.e., roads and bridges on case-to-case basis as per actual, limited to Rs. 1.5 crore per MW for up to 200 MW projects and Rs. 1.0 crore per MW for above 200 MW projects.

### 6.6.8 Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) Trajectory 2029-30.

- i. On 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, the government had issued an order detailing various policy measures to promote hydropower sector in India inter-alia declaring large hydropower projects including pumped storage projects having capacity of more than 25 MW (LHPs) which come into commercial operation after 08.03.2019 as RE source and specified that energy from all LHPs, commissioned after 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, will be considered as part of RPO through separate obligation i.e. Hydro power Purchase Obligation (HPO).
- ii. Further, to recommend RPO trajectory beyond 2021-22, a joint committee was set up on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2020. Subsequent to the recommendations of the Joint Committee and further discussions with MNRE, MoP issued Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and Energy Storage Obligation Trajectory till 2029-30 vide Order No.09/13/2021-RCM dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2022 and a corrigendum dated 19<sup>th</sup> September,2022. The RPO trajectory beyond 2021-22 as specified in the said order is reproduced below:

Year	Wind RPO	HPO	Other RPO	Total RPO
2022-23	0.81%	0.35%	23.44%	24.61%
2023-24	1.60%	0.66%	24.81%	27.08%
2024-25	2.46%	1.08%	26.37%	29.91%
2025-26	3.36%	1.48%	28.17%	33.01%
2026-27	4.29%	1.80%	29.86%	35.95%
2027-28	5.23%	2.15%	31.43%	38.81%
2028-29	6.16%	2.51%	32.69%	41.36%
2029-30	6.94%	2.82%	33.57%	43.33%

- iii. RPO may be calculated in energy terms as a percentage of total consumption of electricity.
- iv. Wind RPO shall be met by energy produced from Wind Power Projects (WPPs) commissioned after 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 and the wind energy consumed over and above 7% from WPPs commissioned till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
- v. HPO benefits may be met from the power procured from eligible Hydro Power Projects (including PSPs and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)) commissioned on and after 08.08.2019 and up to 31.03.3030.
- vi. HPO liability of the State/Discom may be met out of the free power being provided to the State from LHPs (including PSPs), commissioned after 08.03.2019 as per agreement at that point of time excluding the contribution towards LADF, if consumed within the State/Discom. Free power (not that contributed for Local Area Development), shall be eligible for HPO benefit.
- vii. In case the free power, as mentioned above is insufficient to meet the HPO obligations, then the state would have to buy the additional hydro power to meet its HPO obligations or may have to buy the corresponding amount of Renewable Energy Certificate corresponding to Hydro Power.

- viii. The Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism corresponding to Hydro Power to be developed by CERC to facilitate compliance of HPO obligation would have a capping price of Rs 5.50/Unit of electrical energy w.e.f. 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 and with an annual escalation @5 % thereafter for purposes of ensuring HPO compliance.
- ix. The above HPO trajectory shall be tried up on an annual basis depending on the revised commissioning schedule of Hydro projects. The HPO Trajectory for the period between 2030-31 and 2039-40 shall be notified subsequently.
- x. Hydro power imported from outside India shall not be considered for meeting HPO.
- xi. Any shortfall remaining in achievement of 'Other RPO' category in a particular year can be met with either the excess energy consumed from WPPs, commissioned after 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 beyond 'Wind RPO' for that year or with, excess energy consumed from eligible LHPs (including PSPs), commissioned after 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019 beyond 'HPO' for that year or partly from both. Further, any shortfall in achievement of 'Wind RPO' in a particular year can be met with excess energy consumed from Hydro Power Plants, which is in excess of 'HPO' for that year and vice versa.
- xii. SERCs may consider to notify RPO Trajectory including HPO and Energy Storage Obligation trajectory for their respective states, over and above the RPO, HPO and Energy Storage Obligation as specified in the said MoP Order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2022. Moreover, the Central Commission shall consider devising a suitable mechanism similar to Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) mechanism to facilitate fulfilment of HPO.

## 6.7 SPECIAL MEASURES TO PROMOTE GROWTH OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

### 6.7.1 Ensuring Round-the-Clock-Power (RTC) from the RE Power Projects

In order to overcome the issues of intermittency and low-capacity utilization of transmission infrastructure, the mechanism of 'bundling' has been brought out by Government of India. To ensure uninterrupted firm power round-the-clock, RE is bundled with power from other sources or combined storage. Such bundled power is supplied to the distribution company (DISCOM) thereby obviating the need for DISCOMs to balance power.

### 6.7.2 Renewable Energy Hybrid Projects

Solar and Wind power being variable in nature pose challenges to provide a stable supply. However, in India solar and wind resources are complementary to each other as wind is stronger during evening and night, when there is limited input from solar power. Hybridization of these two technologies reduces the variability and optimizes the utilization of land and transmission systems. Capacities of 1,440 MW of wind-solar hybrid projects are under implementation in the states of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

### 6.7.3 Solar Cities

At least one city, (either the state capital city or a well-known tourist destination) in each of the states of India is being developed as a solar city. All electricity needs of the city will be fully met from RE sources, primarily from solar energy. All houses in the solar city will have roof-top solar energy plants. Every Solar city will also have solar street lights and waste to energy plants among others. The balance of energy needs will be met by ground mounted Solar Plants.

#### The Solar City programme aims:

- i. To enable and empower Urban Local Governments to address energy challenges at City - level.
- ii. To provide a framework and support to prepare a Master Plan including assessment of current energy situation, future demand and action plans.
- iii. To build capacity in the Urban Local Bodies and create awareness among all sections of civil society.
- iv. To involve various stakeholders in the planning process.
- v. To oversee the implementation of sustainable energy options through public - private partnerships.

### 6.7.4 Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO)

Uniform Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) have been introduced (as detailed at Para 6.6.8) wherein all electricity distribution licensees have to consume a specified minimum quantity of their total requirements from Renewable Energy Sources.

### 6.7.5 Waiver of Inter State Transmission System Charges

- i. Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges on transmission of electricity generated from solar and wind power projects have been waived for projects to be commissioned up to 30.06.2025.
- ii. Waiver of total Inter State Transmission System charges shall also be allowed for Hydro Pumped Storage Plant (PSP) and Battery Energy Storage systems (BESS) projects to be commissioned up to 30.06.2025, if following conditions are met:
  - a. At least 70% of the annual electricity requirement for pumping of water in the Hydro Pumped storage plant is met by use of electricity generated from solar and/or wind power plants
  - b. At least 70% of the annual electricity requirement for pumping of water in the Battery energy storage plant is met by use of electricity generated from solar and/or wind power plants
- iii. The Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for power generated/supplied from such Hydro PSP and such BESS shall be levied gradually: 25% of the STOA charges of initial 5 years of operation, then charges can be gradually increased in steps of 25% after every 3<sup>rd</sup> year to reach to STOA charges from 12<sup>th</sup> year onwards. This may be aligned with gradual reduction in tariff and payment of debt.
- iv. Waiver of Transmission charges shall be allowed for trading of electricity generated/ supplied from Solar, Wind, PSP, BESS in Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) till 30<sup>TH</sup> June, 2023. This arrangement may be reviewed on annual basis depending upon the future development in the power market.

### 6.7.6 Enhancing Domestic Manufacturing Capacity

In compliance of the Atma Nirbhar call given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the call "To be Vocal for Local" several steps were taken to enhance domestic manufacture of RE machinery, components and equipment. While sufficient manufacturing capacity in wind power is present in the country, there exist a significant import dependency of solar cells and modules. In order to enhance the domestic manufacturing capacity, the Government has taken a number of steps to incentivize the manufacturing of solar cells domestically, namely:

- i. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) Scheme of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology:** The scheme mainly provides subsidy for capital expenditure inter-alia covers solar PV cells, solar PV modules, EVA, backsheet and solar glass.
- ii. **Domestic Content Requirement (DCR):** Under some of the current schemes of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM component B and Grid-connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.
- iii. **Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells & modules:** The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and modules with effect from 01.04.2022.
- iv. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules:** A Production Linked Incentive Scheme (Tranche II) under 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' has been sanctioned for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.
- v. Further, to hand-hold and facilitate investors for setting up manufacturing plants in India, a Project Development Cell (PDC) has been set up.

## 6.8 CHALLENGES WITH INTEGRATION OF SOLAR AND WIND POWER WITH THE GRID

**Intermittency:** Intermittency consists of two distinct aspects:

- i. **Temporal variability:** Temporal variability of Solar and Wind generation makes the supply uncorrelated with demand pattern, thus creating system management related challenges for operators.
- ii. **Output uncertainty:** Uncertainty of output from Solar and Wind plants creates scheduling-related challenges as RE generation forecasts deviate at real time of operation.

**Integration with grid:** The existing power system structure can handle certain quantum of variability and uncertainty from demand and unit outage using controllable reserve (e.g., thermal power plants). The large scale addition of Renewables into the grid will require balancing from other energy sources with fast ramp up and ramp down depending on the grid requirement, like conventional hydro and pumped storage power stations, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) etc. The Thermal Power Stations may also have to operate in a flexible manner, rather than operate only as base

load stations i.e. they may have to frequently ramp up/ down the generation depending on the system demand. This may require retrofitting of Thermal Power Plants for operation at partial load.

**Resource Location:** Location specificity of Solar and Wind resources is one of the major planning related challenges. In India, geographical distribution of solar and wind resources are not uniform or spatially correlated with demand and are situated far away from load centres that often create transmission related challenges. Solar potential is high in western states while wind potential is high in western and southern coastal areas. High capacity of inter-state and inter-regional transmission is therefore needed to evacuate Solar and Wind power to deficit areas.

## 6.9 WAYS TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATION OF SOLAR AND WIND POWER WITH GRID

**Hybrid of Solar and Wind Energy:** An increasingly popular solution is a simple balancing approach in which the production of intermittent renewables such as wind and solar are monitored and intermixed so as to utilise the available energy from both sources at a given time. The approach allows the maximum possible power to be delivered by combining dominating and non-dominating resources all of the time – and mitigates the intermittency of individual resources.

**Energy Storage:** Energy storage is a vital tool for accomplishing the seemingly impossible task of matching the grid electricity supply to the demand on a second-by-second basis. Storage plays a critical role in frequency regulation and in maintaining the stability and safety of the grid. It enables excess energy to be stored for consumption at a more convenient time. It provides a buffer source for use in case of emergencies. Together these four functions ensure the essential grid system resilience.

Energy storage methods include not only electrochemical batteries, but also hydraulic (pumped) storage, mechanical storage (flywheels), thermal storage, compressed air storage, storage in an electric field (capacitors) and other methods.

Various Energy Storage system are described in Chapter 10.

### Flexibility Associated with Conventional Generating Units

To accommodate the variability and uncertainty of generation from RES, the conventional generating plants must be flexible. The flexibility of generating station refers to its ability (i) to cycle on and off including its lead time required; (ii) the ramping rate at which it can vary the generation; and (iii) maximum and minimum output while it is in operation.

In terms of flexibility, hydro plants, pumped storage plants, open and combined cycle gas turbine, gas engines etc. are very suitable. In many countries, thermal stations are extensively used for cycling as well as ramping.

### Transmission Strengthening

In India, Green Energy Corridors for evacuation of power from the regions having high concentration of RES is in the process of implementation.

### Advanced Forecasting

Wind and solar power forecasting can help reduce the uncertainty of variable renewable generation. Better forecasting helps grid operators to commit or de-commit generators in accommodating changes in wind and solar generation more efficiently and prepare for extreme events in which renewable generation is unusually high or low. Forecasts can help reduce the amount of fast response operating reserves needed for the system, thereby reducing costs of balancing the system.

### Demand Response

Demand side management measures encourage the customers to maximize the use of variable renewable energy sources while the supply is naturally high. For example, when wind and solar PV are producing more than the demand, demand response can incentivize consumers to use more power during that time through appropriate price signals of low rates, thus helping shift the load and ensuring better utilization of generation resources. The change in load may occur automatically in response to time of use or dynamic rates or due to the direct control by the grid operator or due to participation of demand response in wholesale, ancillary or capital market. To have effective demand response, smart-grid technologies involving smart meters, communication and other methods are used. Electric vehicle “smart charging” is based on V2G and G2V concept where electric vehicle can become an integral part of the grid and are charged or discharged in response to external signals or dynamic prices.

**Promotion of Off-grid renewable sector** as it is much more competitive with conventional power as it avoids investment in transmission to remote location. E.g., Rice Husk gasifiers-based electricity generation is one such model.

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## 6.10 CONCLUSIONS

Renewable sector in India is set to expand and supply electricity to an increasingly large number of people. Also as elucidated in this chapter, the installed capacity of Renewable Energy sources is expected to reach 3,36,553 MW by 2026-27 contributing to around 35% in the total energy mix and to reach 5,96,275 MW by 2031-32 contributing to around 44% in total energy mix.

From public transport to infrastructure for industry and societal development, renewable energy and the technological capability to store power for on-demand usage creates a new dynamic within the country to further explore green opportunities for the future. With the ambitious plan country can accomplish the dual goal of economic development and green-energy production, which is certainly within the realms of possibility.

The Government of India has taken several initiatives to promote a healthy environment for the growth of renewable products manufacturing sector in the country.

Measures should be taken to attract private investors and more funds should be allocated to support research and innovation activities in this sector so that technologies which are in nascent stage should become reality in future.



**Annexure-6.1**

**STATE-WISE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF GRID INTERACTIVE RENEWABLE POWER (AS ON 31.03.2022)**

Sl. No.	STATES/UT	RENEWABLE		
		HYDRO	RES(MNRE)	RES TOTAL
1	CHANDIGARH	101.71	55.17	156.87727
2	DELHI	723.09	270.12	993.21436
3	HARYANA	2324.62	1242.13	3566.75274
4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3248.88	1040.47	4289.349862
5	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2321.88	239.05	2560.932404
6	PUNJAB	3818.28	1767.82	5586.098754
7	RAJASTHAN	1941.93	17040.62	18982.5484
8	UTTAR PRADESH	3424.03	4483.52	7907.552272
9	UTTRAKHAND	1975.89	931.80	2907.690106
	<b>NORTHERN-REGION UNALLOCATED</b>	751.45	0.00	751.453828
1	CHHATTISGARH	233.00	233.00	869.08
2	GUJARAT	772.00	772.00	16587.90
3	MADHYA PRADESH	3223.66	3223.66	5468.88
4	MAHARASHTRA	3331.84	3331.84	10657.08
5	GOA	2.00	2.00	20.34
6	DAMAN AND DIU	0.00	0.00	40.72
7	DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI	0.00	0.00	5.46
	<b>WESTERN-REGION UNALLOCATED</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1673.60	9211.56	10885.16
2	TELANGANA	2479.93	4959.19	7439.12
3	KARNATAKA	3631.60	15904.59	19536.19
4	KERALA	1856.50	670.70	2527.2
5	TAMIL NADU	2178.20	16148.61	18326.81
6	PUDUCHERRY	0.00	13.69	13.69
	<b>SOUTHERN-REGION UNALLOCATED</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION	186.20	0.00	186.1999
2	BIHAR	110.00	387.35	497.3489
3	JHARKHAND	191.00	97.14	288.139
4	ODISHA	2163.22	617.09	2780.3101
5	SIKKIM	633.00	56.79	689.7878
6	WEST BENGAL	1396.00	586.95	1982.949
	<b>EASTERN-REGION UNALLOCATED</b>	85.01	0.00	85.0053
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	544.55	142.34	686.885
2	ASSAM	522.08	154.05	676.13
3	MANIPUR	95.34	17.70	113.04
4	MEGHALAYA	409.27	50.48	459.75
5	MIZORAM	97.94	44.37	142.31
6	NAGALAND	66.33	33.71	100.04
7	TRIPURA	68.49	30.90	99.39
	<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION UNALLOCATED</b>	140.00	0.00	140
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.00	34.74	34.74
2	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	3.27	3.27
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>46722.52</b>	<b>109885.38</b>	<b>156607.895</b>

**Annexure-6.2**

**STATE-WISE ESTIMATED SOLAR POWER POTENTIAL IN THE COUNTRY**

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	SOLAR POTENTIAL (GWP) #
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	38.44
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8.65
3	ASSAM	13.76
4	BIHAR	11.20
5	CHHATTISGARH	18.27
6	DELHI	2.05
7	GOA	0.88
8	GUJARAT	35.77
9	HARYANA	4.56
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	33.84
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	111.05
12	JHARKHAND	18.18
13	KARNATAKA	24.70
14	KERALA	6.11
15	MADHYA PRADESH	61.66
16	MAHARASHTRA	64.32
17	MANIPUR	10.63
18	MEGHALAYA	5.86
19	MIZORAM	9.09
20	NAGALAND	7.29
21	ODISHA	25.78
22	PUNJAB	2.81
23	RAJASTHAN	142.31
24	SIKKIM	4.94
25	TAMIL NADU	17.67
26	TELENGANA	20.41
27	TRIPURA	2.08
28	UTTAR PRADESH	22.83
29	UTTRAKHAND	16.80
30	WEST BENGAL	6.26
31	UTS	0.79
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>748.98</b>

(Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India)

# Assessed by National Institute of Solar Energy



**STATE-WISE ESTIMATED WIND POWER POTENTIAL IN THE COUNTRY**

S.NO.	STATE	WIND POWER POTENTIAL AT 100 MTR AGL IN GW	WIND POWER POTENTIAL AT 120 MTR AGL (GW)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.23	74.90
2	GUJARAT	84.43	142.56
3	KARNATAKA	55.86	124.15
4	MADHYA PRADESH	10.48	15.40
5	MAHARASHTRA	45.39	98.21
6	RAJASTHAN	18.77	127.75
7	TAMIL NADU	33.80	68.75
	TOTAL (7 WINDY STATES)	292.97	651.72
	OTHER STATES	9.28	43.78
	<b>ALL INDIA TOTAL</b>	<b>302.25</b>	<b>695.50</b>

(Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India)

**STATE-WISE ESTIMATED SMALL HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL IN THE COUNTRY**

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	POTENTIAL (MW) #
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	409.32
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2064.92
3	ASSAM	201.99
4	BIHAR	526.98
5	CHHATTISGARH	1098.2
6	GOA	4.7
7	GUJARAT	201.97
8	HARYANA	107.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3460.34
10	UT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR	1311.79
11	UT OF LADAKH	395.65
12	JHARKHAND	227.96
13	KARNATAKA	3726.49
14	KERALA	647.15
15	MADHYA PRADESH	820.44
16	MAHARASHTRA	786.46
17	MANIPUR	99.95
18	MEGHALAYA	230.05
19	MIZORAM	168.9
20	NAGALAND	182.18
21	ODISHA	286.22
22	PUNJAB	578.28
23	RAJASTHAN	51.67
24	SIKKIM	266.64
25	TAMIL NADU	604.46
26	TELENGANA	102.25
27	TRIPURA	46.86
28	UT OF A & N ISLANDS	7.27



29	UTTAR PRADESH	460.75
30	UTTARAKHAND	1664.31
31	WEST BENGAL	392.06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21133.62</b>

(Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India)

## CHAPTER 7 FUEL REQUIREMENT

### 7.0 INTRODUCTION

Fuel is the key input required to be tied up before implementation and operation of a thermal power plant. In the changed scenario with growing concern on environment, Government has given emphasis on Renewable Energy projects. However, the country's reliance on coal-based generation cannot be overlooked. An important aspect which, therefore, needs to be addressed is the availability of adequate coal for generation of power. In order to optimize coal usage, Government is committed to super critical/ ultra-super critical technology which is much more efficient and results into reduction in usage of coal. The timely availability of all the key inputs including fuel would ensure timely completion of a project and would, therefore, avert detrimental implications of cost and time overruns in case the power project is delayed.

This Chapter broadly deals with review of fuel availability during 2017-22, detailed plan for 2022-27 and perspective plan for 2027-32 as well as critical issues which need to be addressed and constraints being experienced in the coal sector. This would give a broad picture to all the associated stakeholders to enable them to take advance action and plan their production targets.

### 7.1 COAL SUPPLY SCENARIO

#### 7.1.1 Background

Coal is the mainstay of India's energy sector. The All India Installed Capacity of Power Stations in the country is about 399,497 MW as on 31.03.2022, out of which about 204,080 MW (~51.1%) is coal based. The coal based capacity as on 31.12.2022 was 203,776 MW. Once the power station is commissioned, the biggest challenge is to operate the station at a high plant load factor (PLF), which is a measure of the output of a power plant compared to the maximum output it could produce. Higher plant load factor usually means more output and a lower cost per unit of electricity generation. Performance of the power plant is measured on the basis of PLF and Station Heat Rate (SHR). However, the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the coal-based power stations in the country has been decreasing steadily over the years. The PLF has varied from 60.5 % in 2017-18, 60.3 % in 2018-19, 55.9% in 2019-20, 54.5% in 2020-21 and 58.9 % during 2021-22.

#### 7.1.2 NEW COAL DISTRIBUTION POLICY (NCDP)

The Government introduced the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), effective from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009, which assured supplies at pre-determined prices to some categories of consumers and reintroduced e-auction to encourage a vibrant market for the commodity. The main features of the Policy are:

- i. 100% normative requirement of coal would be considered for supply to Power Utilities.
- ii. Supply of coal through commercially enforceable Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) at notified prices by Coal India Limited (CIL).
- iii. 10% of annual production of CIL to be offered through e-auction for consumers who are not able to source coal through available institutional mechanism.
- iv. Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) to indicate Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of coal to Power Utilities by coal companies during entire year. Incentive and penalty clauses were incorporated in FSAs.

#### Signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)

FSAs were signed for supply with a trigger value of 90% of the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) for the thermal power plants commissioned before 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. Subsequently, Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) in June, 2013 directed CIL to sign FSAs for a total capacity of about 78,000 MW, which were likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015. Out of 78,000 MW, around 9,840 MW were having erstwhile tapering linkages. Taking into account the overall domestic availability and the likely actual requirements of these power plants, FSA's were signed for supply of domestic coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% of ACQ for the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively for power plants having normal coal linkages. However, actual coal supplies were commensurate to long term PPA's.

#### 7.1.3 Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI)

Ministry of Coal vide letter dated 22.05.2017 issued the SHAKTI Policy for allocation of coal to power plants of Central, State and Private Sector. Subsequently, Ministry of Coal on 25.03.2019 issued certain

amendments to the SHAKTI Policy after CCEA approval based on the recommendations of Group of Ministers (GoM), which examined the specific recommendations of High-Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) constituted to address the issues of stressed thermal power projects.

Developments under various provisions of SHAKTI Policy are as follows:

- (a) **Para B(i):** Coal linkages to Central Government and State Government generating companies would be granted based on recommendations by Ministry of Power.

Since the launch of SHAKTI Policy, under para B (i), SLC (LT) has accorded coal linkage to 23 nos. of Thermal Power Projects totalling to 25,340 MW capacity.

- (b) **Para B(ii):** Coal linkages may be granted on notified price on auction basis for power producers/IPPs having already concluded long term PPAs based on domestic coal. Power Producers shall bid for discount on tariff.

Till date, four rounds of auction for coal linkage under SHAKTI B(ii) have been held under which a total of 40.99 MT of coal (G13 grade equivalent) have been allocated to 17 nos. of TPPs having installed capacity of 11,934 MW and long term PPA capacity of 9,204.6 MW.

- (c) **Para B(iii):** Future coal linkages may be granted on auction basis (bid for premium above the notified price) for power producers/IPPs without PPAs that are either commissioned or to be commissioned. Coal drawl will be permitted only against valid long term and medium term PPAs, which the successful bidder shall be required to procure and submit within two (2) years of completion of auction process.

Till date, around 7.15 MT of coal (G13 grade equivalent) have been awarded by CIL to 7 nos. of TPPs, having installed capacity of 5995 MW and non-PPA capacity of 3774.94 MW.

- (d) **Para B(iv):** Coal linkage may be earmarked to the states for fresh PPAs, by pre declaring the availability of coal linkage. States may indicate these linkages to Discoms and based on linkages, undertake tariff based competitive bidding for long term and medium-term procurement.

Till date, coal linkages have been allocated by CIL to States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for 3915 MW, 1600 MW and 3000 MW capacity of power respectively, to be raised through tariff based competitive bidding.

- (e) **Para B(v):** Power requirement of Group of States can be aggregated and procurement of power on tariff-based bidding shall be made by a designated agency.

PFC Consulting Ltd. (PFCCL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of PFC) is the designated agency. 10 MT of coal has been earmarked by CIL for this purpose.

- (f) **Para B(viii) (a):** Linkage would be given on auction basis to power plants for their non-PPA capacity, under B (iii) and B (iv) of SHAKTI Policy for a period of minimum 3 months up to a maximum of 1 year, for trading power in Short Term through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) Portal and in Day Ahead Market (DAM) through Power Exchanges.

Till date, under SHAKTI B (viii) (a) covering para B (iii) of SHAKTI Policy, around 7.3 MTs of coal (G-13 grade equivalent) have been allocated to various private power plants in auctions held for seven quarters viz. Apr-June'2020 to Oct-Dec'2021.

#### 7.1.4 Coal Stocking Norms:

##### 7.1.4.1 Earlier Coal Stocking Norms of CEA:

The earlier norms for number of days of coal stock to be maintained by power stations was based on the distance of the power plant from the mine-head as per details given in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1**  
**Earlier Coal stocking norms for power stations**

Distance of Power Plant	Number of Days of Stock
Pit-head Station	15
Upto 500 kms from coal mine	20
Upto 1,000 kms from coal mine	25

Beyond 1,000 kms from coal mine

30

### Critical / Super critical stock at power plants

Earlier, the coal stock position at coal based thermal power plants in the country having coal linkages with CIL/ Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) were being monitored by CEA on a daily basis. The coal stock at power plants was categorised as critical and super critical based on number of days of stock available at the plant, so that coal supply to such power plants could be augmented on priority.

#### 7.1.4.2 Revised Coal Stocking Norms of CEA:

CEA has revised the coal stocking norms w.e.f 6th December 2021. As per the revised norms, daily coal requirement for both Pithead and Non-Pithead plants would be estimated @85% PLF and number of days for which stock needs to be maintained would vary from 12 to 17 days for Pithead plants and 20 to 26 days for Non-Pithead plants with month-wise variation based on coal despatch/coal consumption pattern during the year as detailed below in Table 7.2.

**Table 7.2**

Plant	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Pithead</b>	17	17	17	14	13	12	13	14	15	16	17	17
<b>Non-pithead</b>	26	26	26	22	21	20	21	22	23	24	26	26

The Gencos would be graded in three zones. Grading of a Genco/Independent Power Producers (IPP) into red, yellow and green zone will be done on monthly basis based on the average coal stock maintained by the plant during previous month and its outstanding dues with coal companies. Gencos/IPPs in Green Zone will be given highest priority followed by Yellow and the least priority to Red Zone- in terms of rakes loading and supply of coal.

Further, in the event that availability by any power plant is less than the Normative Availability (as per prevailing regulatory norms of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)/ State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) - as applicable) due to less coal stock maintained by the plant, the penalty will be levied on defaulter Gencos/IPPs as per the revised norms.

#### Revised criteria for identifying critical coal stock

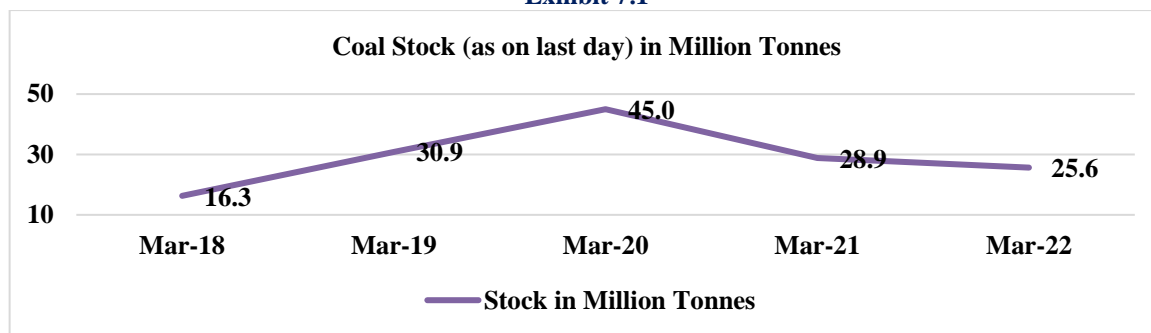
At present, all coal based thermal power stations in the country are being monitored on daily basis and daily coal stock report is published on National Power Portal (NPP) (npp.gov.in).

The coal stocking norms issued on 06.12.2021 provides for the criteria for identifying plants having critical coal stock. It has been decided to adopt a uniform criteria for both pithead and non-pithead plants and to do away with the category of plants having critical and super critical coal stock.

The plants having stock of less than 25% of the mandated coal stock as per the revised norms is being identified as having critical coal stock.

The details of coal stock available at the power plants as on last day of financial year since 2017-18 and as on 31.03.2022 is given at **Exhibit 7.1**

**Exhibit 7.1**



During the year 2020-21, the coal stock at the power plants has reached the highest level of about 51.7 MT on 06.05.2020, whereas it reached the lowest of 7.23 MT as on 08.10.2021 during FY 2021-22.

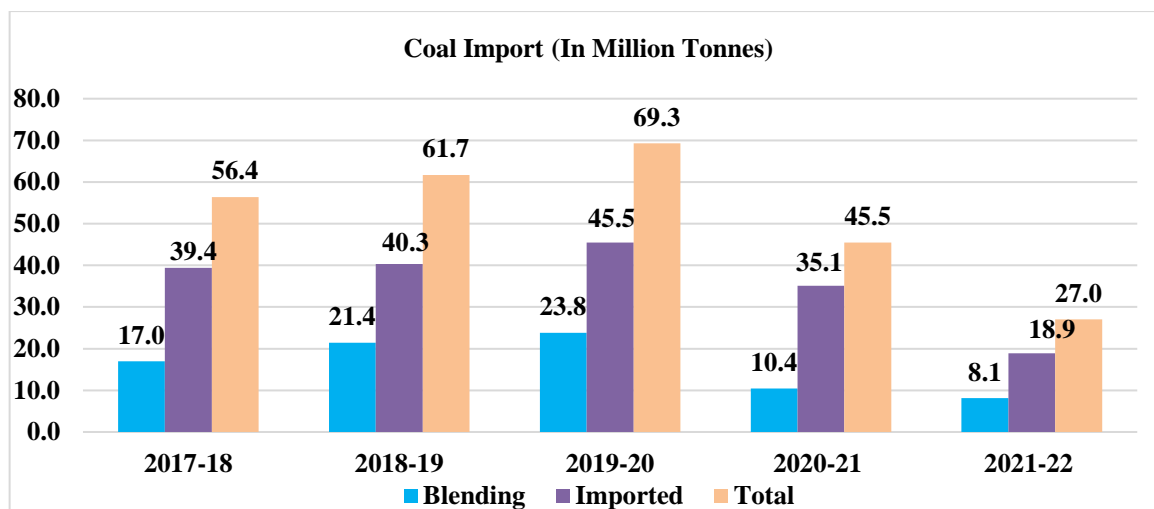
### 7.1.5 Import of coal

In the past, Power Utilities were advised to import coal to maintain the stipulations of the then Ministry of Environment & Forest regarding use of coal of less than 34% ash content and to supplement the inadequate availability of coal from indigenous sources. Further, with the commissioning of power plants designed for use of imported coal as fuel, power utilities imported coal to meet the requirement of fuel for these power plants. The details of coal imported by power utilities since 2017-18 are furnished in **Table 7.3** and **Exhibit 7.2**.

**Table 7.3**  
**Details of coal imported by power utilities**

Year	Requirement for Imported Coal based Plants (MT)	Coal Import for		
		Blending (MT)	Imported based power plants (MT)	Total(MT)
2017-18	46.0	17.0	39.4	56.4
2018-19	46.0	21.4	40.3	61.7
2019-20	47.0	23.8	45.5	69.2
2020-21	45.0	10.4	35.1	45.5
2021-22	45.3	8.1	18.9	27.0

**Exhibit 7.2**



#### 7.1.5.1 Import Substitution: -

1. Power Utilities have been importing coal in view of their cost economics. During 2020-21, with the increased availability of domestic coal, Govt. of India advised the power plants to make best efforts to substitute imported coal used for blending with domestic coal. With the concerted efforts of all the stakeholders, viz. MoP, CEA, MoC, coal companies, power plants, etc., the coal imported for blending purpose has reduced by about 56% in 2020-21 as compared to 2019-20. CIL vide Notice no. 178 dated 06.05.2020 had informed the decision to offer coal to TPPs under import substitution considering sufficient availability of coal with CIL subsidiaries for power plants. Subsequently, CIL vide letter dated 13.04.2021 informed the decision to continue supply of coal to power plants under import substitution mechanism for FY 2021-22 also.

Accordingly, CIL vide letter dated 23.04.2021 had offered about 17 MT domestic coal in lieu of import substitution.

2. However, during the second quarter of the FY 2021-22, due to bottlenecks in supply of coal to TPPs in monsoons and less production by CIL mines, the coal stock available with the TPPs depleted. Further, coal companies prioritized coal supplies under FSA to their linked power plants and to plants having critical / supercritical coal stock. Since coal is offered on as is where basis under import substitution, the supply of coal to TPPs was affected.
3. Considering less coal stock in TPPs during 2021-22 and supply pattern from domestic sources, Ministry of Power vide letter No. FU-21/2020-FSC CN:253974 dated 28.04.2022 has issued an advisory regarding import of coal for blending purpose for the period 2022-23. As per the advisory, the requirement of imported coal for blending purpose during 2022-23 has been estimated at 10% of coal requirement at 85% availability for State Gencos and IPPs. NTPC and DVC have been advised to import 20 Million Tonnes (MT) and 3 MT respectively for blending in FY 2022-23. State Gencos and IPPs DVC have been advised to import 22.1 Million Tonnes (MT) and 15.9 MT respectively for blending in FY 2022-23.

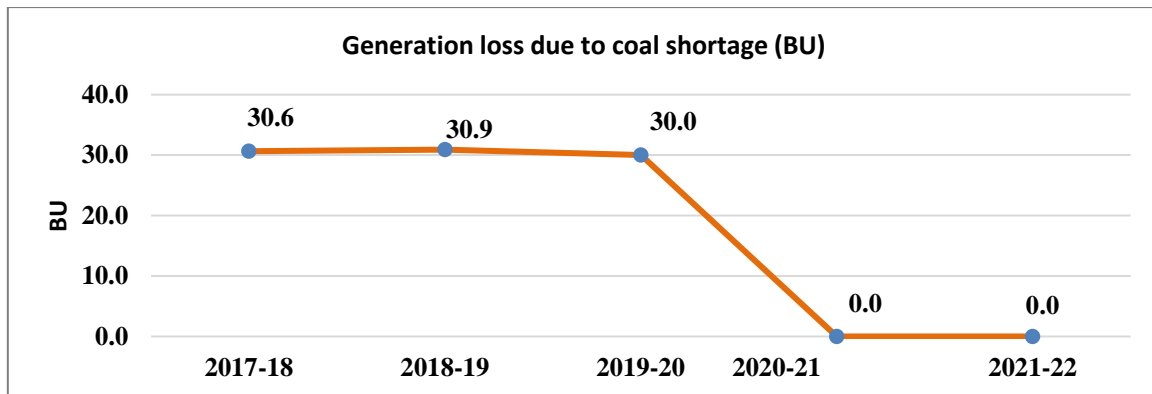
#### 7.1.6 Generation loss due to coal shortage

The loss of generation due to shortage of coal as reported by power utilities during 2017-18 to 2020-21 and 2021-22 is given in **Table 7.4 and Exhibit 7.3**.

**Table 7.4**  
**Generation loss due to coal shortage**

Year	Generation loss due to coal shortage (BU)
2017-18	30.6
2018-19	30.9
2019-20	30.0
2020-21	0.0

2021-22	0.0
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**Exhibit 7.3**


## 7.2 COAL DEMAND AND SUPPLY

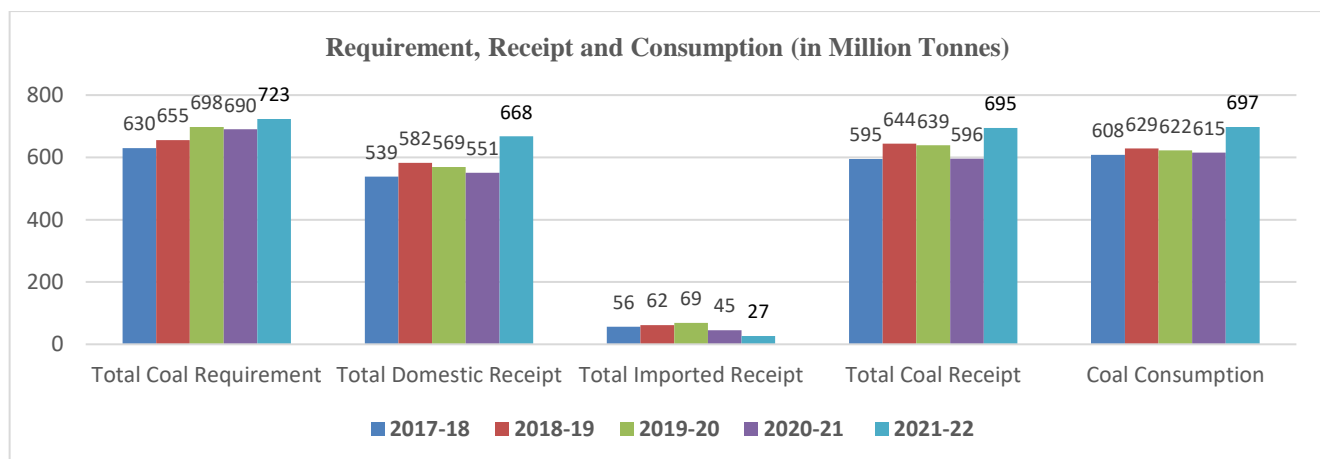
7.2.1 Estimated coal requirement, source-wise actual receipt and coal consumption from 2017-18 are given at Table 7.5 and Exhibit 7.4.

**Table 7.5**  
**Estimated Requirement, Receipt and Consumption**

Source	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Requirement (Million Tonnes)</b>					
Domestic Coal Requirement	584	609	651	645	678
Imported Coal Requirement	46	46	47	45	45
<b>Total Coal Requirement</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>723</b>
<b>Actual Receipt (Million Tonnes)</b>					
CIL Receipt	416.0	457.4	438.5	422.5	501.5
SCCL Receipt	52.1	55.9	54.3	43.2	55.9
Captive	31.6	40.1	43.5	50.1	71.0
e-Auction	39.0	28.7	33.1	35.0	39.3
<b>Total Domestic Receipt</b>	<b>538.6</b>	<b>582.1</b>	<b>569.5</b>	<b>550.8</b>	<b>667.6</b>
Imported (Blending)	17.0	21.4	23.8	10.4	8.1
Imported (Imported coal plants)	39.4	40.3	45.5	35.1	18.9
<b>Total Imported Receipt</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Total Coal Receipt</b>	<b>595.0</b>	<b>643.7</b>	<b>638.7</b>	<b>596.3</b>	<b>694.6</b>
<b>Consumption (Million Tonnes)</b>					
<b>Domestic Coal Based Plants</b>	<b>568.1</b>	<b>588.4</b>	<b>577.3</b>	<b>579.1</b>	<b>678.8</b>
<b>Imported Coal Based Plants</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Total Coal Consumption (Domestic + Imported)</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>628.9</b>	<b>622.2</b>	<b>615.4</b>	<b>697.3</b>



**Exhibit 7.4**



**7.2.2 Comparison Coal Supply Position during 2020-21 and 2021-22:**

The details of source-wise program and receipt of coal by power plants during 2020-21 and 2021-22 are given in **Table 7.6** and **Exhibit 7.5**.

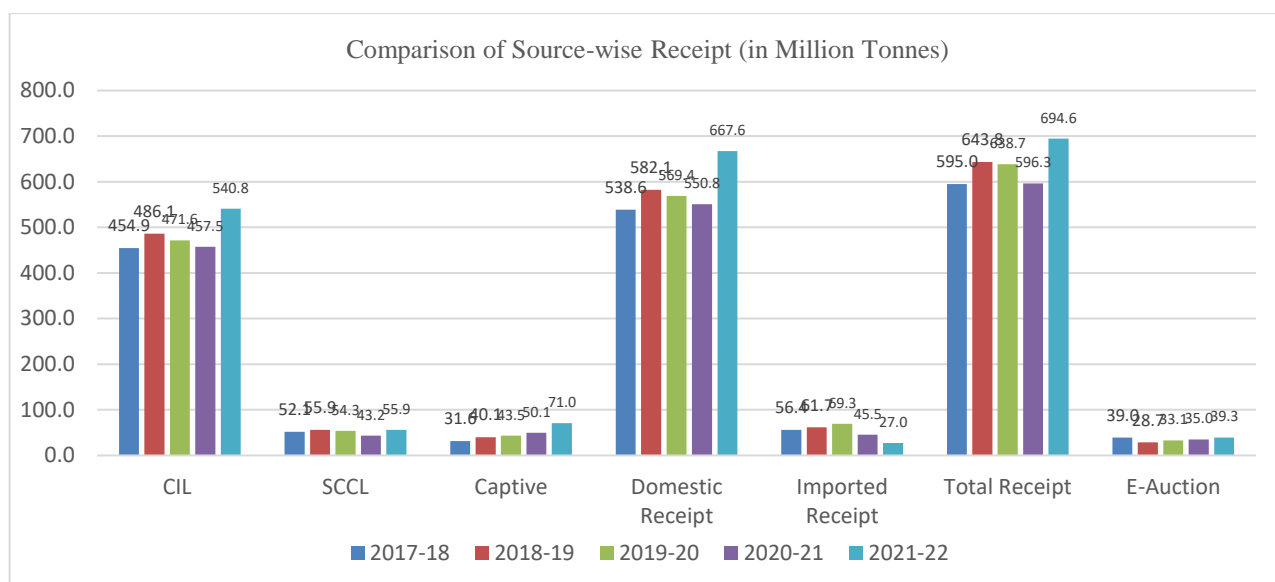
**Table 7.6**

**Source-wise program and receipt of coal**

Period	2020-21			2021-22		
	Program	Receipt	% of Program	Program	Receipt	% of Program
CIL	526.0	457.5 (*)	87.0%	548.0	540.8 (*)	98.7%
SCCL	55.0	43.2	78.5%	56.0	55.9	99.8%
Captive	63.0	50.1	79.5%	74.0	71.0	95.9%
<b>Total (Domestic) (A)</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>550.8</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>678.0</b>	<b>667.6</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
E-Auction	-	35.0	-	-	39.3	-
Import (Blending)	-	10.4	-	-	8.1	-
Import (Imported Coal Based)	45.0	35.1	78.1%	45.0	18.9	42.0%
<b>Total (Import) (B)</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>101.2%</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>596.3</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>723.0</b>	<b>694.6</b>	<b>96.1%</b>

(\*): includes e-Auction coal)

**Exhibit 7.5**



**7.2.3 Coal Demand and Availability Position during the Year 2022-23**

For the year 2022-23, coal based gross generation programme of 1080 BU has been estimated by CEA. Based on the generation program, the total coal requirement of 788.5 MT has been estimated. The details of coal requirement vis-à-vis likely coal availability during the year 2022-23 are given in **Table 7.7**.

**Table 7.7**  
**Coal Requirement and likely availability for the year 2022-23**

S.No.	Description	Units	2022-23
<b>1</b>	<b>Coal based generation</b>		
1.1	Gross Coal based generation programme during 2022-23	BU	1080
<b>2</b>	<b>Coal Requirement</b>		
2.1	For plants designed on domestic Coal	MT	759.9
2.2	For plants designed on imported coal	MT	28.6
2.3	<b>Total Coal Requirement</b>	MT	788.5
<b>3</b>	<b>Coal Availability from Indigenous Sources</b>		
3.1	From CIL	MT	565
3.2	From SCCL	MT	57
3.3	From Captive Mines	MT	113
3.4	Total domestic coal availability	MT	735
3.5	Shortfall in domestic coal availability	MT	25
3.6	Requirement of imported coal for blending	MT	17

It is thus observed from the above that power plants on domestic coal may not meet their requirement of coal from domestic sources and may require import of coal for blending.

#### 7.2.4 Coal Demand and Availability Position during the year 2026-27 and 2031-32

Preliminary Exercise has been carried out in CEA for assessing the power requirement of States/UTs considering past growth rates and the increase in Electrical Energy Requirement on account of Power for All Make in India initiatives, reduction in demand on account of DSM and various efficiency improvement measures being under taken by the Government. Accordingly, the total electricity requirement on All India basis has been assessed.

With the likely Renewable Energy Sources (RES) capacity addition, the coal-based generation has been estimated and accordingly provisional coal requirement has been worked out. The estimated generation from coal-based power plants is expected to be around 1174.63 BU during 2026-27 and about 1306.65 BU during 2031-32. However, in view of uncertainty associated with VRE Nuclear, Hydro generation, the coal requirement for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 has been worked out assuming 20% reduction in Hydro, Nuclear and VRE generation due to uncertainty. This is to be compensated by coal-based generation. Accordingly the details of coal requirement for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 have been worked out and the details are given in **Table 7.8**.

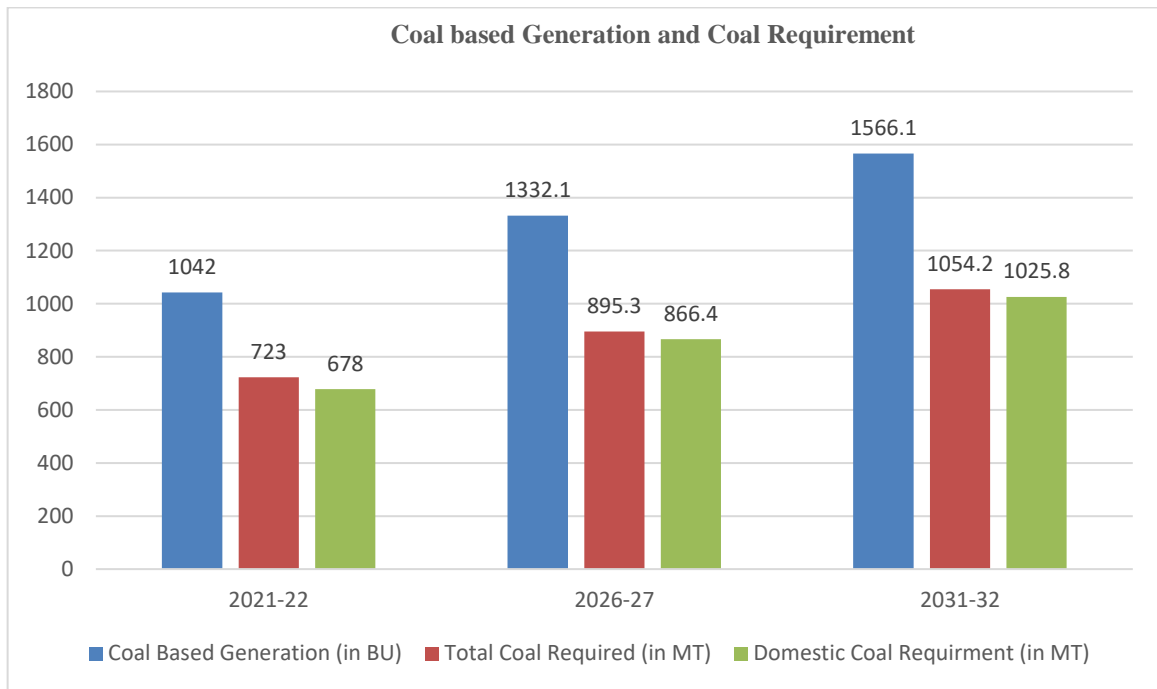
**Table 7.8**  
**Coal requirement during the year 2026-27 and 2031-32**

S. No.	Coal Requirement Calculation	Unit	2026-27	2031-32
1	Coal based generation (gross)	BU	1174.6	1306.6
2	Hydro based generation (gross) (Large & Small Hydro + Hydro Import)	BU	216.8	255.7
3	Nuclear based generation (gross)	BU	77.9	117.6
4	Wind Generation(gross)	BU	153.5	258.1
5	Solar Generation(gross)	BU	339.3	665.6
6	Total VRE( Solar & Wind) +Hydro +Nuclear generation (gross)	BU	787.5	1297.1
7	20% reduction in Hydro, Nuclear and VRE generation due to uncertainty	BU	157.5	259.4
8	Total coal based generation (SI No 1+SI No 7)	BU	1332.1	1566.1
9	<b>Coal Requirement</b>	MT	<b>895.3</b>	<b>1054.2</b>
10	<b>Imported Coal requirement</b>	MT	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>
11	<b>Domestic Coal Requirement</b>	MT	<b>866.4</b>	<b>1025.8</b>

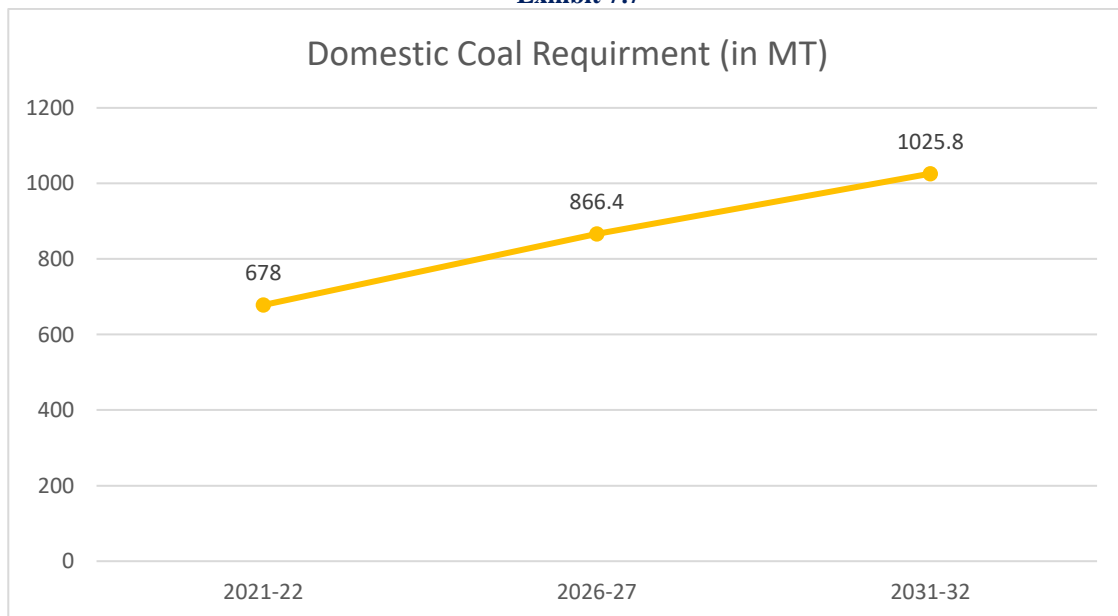
In order to enhance coal availability, multi-dimensional efforts are underway by Coal India Ltd to enhance production of domestic coal. A road map has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance coal production level to 1 Billion Tonnes (BT) by the year 2023-24. With this programme there would be no shortage in the availability of coal for the power plants during 2026-27 and 2031-32. In addition, coal production from the captive coal blocks allotted to power utilities would also supplement the availability of domestic coal. The Government has also allowed commercial mining and mines have already been allocated through auction to the participating bidders. This would further supplement the supply of domestic coal to the power utilities.

Likely coal-based generation and coal requirement during 2021-22, 2026-27 and 2031-32 are shown in **Exhibit 7.6** and **Exhibit 7.7**.

**Exhibit 7.6**



**Exhibit 7.7**



**CONCLUSIONS**

The coal requirement for the year 2026-27 and 2031-32 have been worked out. The domestic coal requirement in the year 2026-27 have been estimated as 866.4 Million Tonnes and in 2031-32 as 1025.8 MT and imports by plants designed on imported coal is to be 28.9 Million tonnes.

**7.3 ISSUES/CONSTRAINTS IN MAKING COAL AVAILABLE TO POWER STATIONS**

Timely availability of adequate coal is extremely crucial for maximizing generation from the power plants. In addition to tapping fuel source or organizing its availability, it is also essential to create the infrastructure

to facilitate fuel to reach the intended destination. Therefore, development of mines/ ports and requisite transportation facilities commensurate with the completion of the projects is very necessary. The gestation period in the development of mines and even transport facilities are in some cases, longer than the gestation period for setting up of thermal power stations. It is, therefore, imperative for the Power Sector to make its prospective coal requirement, over a long time horizon, known to the Ministry of Coal, Railways and port authorities to enable them to undertake co-ordinated development of coal mines and transport infrastructure with the coming up of thermal power stations.

However, to address the issue of supply of coal to the power plants due to infrastructural constraints etc. there is an Inter-ministerial Sub group in the Ministry of Coal. The Inter-ministerial subgroup constituted by the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee, is under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal comprising of representatives from Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Power, Shipping, NITI Aayog CEA, Coal India Limited and NTPC Limited. The subgroup reviews and monitor coal supply and related infrastructural constraints on day-to-day basis for adequate supply of coal to power plants.

#### **7.4 NEW INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR ADDRESSING ISSUES RELATED TO COAL SUPPLY TO THE POWER PLANTS**

##### **7.4.1 Rationalization/ Swapping of Coal Linkages**

###### **A. For State/Central Gencos (Constitution of a new Inter- Ministerial Task Force - IMTF)**

- i. In order to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal and considering the feasibility of rationalization of these sources to optimize cost of coal transportation, a new Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted by Ministry of Coal in June, 2014. CIL also engaged M/s KPMG Advisory Services Private Ltd to assist the Task Force in optimization exercise.
- ii. The new Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) had recommended a three-step approach for implementation. The recommendations inter-alia included rationalization of linkage sources for 19 power utilities in Stage-I by swapping linkage coal between different coal companies to optimize distances and maximizing dispatches of coal. As per status of implementation of recommendations of IMTF, Coal India Ltd. executed revised Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with 17 power plants in respect of Stage-I rationalization. This had resulted in movement rationalization of 24.6 MT coal with potential annual savings of about Rs. 913 crores.
- iii. The Task Force recommended rationalization of 6 swap sets among power utilities in Stage-II which envisaged swapping of coal between ‘imported coal and domestic coal’ and ‘domestic coal of different power stations among 6 States involving 11 power utilities in Centre /State/ Private Sector. Among the participating companies, 19 swaps were envisaged. Out of these swaps, only 6 swaps (saving 952 Crores) were agreed for implementation. However, with the improved availability of coal for pit head power plants, the swaps agreed for swapping of imported coal with domestic coal for pit head plants was not feasible. However, only one set of swaps has been implemented for movement of rationalization of 1.3 MT coal and potential annual savings of 458 crores of transportation cost.
- iv. With the implementation of Stage-I and Stage-II of recommendations of the IMTF, movement rationalization of 25.9 MT coal has been taken.

###### **B. For IPPs**

- i. Ministry of Coal vide OM dated 18th July, 2017 constituted a new “Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF)” to rationalize the linkages of the Independent Power Producers (IPPs). The IMTF was constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal, with members from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, CEA, CIL, and SCCL.
- ii. The terms of reference of the IMTF was to undertake a comprehensive review of existing coal sources of IPPs having linkages and consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimize transportation cost given the various technical constraints. The benefits accrued would be passed on to the DISCOMs/consumers in an objective and transparent manner.
- iii. Based on the recommendation of IMTF, Ministry of Coal vide letter dated 15.05.2018 issued the Methodology for Linkage Rationalization for IPPs. The summary of the methodology is as under:

- a. Basic objective of the methodology is to reduce the landed cost of coal due to reduction in transportation cost and cost of coal. The reduced landed price of coal would lead to savings, to be reflected in cost of power generated, and these savings shall be passed on to the buyers of power through a transparent and objective mechanism.
- b. Reduce the distance by which the coal is transported, thus, easing up the Railway infrastructure for gainful utilization for other sectors.
- c. The methodology has considered rationalization only for IPPs having linkages obtained through allotment route. The IPPs having linkages obtained through auction process are not eligible for rationalization under this scheme.

**Status:**

- i. In the first round of linkage rationalization for IPPs initiated by CIL on 28.08.2018, the linkage of Bajaj Energy Limited (5 plants) has been rationalized for a quantity of 1.605 MT as per the decision taken in the meeting held on 11th March, 2019 by the Apex Committee comprising members from CIL, SCCL, CEA and Railways.
- ii. In the second round of linkage rationalization for IPPs initiated by CIL on 25.08.2020, linkage of seven IPPs (Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd., Nabha Power Ltd., Jhajjar Power Ltd., Bajaj Power, Jhabua Power Ltd., Maithon Power Ltd. and Dhariwal Infrastructure Ltd.) has agreed for rationalization. Nabha Power Ltd. has already signed FSA at the rationalized source (Northern Coalfields Ltd.) in December '21 based on the decision of the Apex Committee on 14.06.2021.

**7.4.2 Third Party Sampling**

- i. In order to address quality concern of the coal supplied to power plants, it was decided in the meeting dated 28.10.2015 that coal samples shall be collected and prepared by a Single Third-Party Agency appointed by power utilities and coal companies. Accordingly, it was decided by the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Coal that the power utilities would appoint a Third-Party Sampler (CIMFR) for Third Party Sampling and Analysis of coal at loading-end as well as at unloading-end. Based on the Third-Party Sampling analysis results furnished by CIMFR, credit/debit note are being issued by coal companies to the power plants in case of difference between declared grade of coal and analysed grade of coal.
- ii. Third party sampling has been started by CIMFR at loading as well as unloading ends, which has resulted into lowering of ECR, thus benefiting the end consumers of electricity.
- iii. Subsequently, Ministry of Power vide letter dated 30.03.2021 conveyed the decision that Power Finance Corporation (PFC) shall empanel Third Party Sampling (TPS) Agencies for Power Sector, in addition to CIMFR, and consumers shall be free to take services of any of the empanelled agencies. The Terms of Reference for empanelment for the agency was to be formulated with the following broad guidelines:
  - a. Multiple Agencies should be available.
  - b. Sampling only at loading end with appellate/referee provision.
  - c. Choice of taking services from empanelled agencies shall be of the buyer of coal.
  - d. Review mechanism to review the working of the system.
- iv. MOP, after consultation with the stakeholders including CEA, finalized the Terms of Reference for empanelment of TPS which was forwarded to PFC on 17.08.2021 for taking further necessary action.
- v. PFC has empanelled one firm (M/s Mitra SK Private Limited) as a 'Third Party sampling Agency (TPSA) for collection, preparation and analysis of coal samples at loading end with appellate/referee provision for power sector'.

**7.4.3 Flexibility in Utilization of Domestic Coal**

- i. The Government, on 04.05.2016, approved the proposal for allowing flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation. Under the scheme, the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of each individual coal linkage as per Fuel Supply Agreement is to be aggregated as consolidated ACQ for each State and Company owning Central

Generating Stations instead of individual generating station. The State/Central Gencos have flexibility to utilize their coal in most efficient and cost-effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power. The methodology provides for utilizing coal amongst State/Central Generating Stations having 4 cases- i) within state ii) one state to another state iii) one state to CGSs & vice versa and iv) within CGSs & other CGSs. The methodology in this regard has been issued by CEA on 08.06.2016.

- ii. Further, the methodology for use of coal transferred by a State to Independent Power Producer (IPP) generating stations has been issued by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India on 20.02.2017. As per the methodology, the State can divert their coal and take equivalent power from IPP generating station, which is selected through an e-bidding process. The guiding principle of the methodology is that the landed cost of power from IPP generating station at the State's periphery should be lower than the variable cost of generation of the State generating station whose power is to be replaced by generation from IPP. The landed cost of power is inclusive of the transmission charges and transmission losses.
- iii. Based on the experience gained, Ministry of power vide letter dated 15.06.2018 has amended clauses related to bid security, performance security coal transportation mode in the methodology for Case-4. Subsequently, Ministry of Power vide letter dated 25.10.2018 has issued 2nd amendment in the methodology allowing moisture correction while reconciliation of coal.

#### **7.4.3.1 Status/ Current Development of the Scheme:**

- i. All State/Central gencos have signed supplementary agreement with Coal Companies for aggregation of their ACQ. CIL, on quarterly basis, allocates coal to the plants of State /Central Gencos as per their requirement within their AACQ.
- ii. Based on the methodology issued by MoP on 20.02.2017 for Case-4, Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) and Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL) invited bids for supply of power from willing IPPs.
- iii. GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited (GCEL) emerged as successful bidder in case of bid invited by GUVNL and was awarded contract to take equivalent power of 500 MW at a tariff of Rs 2.81 per unit for a period of 8 months starting from November 2017 to June 2018. However, power supply started from January 2018. The contract was later extended by GUVNL till November, 2018. Gujarat again invited bids and awarded contract to GCEL for supply of 1000 MW at a tariff of Rs. 3.16 per unit. The Power purchase agreement (PPA) was signed on 21.12.2018 and the contract period was upto June, 2019. However, the supply of power started from January, 2019 and the contract was extended till December, 2019.
- iv. Maharashtra tied up 400 MW (185 MW with Dhariwal Infrastructure Ltd. and 215 MW with Ideal Energy Projects Ltd. for a period of 8 months at a tariff of Rs. 2.76 per unit. The supply of power started by Dhariwal Infrastructure Ltd. from April 2018 and by Bela TPS from May 2018. Maharashtra again tied up 185 MW with Dhariwal Infrastructure Ltd. from November 2019 to October 2020.

## **7.5 LIGNITE**

Lignite reserves in the country have been estimated at around 40.9 Billion Tonnes, most of which is found in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 82 % of the Lignite reserves are located in the State of Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry. At present only a small percentage of the total reserves of lignite have been exploited. There is considerable scope for exploitation of lignite reserves and use of lignite in thermal power stations subject to cost-economics, particularly in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat having the limitations of transportation of coal to these regions. State-wise distribution of Lignite resources is shown in **Table- 7.9**.



**Table 7.9  
State-wise Lignite Reserves**

State	Total [MT]
Tamil Nadu	33309.53
Rajasthan	4835.29
Gujarat	2722.05
Jammu & Kashmir	27.55
Others (Kerala, West Bengal)	11.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>40905.86</b>

The anticipated Lignite Generation for 2026-27 & 2031-32 are shown in **Table 7.10**.

**Table-7.10  
Anticipation Lignite generation of 2026-27 & 2031-32**

S.No.	Description	2026-27	2031-32
1.1	Gross Lignite based generation (BU)	28.74	28.18

## 7.6 GAS-BASED POWER PLANTS

### 7.6.1 INTRODUCTION

Natural Gas is the next generation fossil fuel with less carbon dioxide per joule delivered than either by coal or oil and contains far fewer pollutants than other hydrocarbon fuels. Therefore, the natural gas has emerged as the most preferred fuel due to its inherent environmentally benign nature, easy transportability, ease of use, greater efficiency and cost effectiveness. The development of Natural Gas industry in the country started in 1960s with discovery of gas fields in Assam and Gujarat. After discovery of South Basin fields by ONGC in 1970s, Natural Gas assumed importance. The Exploration activities in India were earlier carried out only by the National Oil Companies (ONGC & OIL) under nomination regime. Later private companies were allowed to enter into exploration through JV with National Oil Companies (NOCs) under Pre-NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy) regime. Subsequently, 100% foreign participation in exploration was allowed under NELP regime. Later discoveries were made in Gujarat, Krishna Godavari (KG) basin, Cauvery basin, Tripura, Assam etc. Subsequently, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) was introduced in March, 2016 for a uniform licensing system to cover all hydrocarbons such as oil, gas, coal bed methane etc. under a single licensing framework coupled with open acreage policy.

The demand of natural gas has sharply increased in the last two decades at the global level. However, the supply of domestic gas in India is not keeping pace with the demand and gas-based power plants are operating at sub-optimal PLF. The power and fertilizer industries emerged as the key demand drivers for natural gas due to the scale of their operations, policy intervention and social impact. In an agrarian economy such as India, the priority has been the production of fertilizers.

### 7.6.2 BACKGROUND

In India, Natural gas produced from domestic sources is being allocated to different sectors by the Central Government as per policy guidelines issued from time to time. In case of imported gas, the marketers are free to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and sell the Regasified LNG (RLNG) to customers.

The domestic gas in the country is being supplied mainly from the oil & gas fields located at western and south-eastern areas viz. Hazira basin, Mumbai offshore & KG basin. In addition, North Eastern Region (Assam & Tripura) is also having limited domestic gas production which is being consumed by the localised gas consumers. Import of LNG is being mainly carried out at terminals located on western and southwestern coast viz. Dahej(GJ), Hazira(GJ), Mundra(GJ), Dabhol(MH) and Kochi(KL).

Gas-based generation in India got the impetus when HVJ (Hajira- Vijaypur-Jagdishpur) gas pipeline was commissioned by GAIL in the 80's after discovery of gas in the west coast of India. This led to commissioning



of a number of Gas-based Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGTs) along the HVJ pipe line in the Western and Northern part of India. Apart from the major HVJ trunk pipeline, certain regional gas grids, like in KG basin and Kaveri basin also helped in development of some gas-based power generation capacities. Isolated fields are located mainly in parts of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and North-Eastern Region.

With the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), gas exploration in India got an impetus and the discovery of gas in Krishna Godavari Dhirubhai 6 (KG-D6) field by Reliance Industries Limited in 2002, was expected to be a turning point in gas production in the country. With the commissioning of East West pipeline by Reliance Gas Infrastructure India Limited, KGD6 gas got infused into the system in early 2009.

With the commencement of production from KGD6 field and the expectation of considerable increase in the volume of production from this field, number of gas-based plants were taken up for implementation in the country even without firm allocation of gas. Before the commencement of production from KGD6 fields, gas-based power plants were operating primarily with the allocated Administrative Price Mechanism (APM) /Non APM/Panna-Mukta-Tapi- Ravva basin gas from nominated fields, but these supplies were short of their requirement. The production from KG D-6 reached its peak of around 60 MMSCMD in March 2010 and thereafter the production has decreased steadily. In view of this decrease in production from KG D-6, MoPNG issued an order in July 2010 to apply pro-rata cuts in supply against firm allocations to all customers on days when the total production is less than signed Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (GSPAs). The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2013 decided that the incremental production of NELP gas, available during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 be allocated to power sector after first ensuring the supply of 31.5 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD) to fertilizer sector.

Thus, contrary to the expectations, the gradual reduction in production from KG D6 had upset the gas-based capacity addition programme in the country. When the production from KG D6 field fell to 16 MMSCMD in March, 2013, the supplies to power sector got reduced to zero. The gas supply against allocation from KG D6 field to power sector is NIL since March 2013.

### 7.6.3 PRESENT STATUS

CEA monitors 62 nos. of gas-based power stations, using gas as primary fuel, with a total capacity of about 23845 MW. Out of this, about 20922 MW are connected with gas pipeline grid and the balance 2923 MW are connected with isolated gas fields. The plants connected with isolated gas fields operate on the gas which is available locally and are located in Tamil Nadu, North-East and Rajasthan. Out of total installed capacity of 3,99,497 MW in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, a capacity of 23845 MW (about 6%) is from gas-based power plants (excluding liquid based generation). However, during 2021-22, generation from gas-based plants was only about 2.4 % of the total generation in the country.

Normative gas requirement to operate the existing power plants having capacity of 23,845 MW at 85% Plant Load Factor (PLF) is about 102 MMSCMD. However, the total domestic gas allocated to power projects is about 85 MMSCMD and average gas supplied to these gas-based power plants during the year 2021-22 was only 22.62 MMSCMD. Out of 22.62 MMSCMD gas, grid connected capacity has received 13.31 MMSCMD and gas-based capacity connected with isolated gas fields received 9.31 MMSCMD gas during the year 2021-22. The PLF achieved by grid connected gas-based capacity is around 12.5% only, whereas, plants connected with isolated field has achieved average PLF of around 51%. Overall PLF of gas-based capacity during the year 2021-22 remained around 17.2%.

### 7.6.4 Gas supply position to gas-based power plants

The details of plant wise gas-based installed capacity and gas supply position for the year 2021-22 is given at **Annexure 7.1**.

Supply of natural gas to gas-based power plants since 2017-18 is shown in Table 7.11.

**Table 7.11**

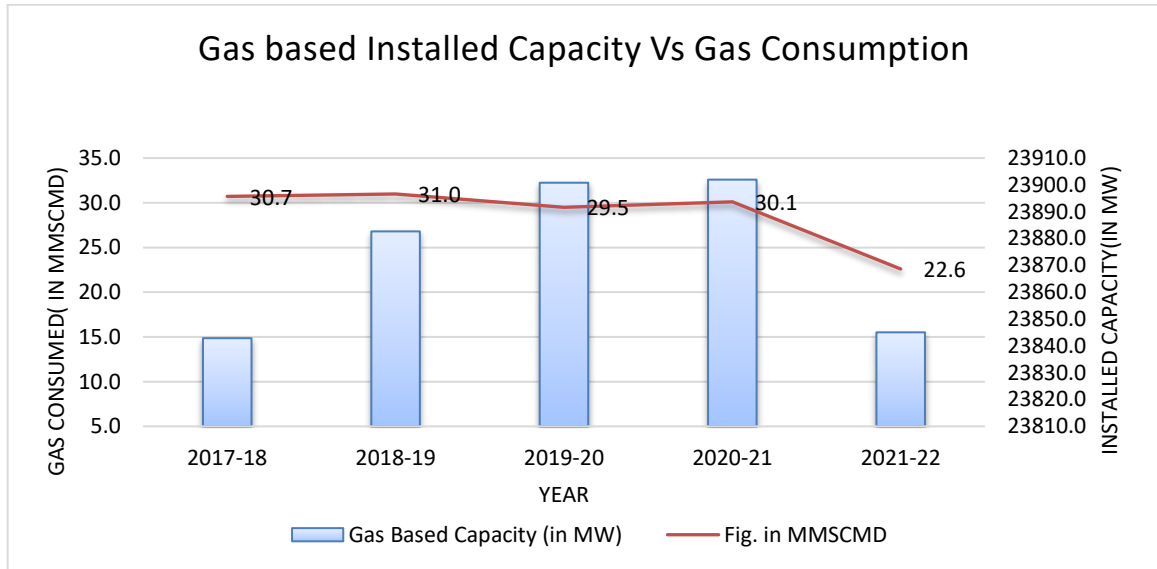
#### Average Gas Supply and Shortfall

Sl.	Years	Gas-based Capacity at the end of year (MW)	Gas Required* (MMSCMD)	Average Gas Supplied (MMSCMD)	Shortfall (MMSCMD)

1	2	3	4	5	(6)=(4)-(5)
1	2017-18	23842.87	101.5	30.7	70.8
2	2018-19	23882.68	101.8	31.0	70.8
3	2019-20	23900.82	102.0	29.5	72.5
4	2020-21	23901.97	102.0	30.1	71.9
5	2021-22	23845.05	101.5	22.6	78.9

Supply / Consumption of gas to gas-based power plants since 2017-18 is shown at **Exhibit 7.8**

**Exhibit 7.8**

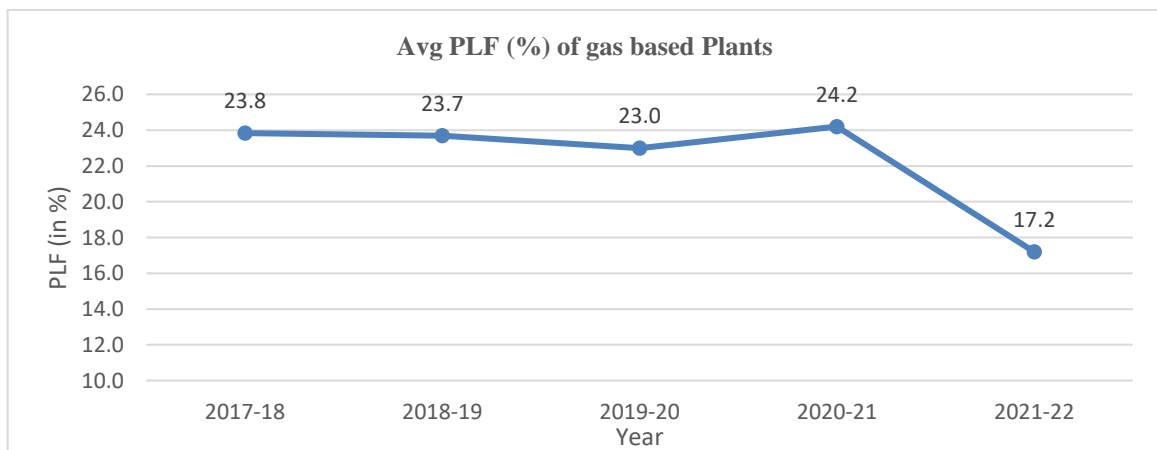


Domestic gas supply to gas-based power plants had reached a peak of 59.3 MMSCMD during 2010-11, thereafter, due to unprecedented reduction in gas supply, the gas supply to gas-based power plants had reduced sharply. The gas supplied to gas-based power plants since 2017-18 to 2020-21 has been almost 30 MMSCMD. However, during the year 2021-22, total gas supplied to gas-based power plants was only 22.62 MMSCMD.

**7.6.5 Average PLF of Gas-based capacity**

Average PLF of gas-based capacity since 2017-18 is shown in **Exhibit 7.9** It can be seen that average PLF of gas-based capacity during 2017-18 was around 24% and has decreased to about 17% in the year 2021-22.

**Exhibit 7.9**

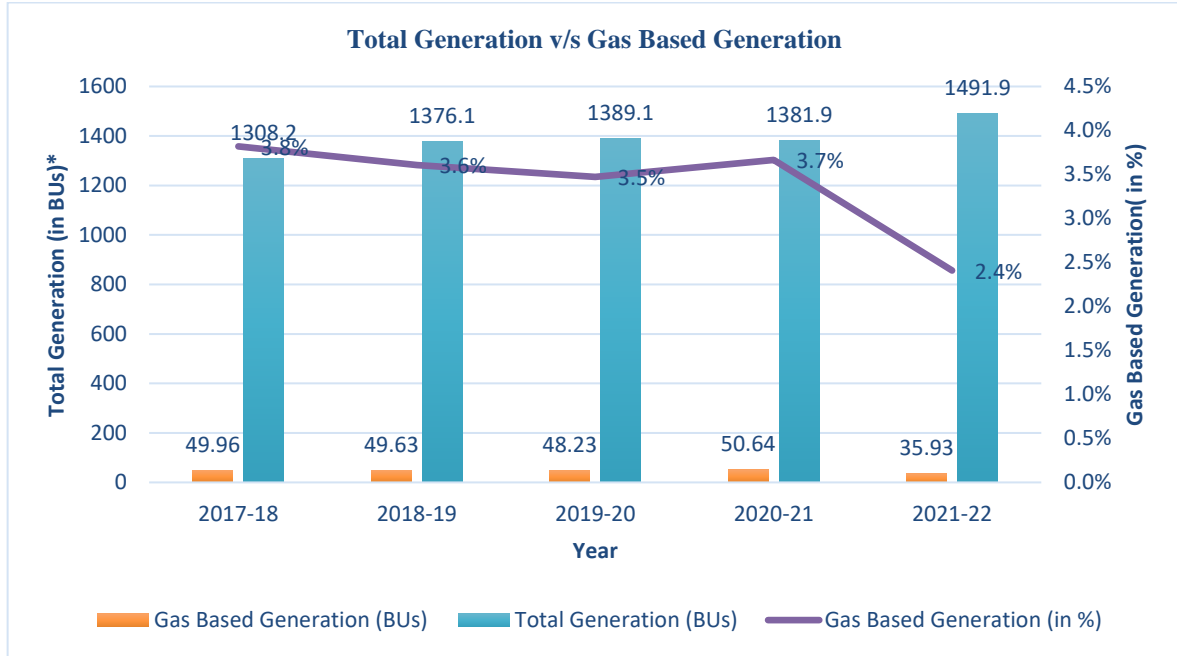


### Share of Gas-based Generation in Total Generation

Share of gas-based power generation against total generation from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is shown in **Exhibit 7.10**.

It can be seen that share of gas-based generation since 2017-18 till 2020-21 has been about 3.6%, which has reduced to around 2.4% during 2021-22.

**Exhibit 7.10**



### 7.6.6 ADVANTAGES OF GAS-BASED POWER PLANTS

Natural gas-based power generation has many advantages over other conventional energy sources mainly on account of its lesser impact on the environment and better economics. However, despite these advantages, due to shortage of domestic gas, India’s energy mix is skewed towards coal compared to other countries, with gas-based generation share in India is only around 2.4% at present.

Gas-based power plants require significantly less land and water in comparison to coal-based power plants of the same capacity. In addition, gas-based plants with quick ramping up/down capability can support the renewable balancing power requirements. This gains importance especially in the context of India’s aspiration to rapidly scale up renewable generation. Besides, gas-based capacity will minimize the need for other alternative modes of power generation during peak hours of power shortage such as using diesel generators etc., which are not only costlier but also result in more environmental pollution. It may also be noted that gas-based power generation would reduce carbon emissions, as emissions from gas-based power generation is less as compared to Diesel or coal-based generation. Details are shown in the **Table 7.12**

**Table 7.12**

**CO2 emission from various fuels**

<b>Particulars of the Plant</b>	<b>Gas based</b>	<b>Coal based</b>	<b>Diesel based</b>
Capacity (MW)	1000	1000	1000
Gross Station Heat Rate kcal/kWh	1850	2350	1975
Auxiliary Power Consumption (%)	3%	8.5%	3.5%
Net Station Heat Rate (kcal/kWh)	1907	2568	2047
Fuel emission factor (g CO <sub>2</sub> /KJ)	49.4	99.6	69
Specific CO <sub>2</sub> emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWH)	0.30	0.98	0.59

However, due to acute shortage of domestic gas and higher price of imported natural gas, gas-based power plants are not in a position to run their plants efficiently and help in reduction of environmental pollution.

**7.6.7 STEPS taken by Government to overcome shortage of gas**

1. Policy to grant relaxation, extension & classifications at development & production stage for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.
2. Discovered Small Field Policy.
3. Formulation of Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) in March, 2016.
4. Policy for marketing freedom for gas produced from Deepwater & Ultra Deepwater areas.
5. In order to revive and improve utilization of gas-based capacity in the country, Government of India had sanctioned a scheme for utilization of gas-based power generation capacity for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme envisaged supply of imported spot RLNG to the stranded gas-based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The scheme also envisaged sacrifices to be made collectively by all stakeholders and support from PSDF (Power System Development Fund). The scheme ended on 31.03.2017.
6. The Government of India constituted a High-Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) on 29th July, 2018 to consider issues related to stressed thermal power projects. HLEC, in its report submitted in November 2018 has, inter-alia, recommended that MOP and MOPNG may jointly devise a scheme in line with the earlier e-bid RLNG scheme supported by PSDF in order to revive gas-based power plants. The recommendation of HLEC is under consideration in the Ministry of Power.

**7.7 CONCLUSION**

1. The domestic coal requirement has been estimated to be 866.4 Million Tonnes for the year 2026-27 and 1025.8 Million Tonnes for the year 2031-32 and estimated requirement of 28.9 MT of coal imports for the plants designed to run on imported coal.
2. The scheme for utilisation of gas-based generation capacity introduced by Government of India ended on 31.03.2017. However, it is felt that a long-term policy intervention is required for optimal utilization of gas-based capacity in the country.
3. Large scale renewable capacity addition is being implemented in the country. Such largescale renewable integration is likely to pose a number of challenges to system operations. One of the challenges is to provide support to the grid particularly during the peak hours when solar energy is going down and the load is ramping up. Gas-based power plants can play a vital role in grid stability and provide the much-needed balancing power for integrating renewable sources-based power generation into the grid, particularly in view of their fast ramp up/down capability.
4. The regasification capacity in the country is also a matter of concern for gas-based power plants, particularly those who are connected with RGTIL East-West pipeline. Due to technical constraints like directional flows etc., imported RLNG from west coast cannot be transported to power plants located in the East Coast. Therefore, facility of re-gasification capacity may be suitably created at East Coast also.

Annexure 7.1

**FUEL SUPPLY/CONSUMPTION FOR GAS-BASED POWER STATIONS IN THE COUNTRY  
FOR THE PERIOD 2021-22**

S. No	Name of Power Station	Utility	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	Domestic Gas Allotted (MMSCMD)	Gas Consumed (MMSCMD)
<b>(A) CENTRAL SECTOR</b>						
1	NTPC, FARIDABAD CCPP	NTPC	431.59	HARYANA	1.81	0.07
2	NTPC, ANTA CCPP	NTPC	419.33	RAJASTHAN	1.55	0.08
3	NTPC, AURAIYA CCPP	NTPC	663.36	UTTAR PRADESH	2.47	0.25
4	NTPC, DADRI CCPP	NTPC	829.78	UTTAR PRADESH	3.25	0.46
	<b>Sub Total (NR)</b>		<b>2344.06</b>		<b>9.08</b>	<b>0.86</b>
5	NTPC, GANDHAR(JHANORE) CCPP	NTPC	657.39	GUJARAT	3.19	0.27
6	NTPC, KAWAS CCPP	NTPC	656.2	GUJARAT	5.72	0.17
7	RATNAGIRI CCPP	RGPPL	1967.08	MAHARASHTRA	8.50	1.69
	<b>Sub Total (WR)</b>		<b>3280.67</b>		<b>17.41</b>	<b>2.12</b>
8	KATHALGURI	NEEPCO	291	ASSAM	1.40	1.42
9	AGARTALA GT+ST	NEEPCO	135	TRIPURA	0.75	0.71
10	MONARCHAK	NEEPCO	101	TRIPURA	0.50	0.45
11	TRIPURA CCPP	OTPC	726.6	TRIPURA	2.65	2.20
	<b>Sub Total (NER)</b>		<b>1253.60</b>		<b>5.30</b>	<b>4.79</b>
	<b>Total (CS)=A</b>		<b>6878.33</b>		<b>31.79</b>	<b>7.77</b>
<b>(B) STATE SECTOR</b>						
12	I.P.CCPP	IPGCL	270	DELHI	0.95	0.16
13	PRAGATI CCGT-III	Pragati Power Corp. Ltd.	1500	DELHI	2.49	1.72
14	PRAGATI CCPP	Pragati Power Corp. Ltd.	330.4	DELHI	2.05	0.89
15	DHOLPUR CCPP	RRVUNL	330	RAJASTHAN	1.60	0.00
16	RAMGARH	RRVUNL	273.8	RAJASTHAN	1.65	1.27
	<b>Sub Total (NR)</b>		<b>2704.20</b>		<b>8.74</b>	<b>4.05</b>
17	DHUVARAN CCPP	GSECL	594.72	GUJARAT	0.69	0.15
18	HAZIRA CCPP	GSEG	156.1	GUJARAT	0.81	0.02
19	HAZIRA CCPP EXT	GSEG	351	GUJARAT	0.00	0.04
20	PIPAVAV CCPP	GPPC (GSPC-Pipavav Power Comp. Ltd.)	702	GUJARAT	0.00	0.08
21	UTRAN CCPP	GSECL	374	GUJARAT	1.45	0.22
22	URAN CCPP	MAHAGENCO	672	MAHARASHTRA	4.90	1.52



	<b>Sub Total (WR)</b>		<b>2849.82</b>		<b>7.85</b>	<b>2.02</b>
23	GODAVARI (JEGURUPADU)	APEPDCL	235.4	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.31	0.33
24	KARAIKAL CCPP	PPCL	32.5	PUDUCHERRY	0.20	0.17
25	KOVIKALPAL	TANGEDCO	107	TAMIL NADU	0.45	0.17
26	KUTTALAM	TANGEDCO	100	TAMIL NADU	0.45	0.29
27	VALUTHUR CCPP	TANGEDCO	186.2	TAMIL NADU	0.89	0.56
	<b>Sub Total (SR)</b>		<b>661.1</b>		<b>3.30</b>	<b>1.53</b>
28	LAKWA GT	APGCL	97.2	ASSAM	0.50	0.28
29	LAKWA Replacement CCPP	APGCL	69.76	ASSAM	0.40	0.33
30	NAMRUP CCPP + ST	APGCL	162.4	ASSAM	0.66	0.59
31	BARAMURA GT	TSECL	42	TRIPURA	0.40	0.26
32	ROKHIA GT	TSECL	95	TRIPURA	0.50	0.40
	<b>Sub Total (NER)</b>		<b>466.36</b>		<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.86</b>
	<b>Total (SS)=B</b>		<b>6681.48</b>		<b>22.35</b>	<b>9.45</b>
<b>(C) PVT/IPP SECTOR</b>						
33	RITHALA CCPP (NDPL)	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.	108	DELHI	0.40	0.00
34	GAMA CCPP	Gama Infraprop Pvt. Ltd.	225	UTTARAKHAND	0.00	0.21
35	KASHIPUR CCPP	Sravanthi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	225	UTTARAKHAND	0.00	0.37
	<b>Sub Total (NR)</b>		<b>558</b>		<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.57</b>
36	BARODA CCPP	GIPCL	160	GUJARAT	0.45	0.00
37	ESSAR CCPP	EPL	300	GUJARAT	1.17	0.00
38	PAGUTHAN CCPP	CLP India	655	GUJARAT	1.43	0.00
39	SUGEN CCPP	Torrent Power Ltd.	1147.5	GUJARAT	4.21	2.33
40	UNOSUGEN CCPP	Torrent Power Ltd.	382.5	GUJARAT	0.00	0.70
41	DGEN Mega CCPP	Torrent Power Ltd.	1200	GUJARAT	0.00	0.00
42	TROMBAY CCPP	Tata Power Comp. Ltd.	180	MAHARASHTRA	1.50	0.56
43	MANGAON CCPP	PGPL	388	MAHARASHTRA	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total (WR)</b>		<b>4413</b>		<b>8.76</b>	<b>3.60</b>
44	GAUTAMI CCPP	GVK Energy Ltd.	464	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.82	0.00
45	GMR- KAKINADA	GMR Energy Ltd.	220	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.88	0.00

46	GMR- Rajahmundry	GREL	768	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.00	0.00
47	GODAVARI (SPECTRUM)	Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.	208	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.04	0.14
48	JEGURUPADU CCPP PHASE- II	GVK Energy Ltd.	220	ANDHRA PRADESH	2.22	0.00
49	KONASEEMA CCPP	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.	445	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.78	0.00
50	KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP .	LANCO Kondapalli Power Pvt. Ltd.	366	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.46	0.00
51	KONDAPALLI ST-3 CCPP	LANCO Kondapalli Power Pvt. Ltd.	742	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.00	0.00
52	KONDAPALLI CCPP	LANCO Kondapalli Power Pvt. Ltd.	368.14	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.82	0.25
53	PEDDAPURAM	Reliance Infra. Ltd.	220	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.09	0.00
54	VEMAGIRI CCPP	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd.	370	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.12	0.00
55	VIJESWARAN CCPP	APGPCL	272	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.32	0.63
56	PCIL POWER AND HOLDINGS Ltd.	PCIL power and Holdings Ltd.	30	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.12	0.0
57	RVK ENERGY	RVK Enegy	28	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.11	0.0
58	SILK ROAD SUGAR	SILK ROAD SUGAR	35	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.10	0.0
59	LVS POWER	LVS POWER	55	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.22	0.0
60	KARUPPUR CCPP	Lanco Tanjore	119.8	TAMIL NADU	0.50	0.16
61	P.NALLUR CCPP	PPN Power Generating Company	330.5	TAMIL NADU	1.50	0.00
62	VALANTARVY CCPP	Pioneer Power Ltd.	52.8	TAMIL NADU	0.38	0.05
	<b>Sub Total (SR)</b>		<b>5314.24</b>		<b>21.48</b>	<b>1.23</b>
	<b>Total(PVT/IPP)=C</b>		<b>10285.24</b>		<b>30.64</b>	<b>5.40</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL=A+B+C</b>		<b>23845.05</b>		<b>84.79</b>	<b>22.62</b>





**CHAPTER 8  
FUND REQUIREMENT**

**8.0 INTRODUCTION**

The generation capacity addition for the period 2022-27 and 2027-32 has been assessed in Chapters 5. This Chapter estimates total fund requirement corresponding to this capacity addition. The requirement of funds for transmission and distribution will be included in Volume-II of the National Electricity Plan. The requirement of funds assessed in this chapter does not include the funds required for captive power plants and for R&M of existing power plants.

**8.1 FUND REQUIREMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2022-2027**

**8.1.1** A total capacity addition of 31,880 MW from conventional sources (Coal, Gas and Nuclear) and 1,79,939 MW from renewable energy sources (Hydro including SHP, Pumped Storage Plants (PSP), Solar, Wind & Biomass) with 8680MW/34720 MWh of BESS has been envisaged for the period 2022-2027. Out of this a capacity of 11,136MW which comprises of 120MW of Large Hydro, 9306 MW of Solar, 1572 MW of Wind and 138 MW of other RE has been commissioned during 2022-23 as on 31.12.2022. The requirement of funds for generation projects for the period 2022-27 has been assessed for the above mentioned capacity addition.

**8.1.2** To assess the fund requirement for various types of generation projects, the year-wise phasing of expenditure has been considered in accordance with the base scenario. The estimates of standard cost per MW for the year 2021-22 has been taken as input for various technologies (except Hydro and Nuclear stations) and this has further been escalated thereafter @3% per annum (considering 10 year CAGR of WPI for- FY12/13-21/22). The fund requirement of Hydro projects has been considered based on estimated capital cost data and actual expenditure incurred for identified individual projects. Fund requirement for Nuclear capacity addition has been based on estimates provided by NPCIL. The details of assumptions of capital cost per MW and year-wise phasing of expenditure of different categories of generation projects are given in **Annexure 8.1** and **Annexure 8.2** respectively.

**8.1.3** Based on the above, the total fund requirement for the period 2022-2027 is estimated to be Rs. 14,54,188 Crores, which also includes the likely expenditure during this period for the projects expected to get commissioned during 2027-2032. **Table 8.1** below captures the year-wise details of total estimated fund requirement.

**Table 8.1  
Total fund requirement for Generation projects during 2022-2027**

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	(Rs. Crores) Total
<b>For projects likely to be commissioned during 2022-27</b>	2,14,580	2,43,799	2,45,269	2,22,903	1,11,542	10,38,093
<b>Advance action for projects likely to be commissioned during 2027-32</b>	7,735	26,138	38,752	64,393	2,79,076	4,16,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,22,315</b>	<b>2,69,937</b>	<b>2,84,021</b>	<b>2,87,297</b>	<b>3,90,618</b>	<b>14,54,188</b>

**8.1.4** The source-wise estimated fund requirement for the period 2022-2027 (including the likely expenditure during this period for the projects expected to be commissioned during 2027-2032) is given in **Table 8.2**

**Table 8.2**  
**Fund requirement for Generation projects (Source-wise) during 2022-2027**

(Rs. Crores)

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total
<b>A. Conventional</b>						
<b>Thermal</b>	62,027	62,763	29,411	24,310	39,919	2,18,430
<b>Nuclear</b>	18,407	29,400	27,994	18,954	25,525	1,20,280
						<b>3,38,710</b>
<b>B. Renewables</b>						
<b>Hydro</b>	14,733	16,670	14,912	10,277	9,558	66,148
<b>PSP</b>	3,383	2,484	4,738	15,448	28,150	54,203
<b>Wind</b>	25,863	41,541	54,824	55,611	53,106	2,30,946
<b>Offshore Wind</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SHP</b>	373	355	366	377	388	1,859
<b>Biomass</b>	4,131	4,921	5,064	5,217	5,372	24,704
<b>Solar</b>	93,399	1,11,804	1,46,712	1,57,103	1,71,953	6,80,970
<b>BESS</b>	0	0	0	0	56,647	56,647
						<b>11,15,478</b>
<b>C. Total</b>	<b>2,22,315</b>	<b>2,69,938</b>	<b>2,84,021</b>	<b>2,87,297</b>	<b>3,90,618</b>	<b>14,54,188</b>

## 8.2 FUND REQUIREMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2027-32

**8.2.1** The fund requirement for the period 2027-32 has been estimated based on total capacity addition of 2,91,802 MW, consisting of 32,080 MW from conventional energy sources, 2,59,722 MW of renewable energy sources and 38,564 MW/201500 MWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).

**8.2.2** The fund requirement for the period of 2027-32 has been assessed using same principles as that for 2022-27. The total fund requirement for coal based generation, solar, wind, Biomass, PSP, SHP and BESS has been arrived based on estimated standard cost per MW for the year 2021-22 with annual escalation @3%. The fund requirement of Hydro projects has been considered based on estimated cost data and actual expenditure incurred for identified individual projects. Fund requirement for Nuclear capacity addition has been based on estimates provided by NPCIL. The details of assumptions of capital cost and year-wise phasing of expenditure of different categories of generation projects are given in **Annexure 8.1** and **Annexure 8.2** respectively.

**8.2.3** Based on the above, the total fund requirement for the period 2027-2032 has been estimated to be Rs. 19,06,406 Crores. This fund requirement does not include advance action for the projects which may get commissioned after 31.03.2032.

The source-wise fund requirement for the period 2027-2032 is given in **Table 8.3**.

**Table 8.3**  
**Fund requirement for Generation projects (mode-wise) during 2027-2032**

(Rs. Crores)

	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	Total
<b>A. Conventional</b>						
<b>Thermal</b>	56,001	48,072	42,093	26,374	13,315	1,85,855
<b>Nuclear</b>	22,449	12,624	5,726	2,252	0	43,051
						<b>2,28,906</b>
<b>B. Renewables</b>						
<b>Hydro</b>	29,900	33,307	31,639	24,010	10,921	1,29,777
<b>PSP</b>	29,692	25,120	15,405	5,023	0	75,240

<b>Wind</b>	61,341	74,449	74,197	83,821	37,092	3,30,900
<b>Offshore Wind</b>	0	0	4,501	13,701	9,199	27,401
<b>SHP</b>	400	412	424	302	131	1,669
<b>Biomass</b>	5,536	5,702	5,873	4,180	1,814	23,105
<b>Solar</b>	1,82,100	1,86,329	1,91,463	1,97,207	39,672	7,96,771
						<b>13,84,863</b>
<b>C.BESS</b>	1,44,966	83,981	22,502	8,249	32,938	<b>2,92,637</b>
<b>D. TOTAL</b>	<b>5,32,386</b>	<b>4,69,996</b>	<b>3,93,823</b>	<b>3,65,119</b>	<b>1,45,082</b>	<b>19,06,406</b>

### 8.3 SOURCES OF FUNDS

**8.3.1** In case of Central Sector projects, generally developers make an equity contribution of 30%. In case of projects developed in State Sector and Private sector, the equity contribution is generally 20% and 25% respectively. Therefore, to arrive at overall requirement of equity and debt, we have assumed an average of 25% equity and 75% debt for overall fund requirement.

**8.3.2** Based on the estimation of fund requirement for the period 2022-27 and considering sector-wise equity contribution mentioned in para 8.3.1, it is estimated that developers will be required to infuse equity amount totalling to Rs. 3,63,547 Crores. Further, they will have to arrange for total debt of Rs. 10,90,641 Crores.

**8.3.3** Similarly, the equity and debt requirement (excluding fund requirement for advance action for projects during the period beyond 31.03.2032) for the period 2027-2032 have been estimated as Rs. 4,76,602 Crores and Rs. 14,29,805 Crores respectively.

**8.3.4** The equity can be arranged from surplus generated from operations, Initial Public Offerings by listing in markets, Follow on Public Issues, convertible debentures and monetization of operational assets. Equity markets investments can be directly from the public and also from Mutual funds, Insurance companies' funds etc. NPS has provision of allowing Equity investment. Similarly, Provident fund also has provision of certain percentage investments in equity to support investments. As solar capacity includes roof top solar capacity, funding would be available from individuals, companies and the community from their savings. As per NITI Aayog estimates, funds availability for power sector from National Monetization Pipeline is estimated to be Rs. 85,032 Crore over 2022-25.

**8.3.5** The sources available for debt funding are Scheduled Commercial Banks, financial institutions like Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), commercial banks and bonds (domestic as well as overseas), External Commercial Borrowings, foreign currency loan from World Bank, ADB, KfW, EXIM Bank and also Buyer's credit from foreign equipment manufacturers.

**8.3.6** In respect of nuclear power generation, Government budgetary support may be required for funding equity requirement for future power projects.

**8.3.7** IREDA, as Non-Banking Financial Institution is already engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy. Further, for financing renewable energy projects under various schemes and supporting technologies like Energy Storage, Green Climate Fund may also be a potential source.

**Annexure 8.1**

**Assumptions for estimating capital cost of power projects (Part-a)**

**I. Cost /MW considered for assessment of fund requirement for the period 2022-2027**

Sl.No.	Project type	Capital cost per MW (Rs. Crores)				
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	Coal	8.56	8.79	9.02	9.26	9.51
2	Hydro*	-	-	-	-	-
3	PSP	5.13	5.27	5.41	5.55	5.70
4	Nuclear#	-	-	-	-	-
5	Solar	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.77	4.84
6	Wind	6.16	6.32	6.49	6.66	6.84
7	SHP	6.67	6.85	7.03	7.22	7.41
8	Offshore wind	-	-	-	-	-
9	Biomass	9.24	9.48	9.73	9.99	10.26
10	BESS(4-hour)	7.78	7.32	6.82	6.68	6.53
	BESS(6-hour)	10.68	10.00	9.27	9.06	8.83

**II. Cost (Rs Crore) /MW considered for assessment of fund requirement for the period 2027-2032**

Sl.No.	Project type	Capital cost per MW (Rs. Crores)				
		2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
1	Coal	9.76	10.02	10.28	10.55	10.83
2	Hydro*	-	-	-	-	-
3	PSP	5.85	6	6.16	6.33	6.49
4	Nuclear#	-	-	-	-	-
5	Solar	4.91	4.98	5.05	5.19	5.33
6	Wind	7.02	7.21	7.40	7.59	7.79
7	SHP	7.60	7.81	8.01	8.23	8.44
8	Offshore wind	19.41	18.81	18.16	17.46	17.78
9	Biomass	10.53	10.81	11.09	11.39	11.69
10	BESS(4--hour)	6.36	6.18	5.98	6.16	6.34
	BESS(6--hour)	8.57	8.29	7.99	8.22	8.47

\*The fund requirement of Hydro projects has been considered based on estimated cost data and actual expenditure incurred.

# Fund requirement for Nuclear has been based on estimates provided by NPCIL

**Annexure 8.2**

**Assumptions for estimating capital cost of power projects (Part-b)**

**Phasing of expenditure of generation projects, for the periods 2022-27 and 2027-32**

Type of Generation Project	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Total
Coal	10%	10%	20%	30%	30%	-	-	-	-	100%
Hydro	20%	25%	25%	20%	10%	-	-	-	-	100%
PSP	20%	25%	25%	20%	10%	-	-	-	-	100%
Solar	80%	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Wind	60%	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Offshore wind	50%	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Biomass	30%	40%	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
SHP	30%	40%	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
BESS	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Nuclear\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\$ Phasing of Funds for Nuclear has been considered as per estimates provided by NPCIL



**CHAPTER 9  
KEY INPUTS FOR POWER SECTOR**

**9.0. INTRODUCTION**

Material and equipment are the backbone of any capital-intensive sector like the power sector. Technological prowess in electricity generation can only be harnessed when support is available from all the contributing agencies. Timely availability of all key inputs - as per the requirement of the individual power projects, is vital for its successful completion and long-term sustenance. These key inputs include availability of major equipment, key materials including the material for construction and equipment as well as availability of various types of transportation facilities. Infrastructural support such as port facility, rail and road connectivity and erection agencies including civil contractors are of equal importance. The requirement and availability of following major key inputs has been examined in the report.

- Requirement of Equipment for Thermal, Hydro, Wind & Solar power plants and other RE sources
- Requirement of Key Materials like Cement, Steel and Aluminium
- Transportation including Railways, Roadways, Ports, Inland Waterways, LNG terminals & Gas pipelines
- Land and Water requirement
- Availability of Construction Machinery
- Availability of materials for solar power generation.

**9.1. CAPACITY ADDITION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2022-27 AND 2027-32**

The Installed Capacity from different energy sources (Thermal- Coal & Gas, Hydro, Nuclear, Renewable – Solar, Wind, Biomass, Small Hydro) in the country at the end of year 2021-22, as considered in the base case of generation planning studies, is given in **Table 9.1**.

**Table 9.1**

**Installed Capacity from different energy sources as on 31.03.2022**

S.No.	Source	Capacity (MW)
1	Coal + Lignite	210700
2	Gas	24899
3	Nuclear	6780
4	Hydro (including small Hydro)	46825
6	Solar	53996
7	Wind	40358
8	Pumped Storage	4746
9	Biomass	10682
	Total*	398986

**\*Excl. 510MW of Diesel based Capacity**

Capacity addition plan for 2022-27 & 2027-32, as estimated in the generation planning studies is as given in **Table 9.2**.

**Table 9.2**  
**Capacity addition plan for 2022-27<sup>@</sup> & 2027-32**

S.No.	Source \ Year	Capacity Addition in 2022-27 (MW)	Capacity Addition in 2027-32 (MW)
1	Solar PV	131,570	179,000
2	Wind Power	32,537	49,000
3	Coal	25,580	25,480
4	Hydro*	10,814	9,982
5	Nuclear	6,300	6,600
6	Pumped Storage	2,700	19,240
7	Biomass	2,318	2,500
8	Gas Power	0	0
	<b>Total (MW)</b>	<b>211,819</b>	<b>291802</b>
	Battery Energy Storage System (MW/MWh)	8,680/34,720	<b>38,564/201,500</b>

\*including Small Hydro but excluding hydro imports of 5856 MW

<sup>@</sup>9,306 MW of solar, 1572 MW of Wind, 50MW of Biomass and 208 MW of Hydro (incl. SHP) has already been added during 2022-23 as on 31.12.22.

## 9.2. REQUIREMENT OF EQUIPMENT

### 9.2.1. Thermal Power Plants

#### 9.2.1.1. Main Plant Equipment

The thermal power capacity addition expected in next ten years is around 51 GW. Accordingly, approximately 5.1 GW/year is expected to be added. Boiler, Turbine & Generator (BTG) form a major part of the thermal power plant. The overall BTG manufacturing capability in the country has been estimated to be around 22 to 25 GW/year, as shown in **Table 9.3**.

**Table 9.3**  
**BTG manufacturing capability in the country**

S.No.	Company	Boilers (MW)	Turbine – Generator (MW)
1	BHEL	13500	13500
2	L&T-MHI Power Boiler Pvt Ltd	4000	-
3	L&T MHI Power Turbine Generators Pvt Ltd	-	4000
4	Doosan Power System Pvt Ltd	2200	-
5	GE Power Systems India Pvt Ltd	-	4000
6	Toshiba JSW Power System Pvt Ltd	-	3000
7	Thermax - Babcock & Wilcox	3000	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22700</b>	<b>24500</b>

Thus, adequate indigenous manufacturing capacity of main plant equipment is available in the country. However, most manufacturers reportedly do not have requisite orders and have expressed concerns on lack of orders.

#### 9.2.1.2. Balance of Plant (BoP) equipment

Following balance of plant equipment are assessed for requirements:

#### 9.2.1.3. Dry Bottom Ash Handling system

In these systems, the bottom ash is air-cooled as it is being removed from the boiler and transported, eliminating the need to use water which leading to substantial saving in water consumption. As this system, does not use any water to handle bottom ash, it boasts the following advantages over conventional hydraulic transport systems:

- lesser environmental impact
- Wider and more effective uses of dry bottom ash



- Lower equipment and running costs

Dry Bottom Ash Handling Systems are currently not being manufactured in the country.

#### **9.2.1.3.1. High Concentration Slurry Disposal (HCSD):**

High concentration fly ash slurry is the fly ash disposal system that is followed in many coal-based thermal power plant in India. Efforts to reduce the dilution of the slurry will result in energy conservation as well as water conservation. The main advantages of HCSD system are as given below:

1. Water consumption: high concentration ash slurries use up to 12 times less water than dilute slurries.
2. No or minimal contamination by water leaking to the environment.
3. Pipeline transportation is safe, silent and reliable without ash spills.
4. Pipeline scaling eliminated.
5. High availability, low parts usage, low maintenance.
6. Substantial energy savings to run system.

HCSD systems have not been fully indigenised with major components like slurry pumps being imported.

#### **9.2.1.3.2. Air Cooled Condensers (ACC):**

An air-cooled condenser (ACC) is a direct dry cooling system where steam is condensed inside air-cooled finned tubes. Since these kinds of power plants, which are equipped with ACCs, do not require a large volume of cooling water, the power plants can easily be built in a region where water may not be available, or where its use is restricted or expensive.

ACCs are currently the frontrunners in dry cooling technology for thermal power plants. Design for lower rating ACC's with multi row tube arrangement is available in India, while BHEL is making efforts to indigenize the design for higher ratings. Efforts are underway to indigenize the components used in ACC like vacuum pumps, raw material for tube bundles, etc. Approx. 5% to 7% of complete ACC is imported.

Hence, in case of certain specialised Balance of Plant equipment there are still some constraints in their indigenous availability as highlighted above.

#### **9.2.1.3.3. Emission Control Equipment**

##### **9.2.1.3.3.1. Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD)**

In order to meet the new emission norms notified by MoEFCC, thermal power plants need to install FGD to control SO<sub>x</sub> emissions. While sufficient FGD system suppliers are present, and most of the components used in manufacturing FGDs are indigenously available, there are still some constraints w.r.t the following components.

- Some special materials are imported
  - C276 clad/sheet
  - Titanium Gr2 clad / sheets
  - Alloy 59, Hastelloy C22, Alloy 31
  - Bromo-butyl rubber lining
  - Borosilicate lining
- Some specialised systems involved in FGD
  - Gypsum Dewatering system
  - Slurry recirculating pumps
  - Agitators
  - Mist Eliminator

Although manufacturing capability of 70 to 80% FGD components is available in India, the balance 20 to 30% of FGD components are being imported from other countries. It is estimated that to create a manufacturing capability of these items in India it would take few years.

##### **9.2.1.3.3.2. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)**

In order to meet the NO<sub>x</sub> emission standards under the new emission norms notified by MoEFCC, thermal power plants need to either implement combustion modification or install SCRs depending upon the stringency of the norms applicable to a particular unit/plant. While sufficient SCR system suppliers are present, and some of the

SCR components can be indigenously sourced, there are still some constraints w.r.t major components like Ferritic Stainless Steels, Titanium Oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) catalyst etc. As per information collected by the subcommittee, M/s BHEL is augmenting its capacity to manufacture the SCR Catalyst to 4,000 MW/year.

**9.2.1.4. Construction Machinery**

There is a general consensus that there is no constraint in availability of major construction machinery for power plants. However, contractors usually take on work beyond their capacities and this leads to delay in mobilisation of resources at site. Proper planning of construction schedule and provisioning of resources beforehand can address this problem. The list of major construction equipment required for construction of 660 MW sets is given in **Table 9.4**.

**Table 9.4  
Major Construction Equipment for 660 MW sets**

S.No.	Major Construction Equipment for 660 MW sets
1	Heavy Lift High Reach (HLHR) Crane for Ceiling Girder Erection (600 MT or above capacity)
2	250/270/300 MT Class Crane – 2 Nos.
3	250/270 MT Class Crane
4	135/150 MT Class Crane- 4 Nos.
5	100/120 MT Class Crane - 2 Nos.
6	100/120 MT Class Crane – 2 Nos. Or Tower Crane of 20 MT capacity – 2 Nos.
7	75/80 MT Class Crane – 6 Nos.
8	Induction Heating Machine
9	Strand Jack System

**9.2.1.5. Requirement of spare parts and maintenance contracts for existing thermal projects**

In the last one decade there has been renewed thrust on renewables and the trend of shift away from fossil fuels to renewables is expected to continue in the coming decades leading to sharp decline in the growth rate of new capacity addition of coal-based power, and gradual movement of OEMs away from manufacturing of thermal capital equipment.

The above situation of spare parts is likely to impact the support for spares and services for coal power plants especially for fast-moving wear parts such as those in Ash Handling Plant (AHP), Coal Handling Plant (CHP) and Coal mills. In the boiler area, the supply of bearings of fans and air-preheaters may be affected. High-grade bearings and boiler tubes may also have limited availability in India. In the Turbine Generator (TG) area, spares for governing system of old generation turbines may impact coal-based generation in the long run.

Therefore, it would be in the interest of the thermal power utilities to anticipate the future spare and maintenance requirements and prepare for reliable operation of their plants accordingly.

**9.2.2. Hydro Power Plants**

Installation of a Hydro Electric Plant (HEP) involves Hydro-Mechanical, Electro-Mechanical and Civil works. There seem to be sufficient number of companies involved in each of these fields (A list of major suppliers is given in **Annexure-9.1.**). However, it has been noticed that some of the components of the Hydraulic System for Gates of Hydro Power Plants still require full indigenization. Especially the cylinders used in the hydraulic system of the Spillway Gate, Penstock Intake Gate, Silt Excluder Gate and the Power Pack in some cases are being imported from countries like Italy and Germany. Hence, efforts toward indigenization of these components may be accelerated.

While availability of equipment is not the main concern for hydro power development in the country, there are some constraints regarding capability of civil contractors. As civil construction and engineering usually forms a huge part of overall project time and cost of an HEP, this has always remained an area of concern. It has come to the knowledge of the committee that the financial health and competence of Indian civil contractors has eroded over the years due to slow progress on capacity addition of HEPs. This is a sector specific issue and while measures like easing the cash flow to contractors, relaxing qualification requirements etc. are being undertaken, more attention needs to be given to the matter.

In this regard, Ministry of Power's OM on "Measures to Promote Hydro Power Sector" dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019 may be referred (**Annexure A8**).

### 9.2.3. Wind Power Plants

In India, over 17 wind turbine manufacturers are available with the domestic annual production capacity of around 10,000 MW/year. India has a manufacturing base for most of the major wind components within the country. They supply the components to domestic wind turbine industry and export the components to the global wind turbine market.

The present wind turbine gearbox manufacturing capacity available in the country is more than 6 GW per year which is more than the present annual requirement by wind turbines power plants. Therefore, the present gearbox manufacturing capacity can meet both the existing and future increase in demand, if any. In addition to the main gearbox, the manufacturing capacity for both pitch and yaw drives is also sufficient at more than 10 GW per year. However, at certain instances, the Gear boxes required for wind turbine power plants are also being imported to India due to issues related to Quality, Cost and Delivery lead time. Hence, more focus on quality and cost effectiveness in this area is required. The report on 'Scaling up Domestic Manufacturing of Wind Turbine Components – A Step towards Atmanirbhar Bharat, Sept 2020' prepared by NIWE may be referred in this regard.

### 9.2.4. Solar Power Plants

India has made significant progress in indigenous manufacturing of solar power project equipment. However, it seems difficult for the manufacturing capacities of major solar equipment to match up to the country's ambitious solar capacity addition plans. At present the Solar PV Modules manufacturing capacities in India is around 12 GW/year; while for Solar PV Cells, the manufacturing capacity is around 3.0 GW/year and around 5GW/year for solar inverters.

Further, other electrical equipment like String & Central Inverters, Cables, etc. are required for solar PV power plant. While 5 - 6 nos. of String Inverters are required for 1 MW power plant, one central inverter is sufficient for each 2 – 4MW of power plant capacity. Cables required are as follows: String cable, 2800 m/MW, DC Power cable, 3000 m/MW and HV Cable (33kV), 500 m/MW.

### 9.2.5. Other Renewables

#### 9.2.5.1. Small Hydro

Indigenous capacity for small hydropower equipment manufacturing is in order of 1000 MW annually, since the country has six to seven established manufacturing companies in the field. A list of major manufacturers is given in **Annexure 9.2**. For SHP, most of the raw material is available in India. However, up to 20% components of generators are imported. Control panels and governors are available indigenously.

#### 9.2.5.2. Biomass

All equipment, technology & services supply for these projects can be sourced indigenously.

### 9.2.6. Availability of Equipment in India - Make in India efforts

Efforts are underway in India to reduce dependence on imports for power plant equipment. At present, many components/systems used in thermal power plants are being imported. Large steam turbine components like High Pressure (HP) and Intermediate Pressure (IP) rotor forgings of 10% Cr Steel are being imported irrespective of weight, while all Low Pressure (LP) Rotors are also being imported. Large diameter Alloy Steel Pipes SA335P22 and Carbon Steel Pipes Sa106GRC of thickness greater than 36 mm are being imported. Further, there is no

indigenous supplier for Electrohydraulic Actuators for HP/IP turbine valves, Servo Valves for Turbine Control Valves and Generator Terminal Bushing.

Similarly for other sources, there is dependence on import of certain components which are not manufactured in India from certain generator components to special quality steel parts. In case of renewables, there is large import dependency for solar power plants. The country is largely importing solar cells for the manufacturing of solar modules/panels.

Efforts are underway in GoI through Make in India (MII) initiative to reduce import component in power plant equipment. The Government of India has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 via Department of Industrial Policy and Promotions (DIPP) and revision thereof (time to time) to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhance income and employment. In pursuance of the aforesaid orders of DIPP, Ministry of Power issues order time to time wherein the preference shall be given by all public procuring entities to domestically manufactured products used in the Power Sector.

### 9.3. Requirement of Key Materials

#### 9.3.1. Cement, Steel, Aluminium

The overall requirement of materials (Cement, Structural Steel, Reinforcement Steel, Stainless Steel and Aluminium) in thousand metric tons as per the capacity addition plan for the period 2022-27 is given in **Table 9.5**. It is estimated that approximately 46.0 million metric tons of material would be required for 2022-27.

**Table 9.5**  
Overall requirement of materials (round off values in thousand MT) in 2022-27

S.No.	Materials (thousand MT)	Coal	Nuclear	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Biomass	Total
1	Cement	4809	1537	12718	2751	3406	1134	26355
2	Structural Steel	2251	718	453	2934	4645	3402	14402
3	Reinforcement Steel	1228	391	1237	-	2168	-	5023
4	Stainless Steel	51	16	-	-	-	-	67
5	Aluminium	13	4	1	-	-	-	18

Similarly based on the perspective plan for the period 2027-32, the material requirement in thousand metric tons is as given in **Table 9.6**. It is estimated that approximately 72.3 million metric tons of material would be required for 2027-32.

**Table 9.6**  
Overall requirement of materials (round off values in thousand MT) in 2027-32

S.No.	Materials (thousand MT)	Coal	Nuclear	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Biomass	Total
1	Cement	4790	1610	27936	4028	5390	1250	45004
2	Structural steel	2242	752	994	4296	7350	3750	19384
3	Reinforcement steel	1223	409	2718	-	3430	-	7780
4	Stainless steel	51	17	-	-	-	-	68
5	Aluminium	13	5	3	-	-	-	20

The following norms (given in **Table 9.7**, **Table 9.8** and **Table 9.9**) have been used to estimate the key materials required for thermal, nuclear, hydro and renewable power projects.

**Table 9.7**  
**Norms for estimation of key materials for Thermal projects**

S.No.	Materials (Ton/MW)	Thermal	
		Coal/Lignite	Gas
1	Cement	188	60
2	Structural steel	88	29
3	Reinforcement steel	48	24
4	Stainless steel	2	1
5	Aluminum@	0.5	0.5

**Table 9.8**  
**Norms for estimation of key materials for Hydro & Nuclear projects**

Inputs for Cement and other materials for nuclear projects have been considered at 130% of the requirement of coal-based projects based as considered in NEP-2015.

S.No.	Materials(Ton/MW)	Nuclear	Hydro
1	Cement	244	956
2	Structural steel	114	34
3	Reinforcement steel	62	93
4	Stainless steel	2.6	-
5	Aluminium@	0.7	0.1

**Table 9.9**  
**Norms for estimation of key materials for Renewable projects**

S.No.	Material (Ton/MW)	Solar Power Plant	Biomass Power Plant	Wind Power Plant	Small Hydro Power Plant*
1	Cement	20 – 25	500	110	160
2	Steel	21 – 27	1500	220	190
3	Aluminum@	-	-	-	-
4	Copper	1 – 1.25	-	-	-

@: Aluminium is only used in transmission lines employed in power evacuation. The same is excluded here as material usage within power plant boundary has been considered.

\*: The figure has been arrived at with the assumption that 30% SHP projects are on canal fall and dam toes which require lesser construction material and 70% SHP projects are in hilly region.

### 9.3.2. Tubes, Pipes & Thick Boiler Plates for TPS

**Table 9.10**  
**Norms for estimation of Tubes, Pipes & Thick Boiler Plates for TPS**

Material	For Supercritical Units (in Tons/MW)
Tubes & Pipes	10.62
Thicker Boiler Quality Plates	3.38 / 1.61*

\*The value is 3.38 when we consider plates with thickness > 20 mm and the value is 1.61 when we consider plates with thickness > 100 mm as thick boiler plates.

### 9.3.3. Castings & Forgings for Turbine-Generators (TG) Sets for TPS

**Table 9.11**  
Norms for estimation of Castings and Forgings for TPS

S.No	Equipment	Weight of Casting(MT per set)	Weight of Forging(MT per set)
1.	Turbine (660 MW)	430 – 477	221 – 250
2.	Turbine (800 MW)	380 – 528	220 – 255
3.	Generator	2.5 – 3	102 – 130

### 9.3.4. Emission Control Equipment for TPS

#### 9.3.4.1. Flue Gas Desulphurisation:

The major requirement (in Metric Tonnes) for a typical FGD system for a 2x500 MW TPS is given in **Table 9.12**. The exact values are dependent on the unit-specific design aspects.

**Table 9.12**  
Major material requirement (MT) for a typical FGD system (2x500 MW)

S. No.	Major Materials	Material Requirement (MT)
i	Cement	25,000
ii	Structural Steel	15,000
iii	Reinforcement steel	5,750 – 6000
iv	Stainless steel & plates	350 – 400
v	Aluminium	50 – 70
vi	Casting and Forgings	200
vii	Casting and Forgings special alloy / Duplex stainless steel	50
viii	Tube & Pipes	600 – 800
ix	BQ Plates	30
x	C276 clad/sheet for absorber	350 – 375
xi	Titanium Gr2 for ducting	300 – 350

Most of the flue gas desulphurisation technology is limestone based. As per the information available with Ministry of Mines, India has limestones reserves of 1,70,749 million tonnes containing more than 38% Cao, and 1640 million tonnes of limestone with CaO content greater than 50%. Production of limestone in the year 2018-19 was 351 million tonnes, with cement industry using almost 95% of the production. Limestone requirement of thermal power sector is expected to increase in the coming years to a peak of around 18 million tonnes when all plants are using FGDs. With existing reserves and production capacity this seems to be an achievable target.

#### 9.3.4.2. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Major material requirement of SCR for a 660/800 MW unit in MT/MW is given in **Table 9.13**.

**Table 9.13**  
**Major material requirement (MT/MW) of SCR in a typical 660/800 MW plant**

S.No.	Items	MT per MW
1	Ferritic Stainless Steel Grade 430	0.280
2	Titanium dioxide (TiO <sub>2</sub> )	0.193
3	Structural Steel	5
4	SA 516 Grade 70	0.3 – 0.5
5	Carbon Steel	1.14 – 1.20

### 9.3.5. Material requirement for Solar Power Plants

Solar comprises almost 45% of the installed RE capacity. Raw polycrystalline silicon, commonly referred to as polysilicon, is a high-purity form of silicon which serves as an essential material component in the solar photovoltaic (PV) manufacturing industry. It is the primary feedstock material used for the production of solar cells today.

Solar panels are made of tempered glass, also referred to as safety glass/ toughened glass as specific characteristics of tempered glass suitable for the manufacturing of solar PV panels.

With ambitious plans to use renewables, India's requirement for flexibility in power generation and power ramping is expected to increase in the coming years. Batteries, among other types of storage, are ideally suited to meet these rising flexibility needs. Battery storage, coupled with solar PV, can become one of the most cost-effective ways to produce clean reliable power both on-grid and off-grid.

**Table 9.14** present the major material requirement of Solar Photovoltaic power plants.

**Table 9.14**  
**Material usage estimate\* for Solar PV**

S No	Item	Attribute	Unit	Quantity
1.	Solar Cell	Monocrystalline/Poly-crystalline	kg/MW	4350
2.	Tempered ARC Glass	Low iron content, high transmissivity, 3.2/2.5/2 mm thickness with Anti reflective coating	m <sup>2</sup> /MW	7500
			Ton/MW	60
3.	Frame parts	Anodized Aluminium, Anodization thickness > 15 microns, 2 long pieces, 2 short pieces	km/MW	21
4.	Cell Interconnect	Alloy Sn60Pb40, 0.9mm x 0.23mm	km/MW	750

\*Assumptions used for estimation: i) For 1 MW AC Solar Power 1.45 MW DC Power is required; ii) Glass is 75% by weight of the module.

Material requirement of Lithium-Ion Battery is given in **Table 9.15**.

**Table 9.15**  
**Material usage estimate for Lithium-Ion Battery**

S No	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Cobalt	kg/MWh	176
2	Lithium	kg/MWh	144
3	Nickel	kg/MWh	475
4	Manganese	kg/MWh	166
5	Graphite	kg/MWh	1109

## 9.4. Transportation

### Transport requirements of the power sector



### Transport Exigencies in case of Wind Turbines

Accessibility by roadways/ railways to project sites is imperative for effective installation/ commissioning of power plants and their O&M activities. Location of wind power plants in remote location often creates a problem of transportation of heavy, large sized equipment.

One of the primary challenges facing the wind industry is the sheer size and dimensions of wind turbine components that typically require special logistical handling throughout transportation. Once fully constructed, a blade cannot be bent or folded, limiting both the route a truck can take and the radius of turns that it can make, often making elongated routes necessary to avoid urban roadblocks.

While the towers that support wind-turbines extend high into the sky, their width is also a significant factor to consider. Their transportation is often obstructed when the diameter of components is unable to fit under highway overpasses or bridges.

Roadways should be sufficient/ broad enough for the crane movement, transporting the rotor blades of length ranging from 15 m to 70 m by trailers and other heavy construction equipment.

### Transportability consideration for Biomass and Small Hydro Power Plants

As both Biomass and Small Hydro based projects are usually small in size & located in remote/rural areas, their requirement regarding transportability is more about the availability of roads rather than the size of roads/ rail network. Motor able roads are most essential for movement of equipment during construction phase and for transport of labour & fuel during the operational phase. Rail network, if available, can provide a low-cost alternative.

### Transportability consideration for Solar Power Plants

Road and Rail infrastructure is key essential requirements in facilitation of the Solar PV and solar thermal power plant. It is required for the smooth movement of logistic components, and manpower (for installation and maintenance). Especially the connecting roads till the power plant site is to be established for a damage free movement of the goods

### Transportability consideration for Hydro Electric Plants (HEPs)

While availability of roads augments the swift completion of large scale HEPs, the weight and dimensions are the real concerns when it comes to transport consideration of HEPs. From the point of view of cargo transportation, there are several Over-dimensional (ODC) and heavy weight equipment in HEP like the Generator Rotor, Rotor Spider, GSU transformer, Penstock valve, Main Inlet Valve, EOT Crane Girder etc. which need clearances.

#### 9.4.1. Ports

Availability of major & minor ports of the country brings about a significant boost to sea trade. It allows the consumers to transport their equipment & materials to distant locations in a secure and relatively inexpensive manner. India has a coastline of about 7500 km with close to 200+ ports, including 12 major ports. Around 95% of India's trading by volume and 65% by value is done through maritime transport and hence, play vital role in the country's trade and commerce. Total traffic handled at Indian Ports rose from 885 MTPA in 2010-11 to 1300 MTPA in 2019-20. The 12 Major Indian Ports handled nearly 54 per cent of the total cargo in 2019-20, and have witnessed just about 4% CAGR growth in overall cargo traffic over last 5 years.

#### Major Ports in India

There are 12 major ports in India with a total capacity of around 1500 million tonnes. The port-wise capacity and their utilization is in **Table 9.16:** -



**Table 9.16**  
**Capacity of major ports in India**

S. No.	PORTS	State	Capacity (MTPA)	Utilisation
1	SMP, Kolkata (KDS)	West Bengal	27.30	63%
1b	SMP, Kolkata(Haldia)	West Bengal	53.45	87%
2	Paradip	Odisha	259.50	43%
3	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	126.89	57%
4	Kamarajar	Tamil Nadu	91.1	35%
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	134.60	35%
6	VO, Chidambaranar	Tamil Nadu	95	38%
7	Cochin	Kerala	73.67	46%
8	New Mangalore	Karnataka	112.51	35%
9	Mormugao	Goa	62.5	26%
10	Mumbai	Maharashtra	77.85	78%
11	JNPT	Maharashtra	118.3	58%
12	Deendayal	Gujarat	261.1	47%
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1493.77</b>	<b>47%</b>

SMP: Syama Prasad Mukherjee Port | KDS: Kolkata Dock System | HDC: Haldia Dock Complex  
JNPT: Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

### Major Ports Authority Bill

The Major Ports Authority (MPA) Bill 2020 was enacted as an Act of the parliament in February, 2021. The new act is expected to usher in an era for enhanced administration of Major Ports in India, wherein, the Major Ports will contribute significantly to the economic growth of the country and provide world-class port infrastructure by adopting Landlord Model of development. Under the bill, the Major Ports shall gain autonomy on many key matters including tariffs, development of port assets, master planning of infrastructure within port limits and powers to make regulations for port operations.

### Sagarmala Project

In 2015, the Sagarmala programme was approved with the vision to reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. Aimed at propagating ‘Port-led economic growth, the key pillars of the Sagarmala Programme include Port Modernization & New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port-linked Industrialization, Coastal Community Development and Coastal Shipping and IWT.’ Under the Sagarmala Programme, 802 projects at an estimated investment of more than Rs. 5.52 Lac Crore have been identified for implementation up to 2035. Of these, 165 projects (Rs. 86,939 Crore) have been completed and 238 additional projects (Rs. 2.16 Lac Crore) have been awarded and are under implementation.

Pillar wise summary of projects under Sagarmala is given in **Table 9.17**:

**Table 9.17**  
**Pillar-wise summary of Sagarmala project**

S. No	Project Theme	Total	Completed	Under Implementation
1	Port Modernization	242	74	55
2	Port Connectivity	207	47	80
3	Port Led Industrialization	33	8	22
4	Coastal Community Development	88	18	28
5	Coastal Shipping and IWT	232	18	53
<b>Total</b>		<b>802</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>238</b>

### Coal handled at Indian Ports

Sea route is being extensively used for coal transportation. In the year 2019-20, the major ports across the country handled approx. 144 million tonnes of coal. The port wise break-up for the total coal handled (in thousand tonnes) at major ports in India for the year 2019-20 is given in **Table 9.18**:

**Table 9.18**  
**Coal handled at Indian Ports (Thousand tonnes)**

Ports	Coal (Thousand tonnes)			
	Thermal Coal	Coking Coal	Other Coal	Total
SMP, Kolkata (KDS)	-	286	614	900
SMP, Kolkata (Haldia)	2359	7680	7532	17571
Paradip	27003	11995	129	39127
Visakhapatnam	821	7552	9749	18122
Kamarajar	19313	953	-	20266
Chennai	-	-	-	0
V.O. Chidambaranar	7190	61	6012	13263
Cochin	-	-	-	0
New Mangalore	-	10	5133	5143
Mormugao	1550	7936	-	9486
Mumbai	2335	-	-	2335
J.N.P.T.	-	-	-	0
Deendayal	16821	1040		17861
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>77392</b>	<b>37513</b>	<b>29169</b>	<b>144074</b>

### Mechanisation of Ports

Mechanisation of ports is under various stages of implementation by Ministry of Shipping. Mechanisation Status of major ports is given in **Annexure 6**.

#### 9.4.2. Inland Waterways

To promote inland water transport in the country as an economical, environment friendly and supplementary mode of transport to rail and road, 111 inland waterways were declared as national waterways by the National Waterways Act, 2016.

Five national waterways are at advanced stage of development. Their brief status is given below.

- **National Waterway (NW) – 1**

Government is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 5369.18 cr. for capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterway -1 (NW-1) on the Haldia - Varanasi stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi- Hooghly River System with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2022-23. Five locations for Ro-Ro terminals have been identified on the waterway.

- **National Waterway (NW) – 2**

The river Brahmaputra having a length of 891 Km between Bangladesh Border and Sadiya was declared as NW-2 in 1988. The existing infrastructure includes high & low-level jetties at Pandu with railway connectivity, Ro-Ro terminal at Dhubri, 11 floating terminals and Navigational aids. Development has been undertaken with renewed works which include - Cargo I Ro-Ro terminals at Dhubri & Hatsinghimari, Slipway at Pandu.

- **National Waterway (NW) – 3**

West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam (168 KM) together with Champakara canal (14 Km) and Udyogmandal canal (23 KM) was declared as NW-3 in 1993. The National Waterways Act 2016 included stretch of West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kozhikode for a length of 165 km, thereby extending the total length of NW-3 to 370 km. IWAI has constructed nine permanent terminals along the waterway.

- **National Waterway (NW) – 4**

NW-4 was declared in 2008 for the length of 1,078 km comprising of the Kakinada- Puducherry stretch of canals and the Kaluvelly Tank, Bhadrachalam Rajahmundry stretch of river Godavari and Wazirabad Vijayawada stretch of river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu. With the notification of the National Waterways Act 2016, the total length of NW-4 got extended to 2,890 km

• **National Waterway (NW) – 5**

NW-5 will provide connectivity between Paradip/ Dhamra Ports and Kalinganagar Industrial cluster (Pankapal) in Phase I and Mahanadi Coal Field Ltd. (Talcher) in Phase 2.

Out of the remaining 106 national waterways, 23 have been found to be suitable for cargo transportation. Out of the 23 waterways identified for cargo movement, the development activity on the following eight waterways has started.

- i. River Barak (NW-16) in Assam
- ii. River Gandak (NW-37) in Bihar
- iii. Cumberjua (NW-27) in Goa
- iv. Mandovi (NW-68) in Goa
- v. Zuari (NW-111) in Goa
- vi. Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9) in Kerala
- vii. River Rupnarayan (NW-86) in West Bengal
- viii. Sunderbans (NW-97) in West Bengal

**Coal handled by Inland Waterways**

The amount of coal being handled by NWs has been increasing at an annualised CAGR of about 17%. The details of transportation of coal (thousand MT) on NWs for FY2018-19, FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 (till January 2021) are given in **Table 9.19**: -

**Table 9.19**  
**Coal handled by Inland Waterways (thousand metric tonnes)**  
**FY 2018-19**

S.No.	National Waterways No.	Total Export	Total Import	Grand Total
1	NW – 10 (Amba River)	155	7997	8152
2	NW-68 (Mandovi River)	-	36	36
3	NW -83 (Rajpuri Creek)	-	37	37
4	NW -85 (Revadanda Creek-Kundalika River System)	-	1060	1060
5	NW – 91(Shastri River-Jaigad Creek System)	161	1474	1635
6	NW-100 (Tapi River)	-	7991	7991
7	NW-111 (Zuari River)	-	51	51
<b>Total (FY 2018-19)</b>				<b>18962</b>

**FY 2019-20**

S.No.	National Waterways No.	Total Export	Total Import	Grand Total
1	NW-10 (Amba River)	-	11043	11043
2	NW-68 (Mandovi River)	-	402	402
3	NW-85 (Revadanda Creek-Kundalika River System)	-	1188	1188
4	NW-91(Shastri River- Jaigad Creek System)	103	-	103
5	NW -100 (Tapi River)	-	9016	9016
<b>Total (FY 2019-20)</b>				<b>21752</b>

**FY 2020-21**

S.No.	National Waterways No.	Total Export	Total Import	Grand Total
1	NW-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System)	1586	293	1879
2	NW-2(Brahmaputra River)	-	2	2
3	NW-10 (Amba River)	-	8636	8636
4	NW -68 (Mandovi River)	-	3	3
5	NW -85 (Revadanda Creek –Kundalika River System)	-	420	420
6	NW-91(Shastri River-Jaigad Creek System)	4940	4112	9052
7	NW-100 (Tapi River)	4669	1153	5822
8	NW -111(Zuari River)	-	262	262
<b>Total (FY 2020-21)</b>				<b>26076</b>

**9.4.3. Rail Transportation**

Indian Railways play a crucial role in development of power sector in India. India’s railway network is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest in the world totaling to more than 70,000 km. Apart from enabling transportation of fuel (coal, lignite etc.) from the mines to the power plants, railways also provide an alternative route for transportation of heavy equipment over long distances.

**Dedicated Freight Corridor**

The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) is the most ambitious and biggest ever infrastructure project in the Railways. DFC project is aimed at providing better transportability to Railway’s freight customers. Under DFC, separate high-speed railway lines have been laid over selected routes having high freight traffic.

DFC is aimed to be constructed along the golden quadrilateral routes. The golden quadrilateral route is only 16% of the total length of IR but caters to 52% of passengers and 58% of the freight traffic. The Construction of DFC is in advanced stage. While both Eastern and Western DFCs are targeted to be completed by June 2022, the work for preparation of DPRs for the East Coast, North-South & East-West sub-corridors is underway.

The following DFC corridors are under implementation.

- 1) The Eastern DFC (1856 kms): Ludhiana (Punjab) – Dankuni (West Bengal).
- 2) The Western DFC (1506 kms): New Mumbai (Maharashtra) – Dadri (UP).

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the following corridors is under preparation.

- 1) East Coast corridor: Kharagpur – Vijayawada
- 2) East-West sub-corridors:
  - (i) Bhusaval – Wardhan – Nagpur – Rajkharswan – Kharagpur – Uluberia – Dankuni
  - (ii) Rajkharswan – Kalipahari – Andal
- 3) North – South sub-corridor: Vijayawada – Nagpur – Itarsi

DFC will offer higher transport output in the country with reduced transit time & cost.

**Rail Connectivity of Major Ports**

Availability of railways near ports enables last mile connectivity for transport of cargo. A number of projects have been undertaken by MoR with private participation, for enhancing the rail connectivity of ports as given in **Table 9.20**.

**Table 9.20**  
**Projects undertaken by MoR with private participation for rail connectivity of ports**

S.	Project name	State	Implementing Agency - SPV	Kms	Completion	Participating agencies
1	Surendernagar Pipavav (GC)	Guj.	Pipapav Rail Corp Ltd (PRCL)	271	2003	MoR, GPPL, IL&FS, GIC, NIA
2	Hassan Mangalore (GC)	Kar.	Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Corp Ltd (HMRDC)	183	2006	MoR, GoK, KRIDE, New Mangalore port trust, MEL
3	Bharauch Dahej (GC)	Guj.	Bharuch Dahej Rail Co Ltd (BDRCL)	63	2012	RVNL, GMB, Dahej SEZ Ltd, GNFC, AdaniPetronetDahej Port, Hindalco, Jindal Rail Infrastructure, GIDC
4	Krishnapatnam -Venkatachalam – Obulavaripalle (NL)	A.P.	Krishnapatnam Rail Co Ltd (KRCL)	113	July 2019	RVNL, Sagarmala Development Corp Ltd, Krishnapatnam Port Company Ltd, Govt. of A. P, NMDC Ltd, Brahamani Industries
5	Haridaspur Paradip (1996-97) (NL)	Odisha	HaridaspurParadip Railway Co Ltd (HPRCL)	82	Aug 2020	RVNL, GoO, Paradip Port Trus, Essel Mining, JSPL, Rungta Mines Ltd, OMC, MSPL, SAIL, IDCO

Apart from these, currently other railway projects are under implementation by MoR which are significant from coal evacuation point of view.

- 1) A total of 14 projects which are jointly monitored by Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Coal are given in **Annexure 3**.
- 2) There are 51 projects which have been prioritised by Chairman & CEO, Railway Board (CRB) are given in **Annexure 4**.

It is recommended that Capacity augmentation may be explored for the following.

- East Central Railway (ECL) to East Coast Railway (ECoR) - Railway traffic congestion in coal rake movement has been observed in the route ECL to ECoR due to simultaneous coal rake movement towards ports and rake movement in the coal-based power plants under ECoR and in the southern states of the country.
- In the Jabalpur division capacity augmentation may be explored in view of Railway traffic congestion observed in the route for movement of the rakes.

#### **9.4.4. Road Transportation**

India has an extensive road network of 1,34,381kms of national highways. Further 14,382kms are under construction at different phases of execution.

#### **Bharatmala Project**

In 1998, the Government of India announced the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) comprising of the Golden Quadrilateral and other projects in Phase-I, and North South & East West Corridors in Phase II. The Government of India has entrusted NHAI the responsibility of implementing a greatly expanded National Highways Development Project (adding Phase III to VII) with an investment of about Rs. 2,20,000 Crore. Subsequently, balance works of various phases of balance NHDP has been subsumed under “Bharatmala Pariyojana” Phase-I which includes, developing the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors,

development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala under proposed Bharatmala Pariyojana.

**ODC Movement**

ODC movement has been highlighted as a major constraint in the last NEP. A cargo may be over dimensional (ODC) depending on any of its dimensions including length, breadth and height while a cargo with extra weight is classified as Over Weight Cargo (OWC).

MoRTH has institutionalised an online application system in January 2015 for obtaining permission for cargo movement by the transporters. There is a system of online approval and quick fee payment after the details are entered by the transporter. However, at present the system is able to grant the permission online for cargo less than 169 Tons. If the cargo weight is more than 169 Tons or certain distressed bridges are involved, the approval of concerned RO is required through the offline route. It is understood that on completion of Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS), which is under development, the process of online approvals could be expanded. Some necessary conditions for the movement of ODC/OWC as shared by MoRTH are mentioned in **Annexure 5**.

**Road Connectivity of Major Ports**

Availability of roads near ports provide last mile connectivity to the sea cargo being transported onto land. All the major ports in the country are connected by at least one national highway. List of National Highways near Ports are as given in **Table 9.21**.

**Table 9.21**  
**List of National Highways near Ports**

S. No.	PORTS	State	NH near Port
1	SMP, Kolkata (KDS + HDC)	West Bengal	12, 115
2	Paradip	Odisha	53
3	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	16
4	Kamarajar	Tamil Nadu	16
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	716, 32, 48
6	VO Chidambaranar	Tamil Nadu	38, 138
7	Cochin	Kerala	966A, 966B, 66
8	New Mangalore	Karnataka	66
9	Mormugao	Goa	366
10	Mumbai	Maharashtra	48
11	JNPT	Maharashtra	348, 348A
12	Deendayal	Gujarat	141

**9.4.5. Natural Gas: LNG Regasification & Gas Pipelines**

**LNG Regasification**

At present the country is having six (6) operational LNG re-gasification terminals operational with capacity to the tune of 42.5 MMTPA. In CY 2020, total imports in India were around 26.4 MMTPA, as per IHS market. Accordingly, average utilization (considering nameplate capacity) of LNG terminals in India is 62%. Further, LNG terminal wise utilization is as given in **Table 9.22**:

**Table 9.22**  
**Capacity of RLNG terminals in India**

S.No	Location	Owner/operator	Capacity (MMTPA)	Capacity Utilization in CY 2020
1	Dahej (Gujarat)	PLL	17.5	93%
2	Hazira (Gujarat)	SHELL	5	96%
3	Kochi (Kerala)	PLL	5	18%
4	Dhabol (Maharashtra)*	GAIL (KLPL)	5	35%
5	Mundra (Gujarat)	GSPC LNG Ltd	5	11%
6	Ennore (Tamil Nadu)	IOCL	5	43%
Total Capacity (MMTPA)			42.5	62%

\*the name plate capacity is 5 MMTPA but in absence of the break-water, the terminal can only operate at 1.7 MMTPA

# Data from Annual reports of PLL & IOCL 2019-20, LNG Market Data Sheet: India by IHS Market.

### Gas Pipelines

Efficient operation of gas pipelines is important for successful running of Gas based thermal power plants. In recent past, gas power plants have been running at low PLF of around 23%. However, the low PLF is not due to lack of gas pipeline infrastructure, but due to unavailability of cheap sources of natural gas. At present, around 18,161 Km long pipeline is under operation in the country of which 13,560 km is operated by GAIL. Capacity Utilization of Gas Pipelines of GAIL varies from pipeline to pipeline. Average pipeline capacity utilization for GAIL network during FY 2020-21 is around 47%.

For further capacity strengthening, around 16,200 km long pipeline network is under construction of which 6,000 kms of pipeline is being executed by GAIL. Efforts are underway to complete the gas grid in time bound manner. State-wise details of existing & under construction gas pipeline are given in **Annexure – 7**

GAIL has connected various power plants with its pipelines across the country. However, due to reasons like non-availability of low-priced gas many gas power plants are stranded / underutilized. Total gas consumed by the gas-based power stations in the country in the year 2019-20 was 30 MMSCMD at a PLF of approx. 23% by an installed capacity of approx. 24 GW.

As per PNGRB regulations, 25% of the pipeline capacity is required to be offered on common carrier basis i.e. for capacity for a period of less than one year. The details of available common carrier capacity in various GAIL pipelines is available on GAIL website. Any Shipper including power plants desirous of booking common carrier capacity in GAIL’s pipeline can access the open access portal of GAIL. In case of capacity booking requirement with term exceeding one year, the same is undertaken at mutually agreed terms between shipper and transporter.

### Status of International pipelines of India

GAIL under the aegis of Government of India has been pursuing the TAPI pipeline project. In this regard, two Govt. level agreements (Inter Governmental Agreement and Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement) have been signed. The FEED studies of the pipeline, survey field works and land acquisition planning have been completed. TPCL (TAPI Pipeline Company Ltd, incorporated in November 2014) has also signed bilateral Pleads of Terms of the Host Government Agreements with Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Typically, such international pipelines take lot of time in fructification.

## 9.5. Land and Water requirement

### 9.5.1. Land

The land required for development of a power plant varies with the type of technology used, site geography, size of power plant, location, topology and several other factors. However, for a typical power plant in each technology the following estimates as given in **Table 9.23** have been considered.

**Table 9.23**  
**Land requirement for different technologies**

S.No.	Source Type	Land Requirement (Acre/MW)		
		Lower Estimate	Upper Estimate	Median Estimate
1	Thermal <sup>+</sup>	0.67	1.09	0.88
2	Nuclear <sup>^</sup>	0.20	0.66	0.60
3	Hydro	0.50	10.00	5.00
4	Solar	3.90	4.10	4.00
5	Wind	1.50	2.00	1.75
6	Biomass <sup>*</sup>	5.00	7.00	6.00
7	Small Hydro <sup>#</sup>	1.00	2.47	1.60

+ For pithead plants <sup>^</sup>lower estimate for coastal plants <sup>\*</sup>includes area for fuel storage <sup>#</sup>varies with whether project is on canal fall/dam toe/hill; excludes area for transmission development

Note: 1 sq. km = 247 acre                      1 hectare = 2.47 acre                      1 acre = 4047 sq. m



Variation in land requirement is especially high in case of hydroelectric plants, because of the following features that leads to large variations in the design of the plant.

- a) The amount of Submergence involved.
- b) Surface/ Underground Structures involved.
- c) Spread / Concentrated (Dam-Toe) Scheme.
- d) Resettlement and Rehabilitation involved and Compensatory Afforestation (in lieu of Forest Land) involved.

### Land Acquisition Issues

Land acquisition has been conventionally fraught with several challenges, which continue to affect major development projects in the country. The major issues regarding land acquisition for power plants are as follows:

- 
- Lack of proper land records,
- Lack of clarity about the status of occupiers/ encroachers on Govt. land/ Forest Land leading to issues related to compensation
- Right of User (ROU) for Pipelines, Right of Way (ROW) for Transmission lines sometimes face resistance from local people with demands for higher compensation.
- MOEF&CC clearance.
- Wide variation from State to State in cost implications (land premium, cess, lease rent).
- Rehabilitation & Resettlement of the Project Affected Families (PAFs).

### Land considerations for Solar Power plants

Land is the most important resource, after Solar Irradiation, for Solar power plant. Due to the advent of high wattage PV modules (450Wp and above) the Land requirement has come down by minimum 20% and has reduced from more than 5 Acre/MW to 4 Acre/MW usable land for large ground mounted Solar PV Power Plants.

However, there are issues pertaining to the availability of land and to the legal issues of land transfer. As of now primarily waste land, arid land and land in the remotest regions of the country with good solar radiation is being utilised for installing large ground mounted solar power plants. Going forward other avenues such as floating, roof-top, & canal-top solar etc. for installing solar PV Modules need to be explored.

Floating Solar PV (FSPV) project comprises solar modules on floating platform which are, anchored or moored and placed on top of the water surface. Floating solar can be deployed on various types of water bodies including industrial water ponds, irrigation or drinking water reservoirs, abandoned quarry lakes, aquaculture ponds, canals, and dams.

Floating Solar PV offers other benefits apart from saving in land-

- i. The cooling effect of water on the installed PV modules helps to reduce thermal losses which increases the efficiency of panels. Plant operators claim higher efficiencies in the range of 5-16% from floating solar power plants compared to land based PV plants.
- ii. While land disputes including multiple owners are much prevalent, it is expected that the water bodies shall have no problem on these accounts. Also, the water evaporation losses tend to be less by as much as 40% and therefore very useful for water stressed areas.

Solar plants installed on rooftops of institution, universities, housing societies and commercial building and canal tops can be utilized at the distribution level.

### Water

Water is consumed in power generation from thermal power plant mainly on account of cooling purposes. Over the years, considerable technology improvements have been made, to reduce water consumption in the stations. The consumptive water requirement which used to be about 7m<sup>3</sup>/MWh in the past, been optimized by various technological interventions & water conservation practices, and has been brought down to 3.0 m<sup>3</sup>/ MWh in present day stations.



As per the new environmental Regulations issued by MOEF&CC in Dec-2015, all new stations to be installed after 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2017, shall be required to meet specific water consumption up to maximum of 3.0 m<sup>3</sup>/ MW<sup>h</sup> without FGD. These norms are, however, not applicable to the Thermal Power Plants using sea water.

Since, the availability of water is going to be a concern in operation of thermal power projects in the future, efforts need to be made to access the feasibility of adopting air cooled condensers, especially in areas with shortage of water.

### **Solar**

In PV power plants, water is required mainly to clean the modules. The estimated water requirements per MW is 3,000 Litres, for one cleaning cycle. In general, cleaning frequency is 2 times in a month. Thus, water requirement for 1MW plant is ~ 6000 Litres/ month. The water usage varies with respect to the soiling conditions (location dependent), PV module size, frequency of cleaning of PV modules, and cleaning method. Currently, India doesn't have specified norms/ standards to limit the usage of water in solar power plants. However, for modern solar power plants, the PV industry is moving towards dry cleaning with robots thus reducing the water requirement drastically.

## **9.6. Conclusions & Recommendations**

- a. With the thrust of Government on clean energy (Renewable Energies Sources), the conventional fossil-based power plants have to play supporting role. Despite the above development, thermal power plants will continue to play a stabilising role in the electricity grid. Being the oldest and most widely adopted technology, there are little infrastructural challenges in thermal power development. However, for compliance of new environment norms suppliers should continue to explore indigenous sources/alternatives for required materials.
- b. In case of hydro power plants, while equipment availability is not a constraint, there is dearth of competent and resourceful civil contractors in the country to execute the Major Works of hydro power plants. Many of the available Civil Contractors that have wide experience in execution of Hydro Projects are facing a financial crunch. This and other systemic challenges in hydro power (e.g. geological surprises, R&R etc.) need urgent redressal, if hydro-sector has to keep pace with other technologies.
- c. For timely execution of the hydro power projects, it is recommended that the requirement of the construction agencies may be suitably included in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Further, regarding the difference in estimated material requirement in the initial DPR and that during the actual project execution of hydro power projects, a study may be conducted by relevant agencies in order to reduce this gap.
- d. As brought out in the capacity addition plan, most of the capacity addition is expected to happen in the renewable energy sector. The capacity addition in fossil-based generation is small in comparison to the Renewable Energy Sources. Further, whatever small capacity addition is expected to happen in coal, it is expected to take place in existing TPP hotspot areas. Hence, the infrastructure development for renewable energy projects shall be given due importance in coming years.
- e. In case of thermal power projects, while the BTG equipment market is fully developed, there are new challenges in terms of full indigenisation of FGD and SCR. Further, special emphasis may be given on indigenous development of Dry Bottom Ash Handling system, High Concentration Slurry Disposal (HCSD) pumps and Air-Cooled Condensers (ACC). ACC becomes increasingly important as the country tries to reduce the water consumption of its thermal power plants.
- f. In recent years, Solar PV deployment has been stepped up in a big way. The trend is expected to continue. However, the country is highly dependent on imported solar cells and wafers for keeping pace with the solar capacity addition targets. More focus shall be given on increasing the production capacity of Indian solar equipment manufacturers.
- g. Transportability is a major concern for wind power projects as the main components (Blade, tower etc) are usually over-dimensional. Adding to the difficulty is the usual remote location of wind power plant sites. Improving last mile connectivity via road and highway development near probable high wind sites can accelerate the pace of wind power capacity addition. Extending the functionality of online over

dimensional (ODC)/Over Weight Cargo (OWC) portal would assist in faster movement of all heavy equipment.

- h. Government of India has given special push towards improving transportability of commercial cargo, equipment and materials across sectors. The Bharatmala Pariyojana aims to be the subsequent achievement in road transportation after the Golden Quadrilateral. Similarly, the progress towards developing Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) by the Indian Railways is expected to be a big boost to faster & more economical transportation across long distances.
- i. While all 12 major ports are well connected through national highways, effort are underway to extend similar connectivity to over 200 minor ports along the Indian coast. This along with several other initiative like port mechanisation are encapsulated in the Sagarmala Pariyojana of GoI. Identification of 111 National Waterways by GoI shows the potential of this growing mode of transport.
- j. Gas power plants work on an established conventional technology and are more flexible than coal/ lignite/ nuclear power plants. In this regard, commercial and regulatory bottlenecks in enhancing consumption of natural gas in power sector be taken care of to help gas-based power act as balancing power, together with renewables-based power. Use of combination of domestic gas, imported LNG and APM/Non-APM gas may be examined for optimum pricing of power produced.
- k. Large scale land is required for construction of thermal, nuclear, hydro and renewable power plants. Land acquisition continues to be fraught with challenges. While rehabilitation & resettlement is a major issue for hydro power plants, availability of land records for remote locations and issues like Right of Way & Right of Use need to be resolved in amicable manner.
- l. Water is becoming an increasingly scarce resource. Water usage is comparatively higher in thermal power plants as compared to other sources. Efforts towards adoption of low water use technologies like ACC, HCSD, Dry Bottom Ash systems need to be envisaged. Similarly, in view of the large-scale capacity addition in solar PV, innovations methods like dry-cleaning/ robotic cleaning of panels/modules need to be encouraged with the objective of reducing the water usage.

## a) Availability/List of Contractors for construction of Hydropower Projects

<b>(i) LIST OF CIVIL CONTRACTORS</b>	
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CIVIL CONTRACTORS</b>
1.	<b>M/s AFCONS Infrastructure Limited</b> Afcons House, 16, Shah Industrial State, Andheri (W) Mumbai - 400053
2.	<b>M/s Larsen &amp; Toubro Limited,</b> Regional Office- SSR Corporate Park 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 13/6 Delhi Mathura Road, Near NHPC Chowk, Faridabad-121003, Haryana
3.	<b>M/s Patel Engineering Ltd.</b> Patel Estate Road, Jogeshwari (West), Mumbai-400 102
4.	<b>M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.</b> Sector – 128, Noida-201304 Uttar Pradesh
5.	<b>M/s Hindustan Construction Company Ltd (M/s HCC Ltd.)</b> Hincon House, 11 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 247 Park, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai-400083
6.	<b>M/s Gammon Engineers and Contractors Pvt. Ltd. (M/s GECPL</b> Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai- 400025
7.	<b>M/s SOMA Enterprises</b> 2, Avenue-4, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034
8.	<b>M/s Simplex Infrastructures Limited</b> 502/A, "A" Wing, 5th Floor, Poonam Chambers, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018
9.	<b>M/s. Samsung C&amp;T Corporation,</b> 18F, Block C, Building No. 5 (Cyber Terraces) Cyber City, DLF, Phase –III, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana
10.	<b>M/s TATA Projects Ltd.</b> Urban Infrastructure, Tata Projects Limited The Corenthum, Tower B, 3rd Floor, A-41, Sector -62, Noida - 201309

<b>11.</b>	<b>M/s Coastal Projects Ltd.</b> A-102, Sector-65 Noida-201307 (U.P) India
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>LIST OF CONTRACTORS FOR HYDRO-MECHANICAL WORKS</b>
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CONTRACTORS</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>M/s Texmaco Ltd</b> 508, Surya Kiran Building, 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001
<b>2.</b>	<b>M/s P.E.S. Engineers Private Ltd.</b> 1st Floor, Pancorn Chambers 6-3-1090/1/A, Raj Bhawan Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad
<b>3.</b>	<b>M/s Om Metals Infraprojects Ltd.,</b> NBCC Plaza Tower-III, 4th Floor, Sector-5, Pusp Vihar Saket New Delhi-110017
<b>4.</b>	<b>GMW PVT Ltd</b> 885, G.I.D.C Industrial Estate, Makarpura, Vadodara-390010 Gujrat, India
<b>5.</b>	<b>Andritz Hydro</b> Andritz Hydro Private Limited 602, Eros corporate Tower Nehru Place, New Delhi
<b>6.</b>	<b>M/s Precision Technofab Ltd</b> 7/C-D, "Suryarath", Panchwati, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat, India.
<b>7.</b>	<b>M/s ATB RIVA CALZONI India Pvt. Ltd.</b> 404, 4th Floor, Suncity Bussiness Tower Golf Course Road Gurugram Haryana- 122002
<b>(iii)</b>	<b>LIST OF CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRO-MECHANICAL WORKS</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>M/s GE Power India Limited, (formerly Alstom India Limited)</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>M/s Andritz Hydro Pvt. Limited</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>M/s Voith Hydro Pvt. Limited</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>M/s Toshiba India Pvt Limited</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>M/s ABB Pvt Limited</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>M/s Hitachi Pvt Limited</b>

**List of major suppliers for small hydro power plants in India.**

**Turbine**

1. M/s Voith Hydro
2. M/s Andritz Hydro
3. M/s GE Renewable
4. M/s Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.
5. M/s Flovel Energy Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s Mecamidi HPP
7. M/s Jyoti Ltd.

**Generator**

1. M/s Jyoti Ltd.
2. M/s Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.
3. M/s WEG
4. M/s Crompton Greaves
5. M/s Andritz Hydro
6. M/s Schneider Electric

### Annexure 3

The list of 14 projects which are jointly monitored by Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Coal:-

**Projects funded on 'Deposit basis' by Coal Companies':-**

- (1) Tori-Shivpur Railway Line (44.37 km) in Jharkahand
- (2) Doubling of Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail Link (42.00 Km) at Ib Valley Coalfield of MCL in Odisha
- (3) Rail Connectivity of Lingaraj SILO with existing Deulbeda Siding at Talcher Coalfield of MCL in Odisha (4.8 Km.) and
- (4) Railway line from Bhadrachalam to Sattupalli (56.37 Km).

**Projects funded through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs):-**

- (5) Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line (47.7 Km through SPV by IRCON)
- (6) East Corridor : Korichapar-Dharamjaigarh (74 km through SPV by IRCON)
- (7) East-West Corridor : Gevra Rd – Pendra Rd (135 km through SPV by IRCON) and
- (8) Angul-Balram Rail Link as part of Inner Corridor (14.22 km) through Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited (MCRL).

**Projects funded by Railways:-**

- (9) Doubling from Singrauli to Shaktinagar via Karaila Road (45 Km)
- (10) Doubling of Singrauli to Mahadiya and Mahadiya to Katni (260 Km by IRCON)
- (11) Third line between Barkakana-Barwadih-Garhwa Road – Son Nagar (291 Km by RVNL)
- (12) Third and Fourth line between Jharsuguda to Bilaspur (206 Km)
- (13) DFC-Dadri to Sonenagar & Extension upto Koderma by DFCCIL and
- (14) Third and Fourth Lines from Talcher to Budhapank (10km ) & Third and Fourth Line from Budhapank to Rajathgarh (124 km).

## 51 COAL PROJECTS IDENTIFIED BY CEO

Sr No	Rly	Name of Project	PH	Project falling in State (s)	Priority	Length (Km)	Length Commissioned so far (km.)	Progress	TDC
1	ER	Hansdiha-Godda New Line	NL	Jharkhand		32	15	Phy -85%, Fin - 74%	20-Sep
2	SECR	Kharsia-Gharghoda-Korichapar-Dharamjaygarh New Line	NL	Chhattisgarh		122	43	Phy -78%, Fin - 73%	21-Dec
3	ECR	Koderma-Ranchi, New Line	NL	Jharkhand		202	175	Phy -90%, Fin - 85%	22-Mar
4	ECOST	Angul to Sukinda Road, New Line	NL	Odisha		104	-	Phy -50%, Fin - 47%	22-Jun
5	ECR	Koderma-Tilaiya, New Line	NL	Bihar, Jharkhand		65	25	Phy -65%, Fin - 40%	22-Mar
6	SCR	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli, New Line	NL	Telanganana		56	-	Phy -50%, Fin - 42%	21-Jun
7	WCR	Jabalpur-Gondia, Gauge Conversion	GC	Maharashtra, MP		300	261	Phy -90%, Fin - 85%	21-Apr
8	SR	Tiruchchirappalli-Nagore, Gauge Conversion	GC	Tamilnadu		221	155	Phy -70%, Fin - 70%	24-Mar
9	NCR	Naini and Chheeki, 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	DL	UP	C	2	-	Phy -70%, Fin - 65%	20-Dec
10	SECR	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line	DL	Chhattisgarh, Odisha	SC	152	139	Phy -93%, Fin - 89%	20-Nov
11	SER	Damodar-Mohisila, doubling	DL	WB		8	-	Phy -65%, Fin - 41%	20-Dec
12	SECR	Pendra Road-Anuppur 3rd line	DL	MP, Chhattisgarh	C	50	-	Phy -83%, Fin - 84%	21-Mar
13	WCR	Bhopal (Habibganj)-Bina 3rd line	DL	MP		145	141	Phy -99%, Fin - 99%	21-Mar
14	ECOST	Khurda Road- Barang 3rd line	DL	Odisha	SC	32	26	Phy -96%, Fin - 90%	21-Mar
15	SR	Omalur-Mettur Dam, doubling	DL	Tamilnadu	SC	29	-	Phy -75%, Fin - 90%	20-Nov
16	SR	Salem-Magnesite In-Omalur, doubling	DL	Tamilnadu		11	-	Phy -10%, Fin - 7%	24-Mar
17	SER	Bondamunda-Rourkela 4th line	DL	Odisha		9	-	Phy -35%, Fin - 35%	21-Jun
18	WCR	Powerkheda-Jujharpur flyover	Fly over	MP	SC	16	-	Phy -20%, Fin - 53%	21-Dec
19	ECOST	Sambalpur - Talcher, doubling	DL	Odisha	SC	168	62	Phy -67%, Fin - 66%	21-Dec
20	SECR	Khodri-Anuppur with flyover at Bilaspur	DL	Chhattisgarh, MP	SC	72	62	Phy -85%, Fin - 61%	22-Feb
21	ECR	Kiul-Gaya, doubling	DL	Bihar		124	19	Phy -52%, Fin - 51%	23-Mar
22	SECR, ECOR	Raipur-Titlagarh, doubling	DL	Chhattisgarh, Odisha	SC	203	119	Phy -80%, Fin - 99%	21-Dec
23	SER	Bondamunda-Ranchi (Hatia), doubling	DL	Odisha, Jharkhand		159	-	Phy -31%, Fin - 28%	22-Apr
24	SER	Ranchi Road-Patratu patch doubling	DL	Jharkhand		31	8	Phy -50%, Fin - 45%	22-Mar
25	SER	Talgaria-Bokaro, doubling	DL	Jharkhand		32	-	Phy -2%, Fin - 1%	21-Dec
26	NCR	Jhansi-Bina 3rd line	DL	MP, UP		153	-	Phy -35%, Fin - 34%	24-Mar



Rly	Name of Project	PH	Project falling in State (s)	Priority	Length (Km)	Length Commissioned so far (km.)	Progress	TDC	
27	WCR	Bina-Kota, doubling	DL	MP, Rajasthan	SC	291	96	Phy -60%, Fin - 70%	21-Dec
28	ER	Nimtita-New Farakka (25.42 km), doubling	DL	WB	C	25	10	Phy -72%, Fin - 50%	22-Dec
29	NCR	Ruma-Chakeri-Chandari,3rd line	DL	UP	C	13	-	Phy -1%, Fin - 0%	23-Mar
30	NCR	Chipiyana- Buzurg to Dadri , 4th line	DL	UP	C	12	-	Phy -2%, Fin - 0%	23-Mar
31	ECOST	Sambalpur-Titlagarh,doubling	DL	Odisha	SC	182	106	Phy -70%, Fin - 69%	21-Dec
32	ECR	Jarangdih-Danea Doubling	DL	Jharkhand	C	29.2	7	Phy -65%, Fin - 98%	22-Mar
33	ECR	Karaila Road- Shaktinagar, doubling	DL	UP, MP	C	32	-	Phy -35%, Fin - 28%	23-Mar
34	SER	Rourkela-Jharsuguda 3rd line	DL	Odisha	C	101	-	Phy -53%, Fin - 53%	21-Dec
35	WCR	Grade separator/ bypass at Katni	bye-pass	MP	C	35	-	Phy -2%, Fin - 9%	23-Mar
36	ECR	Ramna-Singrauli, doubling	DL	MP,UP, Jharkhand	C	160	7	Phy -51%, Fin - 33%	24-Mar
37	NCR	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line	DL	MP,UP , Rajasthan	C	274	-	Phy -25%, Fin - 27%	23-Dec
38	SECR	Anuppur-Katni 3rd line	DL	MP	C	166	-	Phy -21%, Fin - 23%	24-Mar
39	WCR	Katni-Singrauli, doubling	DL	MP	C	257	41	Phy -57%, Fin - 46%	23-Mar
40	ECOST	Brundamal-Jharsuguda flyover	DL	Odisha		7	-	Phy -8%, Fin - 4%	24-Mar
41	NR	Rajpura-Bhatinda, doubling	DL	Punjab	C	173	-	Phy -20%, Fin - 23%	22-Jun
42	SCR	Bypass at Vijayawada, Kazipet	bye-pass	AP,.,Telangana	C	41	-	Phy -20%, Fin - 21%	23-Mar
43	SER	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line	DL	WB,Jharkhand	C	132	-	Phy -30%, Fin - 44%	22-Jul
44	SECR	Jharsuguda-Champa-Bilaspur 4th line	DL	Chhattisgarh,Odisha	C	206	18	Phy -20%, Fin - 15%	23-Dec
45	WCR	Itarsi-Nagpur (Bal.) 3rd line	DL	MP, Maharashtra		280	-	Phy -16%, Fin - 10%	24-Mar
46	SCR	Kazipet-Balharshah 3rd line	DL	Maharashtra, Telangana		202	-	Phy -54%, Fin - 54%	24-Mar
47	ECOST	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line	DL	Odisha, WB		153	-	Phy -1%, Fin - 1%	24-Mar
48	NR	Jaunpur - Akbarpur (Tanda), doubling	DL	UP	C	77	-	Phy -6%, Fin - 6%	24-Mar
49	ECOST	Jarapaada- Bydhapank 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> line	DL	Odisha	C	101	-	Phy -20%, Fin - 19%	24-Mar
50	ECOST	Budhapank- Salegaon via Rajatgarh 3rd & 4th line	DL	Odisha	C	170	-	Phy -40%, Fin - 49%	24-Mar
51	ECR	Patratu-Sonnagar, 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	DL	Jharkhand, Bihar	C	291	-	Phy -16%, Fin - 14%	23-Dec



Necessary conditions for the movement of ODC/OWC are mentioned below: -

- i. Load restrictions on various roads stipulated by the Public Works Department/Local Authorities/National Highway Authority of India will be observed and permission of such authorities will be obtained before the vehicles are put on the roads. Movement of the trailers will be approved and closely monitored by the concerned road authorities in State/Union Territory/National Highway Authority of India from Safety point of view.
- ii. Any issue of any nature arising during the transportation of subject consignment shall be the responsibility of the Transportation Company.
- (iii) The vehicles should display all danger flags and lights, preferably the vehicles should be preceded and followed by a vehicle displaying prominently that a heavy load is passing.
- (iv) Coupling of the trailers along side by side the width or along with length of the road depending upon the condition specified by the Transporter.
- (v) Transportation Company will give advance intimation at least ten days in advance to such authority or officer specified in this behalf by the State Government/National Highway Authority of India regarding each movement of such vehicles.
- (vi) If so, directed by the Public works Department of a State/Union Territory/National Highway Authority of India, the loaded vehicles will not be allowed to pass over the bridges on the roads in that State/Union Territory and in such cases, applicants will have to make their own arrangements to cross the rivers/drains.
- (vii) Transportation Company would need to obtain permission before movement, from the concerned State or union Territory Authorities/National Highway Authority of India enroot, in view of the oversized cargo. For each such movement, the timing should be prescribed by the concerned authority.
- (viii) The said vehicles should be moved without any hindrance to the normal flow of traffic.
- (ix) The maximum speed of the trailers for movement on the road shall not exceed 5 kms/hour.
- (x) The trailers shall be painted for the entire width by yellow and black zebra strips on the front and rear sides duly marked for night time driving/parking suitably by red lamps at the front and rear and red flags on both the sides during day time to indicate the extreme position of the vehicle clearly. In addition, the entire overhang shall be covered with a red reflector/reflective tape to facilitate clear vision of overhang.
- (xi) Transportation Company would be liable to pay such amount to the Government of State/Union Territory/National Highway Authority of India or any other affected person where any damage is caused to the roads or road structures/other road users/person directly or indirectly due to the movement of the trailers.
- (xii) Transportation Company will observe such restrictions as the State/Union Territory Government/National Highway Authority of India may by order specify in this behalf.
- (xiii) Company will ensure that road tax have been paid, fitness certificate, insurance cover, National Permit, and PUC have been obtained in respect of all the vehicles to be utilized during the movement.
- (xiv) In case, the width after sideways coupling of trailers exceeds the road width in certain stretches, by passes/other measures in consultation with States Authorities/National Highway Authority of India will be taken for movement of the above consignment.
- (xv) In case of issues arising of any vehicle(s) or part of vehicle(s) out sourced from other registered owners, Transportation Company shall be responsibility for the same.

**Criteria for overloading/over dimension of vehicles, based on which software is generating permission:**

- If gross cargo weight is more than 169 MT then approval is required from ministry
- Number of Axle should be within allowed limits (see following table)
- Per Axle weight of Hydraulic Trailer Should not exceed 18MT
- Weight should not exceed Combined RLW of All Trailers
- Total Load Weight {Cargo Wt + Attachment Wt} cannot be more than Total Allowed HT Weight {Tot. RLW of HT - Tot. Tare Wt. of HT}

<b>Vehicle Type</b>	<b>Short Name</b>	<b>Axle (from)</b>	<b>Axle (to)</b>
HT-1 Loading	HT1	4	4
HT-2 Loading	HT2	5	6
HT-3 Loading	HT3	7	8
HT-4 Loading	HT4	9	10
HT-5 Loading	HT5	11	12
HT-6 Loading	HT6	13	14
HT-7 Loading	HT7	15	16
HT-8 Loading	HT8	17	18
HT-9 Loading	HT9	19	20
HT-10 Loading	HT10	16	16
HT-11 Loading	HT11	20	20
HT-12 Loading	HT12	28	28
HT-13 Loading	HT13	32	32
Other	OTH	32	32

Regarding procedure for updating list of distressed bridges, bridges having span length more than 50 m, and not covered in Ministry's circular dated 24.1.2013, form is available wherein each RO can update details of the bridge.



The berth-wise mechanisation status of major ports of India is given below.

ANNEXURE-II ( Mechanisation Status at major Ports)				
Port	Berth name	Cargo type	Operated by	Mechanization status
Mormugao	Berth 5	Steel	PPP	Non-mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 6	Coal, Limestone	PPP	Mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 7	Coal	PPP	Mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 8	POL/Caustic soda /Ammonia/Other Oil	Port	Non-mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 9	Under development	Port	Non-mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 10	Fertilisers/Bentonite/Gypsum/Granite/Steel Products/POL/ P. Acid/Container/Limestone/Iron ore etc.	Port	Non-mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 11	Fertilisers/Bentonite/Gypsum/Granite/Steel Products/POL/ P. Acid/Container/Limestone/Iron ore etc.	Port	Non-mechanized
Mormugao	Berth 13	Mole berth	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 1	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 2	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 3	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 4	Gen. Cargo/ Liquid Cargo/ Cruise	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 5	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 6	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 7	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 8	Gen. Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 14	Gen. Cargo	Port	Partial
New Mangalore	Berth 15	Coal	PPP	Mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 16	Gen. Cargo	PPP	Mechanized
New Mangalore	Berth 9	LPG	Port	Partial
New Mangalore	Berth 10	Crude & POL Products	Port	Partial
New Mangalore	Berth 11	Crude & POL Products	Port	Partial
New Mangalore	Berth 12	POL/LPG/Edible oil	Port	Partial
New Mangalore	Berth 13	POL/LPG/Liq. Cargo	Port	Partial
Chennai	19A	Passenger/General/Liquid Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	18A	General/RO-RO/Liquid Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	17A	General/RO-RO/Liquid Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	16A	General/Food Grains	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	15A	General/Food Grains	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	14A	General/Passenger	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	13A	General/Dry Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	6A	General/Dry Bulk/Liquid Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	12J	Dry Bulk/General	Port	Partial
Chennai	11J	Dry Bulk/General	Port	Partial
Chennai	10J	Dry Bulk/General	Port	Partial
Chennai	7J	Dry Bulk/Liquid Bulk/General	Port	Partial
Chennai	8J	Dry Bulk/Liquid Bulk/General	Port	Partial
Chennai	9J	Dry Bulk/Liquid Bulk/General	Port	Partial
Chennai	26B	POL	Port	Partial
Chennai	24B	POL/Other Liquid	Port	Partial
Chennai	27B	POL	Port	Non-mechanized
Chennai	20B	POL	Port	Partial
Chennai	21B	Containers	PPP	Non-mechanized
Chennai	22B	Containers	PPP	Non-mechanized
Chennai	23B	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Chennai	5A	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Chennai	4A	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Chennai	3A	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Chennai	1B	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Chennai	2B	Coastal cargo including cereals, pulses, iron, steel, metal scrap, stone, timber etc.	Port	Non-mechanized
Ennore	Coal Berth 1	Coal	Captive	Mechanized
Ennore	Coal Berth 2	Coal	Captive	Mechanized
Ennore	Common User Coal Terminal	Coal	PPP	Mechanized
Ennore	Marine Liquid Terminal I	POL, Chemicals & LPG unloaded through Pipelines	PPP	Non-mechanized
Ennore	General Cargo Berth	Automobiles and Project cargoes handled	Port	Non-mechanized
Ennore	Container Terminal (Phase I)	Containers handled	PPP	Non-mechanized
Ennore	Multi Cargo Terminal	Steel, Barites, Gypsum, River sand and Fertilizers handled	PPP	Non-mechanized
Ennore	LNG Terminal	LNG unloaded through Pipelines	Captive	Non-mechanized
Paradip	Iron Ore Berth	Iron ore	Port	Mechanized
Paradip	East Quay-I	Others	Port	Non-mechanized
Paradip	East Quay-II	Others	Port	Non-mechanized
Paradip	East Quay-III	Others	Port	Non-mechanized
Paradip	South Quay Berth	Others	Port	Partial
Paradip	Central Quay-I	Others	Port	Partial
Paradip	Central Quay-II	Others	Port	Partial
Paradip	Central Quay-III	Others	Port	Partial
Paradip	Fertilizer Berth-I	Fertilizers	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	Fertilizer Berth-II	Fertilizers	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	Multi-purpose Berth	Others	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	Coal Berth-I	Coal	Port	Partial
Paradip	Coal Berth-II	Coal	Port	Mechanized
Paradip	North Oil Jetty	Others	Port	Mechanized
Paradip	South Oil Jetty	Others	Port	Mechanized
Paradip	SPM I	Others	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	SPM II	Others	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	SPM III	Others	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	Ro-Ro Jetty	Steel	Captive	Mechanized
Paradip	PICTPL	Containers	Port	Non-mechanized
Paradip	NIOB	Iron ore	PPP	Partial
Mumbai	1 ID	Containers	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	2 ID	Containers	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	3 ID	Containers	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	9 ID	Gen. cargo +Tanker	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	Jetty End	Heavy lifts	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	10 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	11 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	12 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	12A ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	12B ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized



Mumbai	13 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	13A ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	13B ID	Gen. Cargo + Bulk cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	14 ID	Gen. Cargo + Bulk cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	15 ID	Gen. Cargo + Bulk cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	16 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	17 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	18 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	19/20 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	21 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	22/23 ID	Multiple commodities	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	BPS	Multiple commodities & Cruise Vessels	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	BPX	Multiple commodities & Cruise Vessels	Port	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	OCT1	Automobiles, Steel & General Cargo	Captive	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	OCT2	Automobiles, Steel & General Cargo	Captive	Non-mechanized
Mumbai	JD1	Crude & POL Products	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	JD2	Crude & POL Products	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	JD3	Crude & POL Products	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	JD4	Crude & POL Products	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	OPP	POL Products	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	NPP	POL Products & Chemicals	Port	Mechanized
Mumbai	NPP2	POL Products & Chemicals	Port	Mechanized
Tuticorin	VOC I	Others	Port	Partial
Tuticorin	VOC II	Others	Port	Partial
Tuticorin	VOC III	Others	Port	Partial
Tuticorin	VOC IV	Others	Port	Partial
Tuticorin	AB-I	Others	Port	Non-mechanized
Tuticorin	AB-II	Others	Port	Non-mechanized
Tuticorin	Berth 9	Others	Port	Mechanized
Tuticorin	Coal Jetty I	Coal	Captive	Mechanized
Tuticorin	Coal Jetty II	Coal	Captive	Mechanized
Tuticorin	NCB I	Coal	Captive	Mechanized
Tuticorin	NCB II	Coal	PPP	Mechanized
Tuticorin	Oil Jetty	Others	Port	Partial
Tuticorin	CBW	Others	Port	Non-mechanized
Tuticorin	Berth 7	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Tuticorin	Berth 8	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	Liquid Berth 01- LB01	Liquid Cargo	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	Liquid Berth 02- LB02	Liquid Cargo	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	Shallow Water Berth SWB01	Project Cargo / Break Bulk Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
JNPT	Shallow Water Berth SWB02	Containers, Liquid Cargo and Project Cargo / Break Bulk Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
JNPT	Shallow Water Berth SWB03	Containers, Liquid Cargo and Project Cargo / Break Bulk Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
JNPT	JNPT CB - 01	Containers	Port	Mechanized
JNPT	JNPT CB - 02	Containers	Port	Mechanized
JNPT	NSICT CB-04	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	NSICT CB-05	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	NSICT CB-06	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	APMT - 01	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	APMT - 02	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	BMCT - 01	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	BMCT - 02	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
JNPT	BMCT - 03	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Cochin	BTP	Dry / liquid bulk	Port	Partial
Cochin	NCB	Dry / liquid bulk	Port	Partial
Cochin	COT	POL	Port	Mechanized
Cochin	NTB	POL	Port	Mechanized
Cochin	Q1	Dry Bulk	Port	Partial
Cochin	Q10	Fertilizers	Captive	Mechanized
Cochin	Q2	Handed over to navy	Port	Non-mechanized
Cochin	Q3	Handed over to navy	Port	Non-mechanized
Cochin	Q4	Liquid Cargo	Port	Partial
Cochin	Q5	Dry Bulk	Port	Partial
Cochin	Q6	Dry Bulk	Port	Partial
Cochin	Q7	Dry Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Cochin	Q8	Dry Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Cochin	Q9	Dry Bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Cochin	SCB*	Decommissioned	Port	Non-mechanized
Cochin	SPM	Crude & POL Products	Captive	Mechanized
Cochin	STB	POL	Port	Mechanized
Cochin	V2	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Cochin	V3	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Cochin	LNG	LNG	Captive	Mechanized
Cochin	UTL	Passenger berth	Port	
Kandla	CJ-1	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-2	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-3	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-4	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-5	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-6	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-7	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-8	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-9	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-10	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-11	Containers	PPP	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-12	Containers	PPP	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-13	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-14	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-15	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	CJ-16	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	QJ-1	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	QJ-2	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	QJ-3	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	QJ-4	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	QJ-5	Liquid Cargo	Captive	Non-mechanized

Kandla	OJ-6	POL	Captive	Non-mechanized
Kandla	Tuna tekra - 1	Dry bulk	PPP	Mechanized
Kandla	Tuna tekra - 2	Dry bulk	PPP	Mechanized
Kandla	Tuna tekra - 3	Dry bulk	PPP	Mechanized
Kandla	Tuna tekra - 4	Dry bulk	PPP	Mechanized
Kandla	Itico Barge Jetty	Fertilizers	Captive	Non-mechanized
Kandla	SBM - 1	Crude & POL Products	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	SBM - 2	Crude & POL Products	Port	Non-mechanized
Kandla	SBM - 3	Crude & POL Products	Captive	Non-mechanized
Kandla	POL product jetty 1	POL	Captive	Non-mechanized
Kandla	POL product jetty 2	POL	Captive	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	1 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	3 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	4 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	5/7 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	6 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	8 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	9 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	10 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	11 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	12 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	22 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	23 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	24 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	25 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	26 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	27 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	28 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	29 KPD	General cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	NSD -2	Containers	PPP	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	NSD -3	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Kolkata	NSD -4	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Kolkata	NSD -5	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Kolkata	NSD -7	Containers	PPP	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	NSD -8	Containers	PPP	Mechanized
Kolkata	MB -1	Multi Commodity (General, BB, DB Container)	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	MB -2	Multi Commodity (General, BB, DB Container)	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	MB -3	Multi Commodity (General, BB, DB Container)	Port	Non-mechanized
Kolkata	Liquid cargo berth	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Kolkata	BB 1	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Kolkata	BB 2	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Kolkata	BB 3	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Kolkata	BB 4	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Kolkata	BB 5	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Kolkata	BB 6	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Haldia	B/2	Dry bulk / Coke Coal etc	Port	Partial
Haldia	B/3	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Haldia	B/4	Dry bulk/Thermal Coal	Port	Mechanized
Haldia	B/4A	Dry bulk/Coking Coal	PPP	Mechanized
Haldia	B/4B	Dry bulk	Port	Partial
Haldia	B/5	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Haldia	B/6	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Haldia	B/7	Liquid Cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Haldia	B/8	Dry bulk/Coking Coal/Iron and Steel	Port	Partial
Haldia	B/9	Dry bulk	Port	Non-mechanized
Haldia	B/10	Containers	Port	Partial
Haldia	B/11	Containers	Port	Partial
Haldia	B/12	Dry bulk	PPP	Partial
Haldia	B/13	Dry bulk	Port	Partial
Haldia	Jetty 1	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Haldia	Jetty 2	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Haldia	Jetty 3	Liquid Cargo	Port	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-1	Thermal coal & steam coal	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-3	Steel, food grains, lime stone, fertilizers, Gen. Cargo, soya, fertilizers raw materials, timber and granite	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-4		Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-5		Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-6	Anthracite coal, BF slag, steel, Thermal coal, fertilizers, Phos. Acid, fertilizers raw materials	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-7	Fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-8	Urea, Magnesite, fertilizers raw materials	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-9	Steel, Gen. Cargo, steam coal, lam coke, feldspar and granite	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	EQ-10	Caustic soda, Bio diesel, Edible oils, Chemicals	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-1	Iron ore, thermal coal, other cargo	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-2	Iron ore, coking coal, granite and thermal coal	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-3	Coking coal, steel, thermal coal, soya, Pet. Coke and iron ore	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-4	Iron ore, iron ore pellets, steam coal, lime stone and steel	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-5	Alumina, iron ore, granite and caustic soda	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-RE	Coastal cargo berth - 1	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	Green channel berth	Coastal cargo berth - 2	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-6	CP Coke, LAM Coke, Steel and Granite	PPP	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-7	Dry/Break bulk cargoes	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	WQ-8	Dry/Break bulk cargoes	Port	Non-mechanized
Vishakapatnam	FB	Fertilizers, raw materials, liquid ammonia and molten sulphur (Fert)	Port	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	OR-1	POL products	Port	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	OR-2	POL products	Port	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	OB-1	Iron ore and iron pellets	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	OB-2	Iron ore and iron pellets	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	VUCB	Coking coal & Steam coal	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	OSTT	Crude oil	Port	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	LPG	L.P. Gas and POL products	Port	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	VCT	Container cargo	PPP	Mechanized
Vishakapatnam	SBM	Crude oil	Port	Mechanized

## a). Details of present natural gas pipeline infrastructure (incl. Kms)

The State wise details of existing gas pipeline are shown as below:

S.No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Authorized Entity	Length (Km.)	States from which pipeline passes
1	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur -GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)- Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL	4587	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
2	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 & VDPL	GAIL	1326	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh,
3	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL	929	Gujarat, Maharashtra
4	Agartala regional network	GAIL	61	Agartala
5	Mumbai regional network	GAIL	131	Maharashtra
6	Assam regional network	GAIL	1	Assam
7	K.G. Basin network	GAIL	892	Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
8	Gujarat regional network	GAIL	740	Gujarat
9	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL	276	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
10	Auraiya-Phulpur Pipeline	GAIL	315	Uttar Pradesh
11	Rajasthan regional network	GAIL	153	Rajasthan
12	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL	867	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi
13	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL	304	Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab
14	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL	1130	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa
15	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Kochi - Koottanad - Mangalore and Koottanad- Walayar and Bangalore - Krishnagiri sections)	GAIL	567	Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu
16	Jagdishpur - Haldia & Bokaro - Dhamra (Phulpur to Durgapur and with spur lines to Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Patna, Barauni, Sindri and Matix Fertilizer)	GAIL	1109	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
17	Vijaipur-Auraiya (VAPL)	GAIL	174	U.P. & M.P.
18	Uran-Trombay	ONGC	24	Maharashtra
19	Dadri-Panipat	IOCL	140	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
20	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	PIL	1460	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana
21	Shadol-Phulpur	RGPL	312	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
22	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas	73.2	Gujarat
23	GSPL's Gas Grid network including spur lines	GSPL	2692	Gujarat
24	AGCL's Assam regional network	AGCL	105	Assam

**b). Details of under-construction natural gas pipeline infrastructure (incl. Kms)**

State wise details of ongoing/approved Natural Gas Pipeline to complete National Gas Grid is shown as below:

S.No.	Pipeline Project	Length (Kms.)	Implementing agency	State through which it passes
1	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra(Phase 2&3)	1546	GAIL	Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2	Barauni - Guwahati	729	GAIL	Bihar, West Bengal, & Assam
3	Dhamra-Haldia	253	GAIL	Odisha & west Bengal
4	North East Region (NER) Gas Grid	1656	Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd.	Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya
5	Kochi-Koottanad- Bangalore-Man-galore (Ph-11)	322	GAIL	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
6	Vijaipur-Auraiya (VAPL)	178	GAIL	Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh
7	Angul-Srikakulam	744	GAIL	Andhra Pradesh and Od-isha
8	Mumbai - Nagpur - Jharsuguda	1755	GAIL	Maharashtra, Madhya Pra-desh, Chatishgarh& Odisha
9	Sultanpur-Jhajjar-Hissar section of CJHPL	135	GAIL	Haryana
10	Haridwar-Rishikesh- Dehradun section of DBNPL	50	GAIL	Uttarakhand
11	Ennore-Thiruvallur- Bengluru-Ma-durai- Tuticorin	1385	Indian Oil Cor-poration Ltd.	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
12	Bhatinda - Jammu - Srinagar	729	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
13	Mehsana - Bhatinda	2052	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Har-yana and Punjab
14	Mallavaram - Bhopal - Bhilwara via Vijaipur	2042	GSPL India Transco Lim-ited	Andhra Pradesh, Telana-gana, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
15	Kakinada - Vizag - Srikakulam	391	AP Gas Distri-bution Corpo-ration	Andhra Pradesh
16	Nellore-Vizag-Kakinada	525	IMC Ltd	Andhra Pradesh

17	Ennore - Nellore	430	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
18	Jaigarh-Mangalore	749	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
19	Kanai Chhata to Shrirampur	315	H-Energy	West Bengal



F.No.15/2/2016-H-I (Pt.)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg  
New Delhi, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2019

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: MEASURES TO PROMOTE HYDRO POWER SECTOR**

In reference to communication received from Cabinet Secretariat vide D.O. No. 11/CM/2019(iii) dated 7.3.2019, the undersigned is directed to inform that the Government has approved the following measures to promote hydropower sector:-

**2. Declaring LHPs ( > 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source:**

2.1 Large Hydropower Projects (LHPs, i.e. > 25 MW projects) are declared as Renewable Energy source. However, LHPs would not automatically be eligible for any differential treatment for statutory clearances such as Forest Clearance, environmental clearance, NBWL clearance, related Cumulative Impact Assessment & carrying Capacity study, etc., available to Small Hydropower Projects (SHPs), i.e., projects of capacity up to 25 MW. Ministry of Power shall continue to be the administrative Ministry for LHPs.

**3. Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non – solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO):**

3.1 Hydropower Purchase Obligation (HPO) is notified as a separate entity within Non - Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). The HPO shall cover all LHPs commissioned after issue of this Office Memorandum as well as the untied capacity (i.e., without PPA) of the commissioned projects. This HPO will be within the existing Non-Solar RPO after increasing the percentage assigned for it so that existing Non-Solar RPO for other renewable sources remains unaffected by the introduction of HPO. The trajectory of annual HPO targets will be notified by Ministry of Power based on the projected capacity addition plans in hydropower sector. Necessary amendments will be introduced in the Tariff Policy and Tariff Regulations to operationalize HPO.

**4. Tariff rationalisation measures for bringing down hydropower tariff:**

4.1 Tariff rationalisation measures including providing flexibility to the developers to determine tariff by back loading of tariff after increasing project life to 40 years, increasing debt repayment period to 18 years and introducing escalating tariff of 2%.

4.2 The levelized tariff over the useful life of the project may be calculated on the basis of the norms specified in the CERC regulations and thereafter, the determination of year wise tariff, for a long term PPA for procurement of Hydro Power for a period of not less than specified years (depending upon the repayment plan for the debt raised by the generator such that major part of the loan is repaid during the tenure of such PPA), may be left to the Developer and DISCOMs as per their feasibility and depending upon the terms of repayment of loan negotiated with the lenders subject to-

- (a) submission of such complete calculations with assumptions to be provided by the generator of hydro power at the time of filing of the application; and
- (b) upfront approval by the appropriate Regulatory Commission.



5. **Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/ Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs):**

5.1 In-principle approval is accorded for providing budgetary support through the budgetary grant of Ministry of Power for Flood Moderation component for Storage HEPs to be set up in future. The value of flood moderation component will be worked by technical agencies, viz., CWC, etc. in accordance with the guidelines. The amount required for flood moderation/ storage costs shall be released, through MoP budgetary provisions after appraisal of each project, on a case to case basis, by Public Investment Board (PIB)/ Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) as per due process.

6. **Budgetary Support to Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e., roads/ bridges:**

6.1 In-principle approval is accorded for providing budgetary support through the budgetary grant of Ministry of Power for funding enabling infrastructure for hydropower projects i.e. roads / bridges. This support shall be applicable for projects starting construction after notification of this Office Memorandum. This budgetary support would be provided after appraisal/ approval of each project by PIB/ CCEA as per the extant rules/ due process. The limit of this grant for such roads and bridges would be as follows:

- a) Rs. 1.5 crore per MW for projects upto 200 MW,
- b) Rs. 1.0 crore per MW for projects above 200 MW.

7. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

  
(S Benjamin)

Under Secretary to the Govt of India  
Telefax: 23324357  
Email: ben.gangte@nic.in

1. The Chairman, All State Electricity Boards / State Power Utilities
2. The Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi.
3. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner (Power), All State Government and U.T.s
4. The CMDs of all PSUs under the administrative control of Ministry of Power
5. Chairperson, CERC
6. Chairpersons of all SERCs

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
2. Secretary, Department of Expenditure Ministry of Finance
3. Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
4. Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance
5. Secretary, MNRE
6. Secretary, MoEF
7. Secretary, DoNER
8. CEO, NITI Aayog
9. Secretary, MoWR
10. Chairperson, CWC

Copy also for kind information to:

1. Director, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi w.r.t D.O. No. 11/CM/2019(iii) dated 07.03.2019
2. Director, PMO, South Block, New Delhi.
3. All Joint Secretaries/ FA /EA of the Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. All Director, Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. Director (Tech.) NIC cell, MoP with the request to upload on the website of Ministry.

Copy to:

1. Chief Engineer (R&R) Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi- with a request to issue appropriate directions to CERC/SERCs per Section 107 of the Electricity Act-2003 to incorporate above tariff rationalization measure as mentioned at Para 3.1, 4, 4.1 & 4.2 above in the Tariff Regulations and also for appropriate changes for other Paras above.
2. Chairperson, CEA- with a request to take necessary action to implement the above decisions.



## CHAPTER 10 EMISSIONS FROM POWER SECTOR

### 10.0 INTRODUCTION

The phenomenal growth in demand for energy is increasingly affecting the natural environment. Human activities now occur on a scale that has started to interfere with complex natural systems. Anthropogenic activities such as energy generation from fossil fuels, industrialization and deforestation have been increasing the atmospheric concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs) above their natural levels resulting in Global climatic change. Excessive concentration of Green House Gases like Carbon di-oxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and other harmful emissions in the atmosphere has become one of the most critical global environment issues by which human life is gravely threatened.

In most of the developing countries, the major requirement of power is met through thermal power plants. India also depends largely on coal as a major source of energy for producing power and coal may continue to play an important role in producing power in near future. As on 31.03.2022, coal based power generation capacity is around 52.74% of total installed capacity, however during 2021-22 coal based generation was almost 69.8 % of total power generation in country and lignite based power capacity is about 1.65% as on 31.03.2022 of the total installed capacity but generates almost 2.48% of total power generation in country during 2021-22. As on 31.12.2022, the coal and lignite based installed capacity is 49.66 % and 1.61 % respectively.

Generation of power by use of fossil fuel like coal, oil and gas pollutes the atmosphere in many ways. Emission of particulate matter and generation of fly ash from coal based power stations are local health hazard. Gaseous emissions from fossil fuel based power generation like CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and Mercury etc. affect the local as well as global climate.

### 10.1 EMISSION FROM THERMAL POWER STATIONS

Fossil fuel-fired power plants burn fossil fuels like coal, lignite, natural gas, diesel etc. to generate steam/ hot air to run turbines generating electricity. The generation of power from combustion of fossil fuels has an impact on Air, Water and Land resulting in degradation of local as well as global environment.

The major types of pollutants emitted from thermal power stations are as follows:

#### 10.1.1 AIR POLLUTION

The following major air pollutants are generated from combustion of fossil fuels by thermal power stations: i) Nitrogen oxide(NO<sub>2</sub>) ii) Sulphur di-oxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) iii) Green House Gases like CO<sub>2</sub> iv) Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) v) Mercury Emissions. Traces of Carbon monoxide (CO) is also produced during the process of combustion. The brief description of major pollutants and their effects are detailed below:

#### 10.1.2 NITROGEN OXIDE

Most of the NO<sub>x</sub> is emitted as NO which is oxidised to NO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. All combustion processes at high temperature are sources of NO<sub>x</sub> emission. Formation of NO<sub>x</sub> may be due oxidation of nitrogen in the air (thermal NO<sub>x</sub>) or due to nitrogen present in the fuel (fuel NO<sub>x</sub>). In general, higher the combustion temperature the higher NO<sub>x</sub> is produced. Some of NO<sub>x</sub> is oxidised to NO<sub>3</sub>, an essential ingredient of acid precipitation and fog. New norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has stipulated norms for NO<sub>x</sub> emission from thermal power plant, which are discussed later in the chapter.

#### 10.1.3 SULPHUR OXIDE

The combustion of sulphur contained in the fossil fuels, especially coal and oil is the primary source of SO<sub>x</sub>. About 97% to 99% of SO<sub>x</sub> emitted from combustion sources is in the form of Sulphur Di-oxide which is a critical pollutant, the remainder is mostly SO<sub>3</sub>, which in the presence of atmospheric water is transformed into Sulphuric Acid at higher concentrations, produce delirious effects on the respiratory system. The SO<sub>x</sub> emissions are controlled by providing tall height stack for dispersion. Higher size units of 500 MW and above were also required to keep space provisions for future installation of Flue Gas de-sulphurisation (FGD) system when required. In specific cases, installation of FGD system has been stipulated by MOE&F while granting environmental clearance. The new norms for thermal power station notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has stipulated emission norms for SO<sub>x</sub> which are discussed later in the chapter.

### 10.1.4 GREEN HOUSE GASES

A number of gases like CO<sub>2</sub>, Methane, nitrous oxide(N<sub>2</sub>O), Chlorofluorocarbons and water vapour are called Green House Gases. Carbon dioxide is released primarily through the burning of fossil fuels. It is generated by combustion of coal and hydrocarbons. Methane is released through the decomposition of organic matter (marshes, cattle raising, rice flakes etc.) and the use of fossil fuels.

### 10.1.5 PARTICULATE MATTER

The terms particulate matter, particulates, particles are used interchangeably and all refer to finely divided solids dispersed in the air through chimney or stack of power stations. Norms have been stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for control of Suspended Particulate Matter and are more stringent for new power plants.

#### 10.1.5.1 CARBON MONOXIDE

It is a colourless, odourless flammable and toxic gas. It has ability to react with haemoglobin in the blood and reduce the oxygen absorbing capacity of the blood. It is generated by incomplete combustion of coal and hydrocarbons. The most significant source of CO is automobiles.

#### 10.1.5.2 MERCURY EMISSIONS

Emissions of mercury from thermal power stations are a subject of increasing concern because of its toxicity, volatility, persistence, long range transport in the atmosphere. Once released into the environment, mercury contaminates soil, air, surface and ground water. The mercury emitted from coal-fired power plants originates from the mercury present in the coal. Typically, mercury is present in the coal in the tens of parts-per-billion range. Burning of enormous quantity of coal for power generation makes it the largest anthropogenic source of mercury emissions.

### 10.1.6 WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution refers to contamination of natural water, whereby its further use is impaired. The contamination could be caused by the introduction of organic or inorganic substances in the water or due to change in the temperature of the water.

In thermal power stations the source of water is river, lake, pond or sea from where water is usually taken. There is possibility of water being contaminated from the source itself. Further contamination or pollution could be added by the pollutants of thermal power plant waste as inorganic or organic compounds.

The types of water pollution & its sources are given in **Table 10.1**.

**Table 10.1**

	Type	Sources
(i)	Thermal pollution	- Discharges from condenser
(ii)	Carryover of ash to water bodies	- Ash pond overflow, ash handling area drainage
(iii)	Acid or alkaline effluents	- DM water treatment plant, chemical storage area & lab
(iv)	Leaching and water percolation	- Ash dumps, ash ponds
(v)	Heavy metals	- Air heater wash, wash water from boiler fire side clearing
(vi)	Toxic substances, high total dissolved solids (TDS) , Phosphates high alkaline, ammonia	- Boiler blowdown



(vii)	sludge and oil	-	Drains from fuel oil area, tube oil area, transformer oil off
(viii)	Cyanide and other chemicals	-	Radio graphic lab
(ix)	Bacteriological pollution	-	Sanitary & domestic waste

#### Types of Water Pollution & its Sources

The effects of water pollutants are manifold and depend on the type and concentration. Some of these are given below in **Table 10.2**.

**Table 10.2**

#### Effects of Water Pollution

	Pollutants		Effects
a	Soluble organic as represented by BOD( Biological Oxygen Demand)		Deplete oxygen in surface water, Fish killing, the growth of undesirable aquatic life and odours Certain organics can be bio-magnified in the aquatic food chain
b	Suspended solid		Decrease water clarity and hinder photosynthesis, form sludge deposits which changes eco-system results.
c	Chloride		Salty taste in water
d	Acidic, alkaline and toxic substances		Cause fish killing also can cause imbalance in stream eco-system
e	Disinfectants Cl <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		Killing of micro-organisms
f	Ionic forms Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Cl and SO <sub>4</sub>		Changed water characteristics, staining hardness, salinity

All discharge from thermal power stations to water bodies is made after treatment as per the environmental standards prescribed by MOE&F. Further, ash ponds are High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) lined to prevent leaching etc. Also zero discharge system with no discharge to water body are envisaged at many stations installed up to 31.12.2016 and mandatory zero waste discharge for TPPs installed after 01.01.2017

#### 10.1.7 FLY ASH GENERATION

Indian coal is of low grade with ash content of the order of 30%-50 % in comparison to imported coals which have low ash content of the order of 10%-15%. Large quantity of ash is thus being generated at coal/lignite based Thermal Power Stations in the country, which not only requires large area of precious land for its disposal but is also one of the sources of pollution of both air and water. To reduce the requirement of land for disposal of fly ash in ash ponds and to address the problem of pollution caused by fly ash, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has issued various Notifications on fly ash utilization, first Notification was issued on 14th September, 1999 which was subsequently amended vide Notifications dated 27th August, 2003, 3rd November, 2009 and 25th January, 2016. The Notification of 3rd November, 2009 prescribes targets of Fly Ash utilization in a phased manner for all Coal/Lignite based Thermal Power Stations in the country so as to achieve 100% utilization of fly ash.

The MoEFCC Notification of 25th January, 2016 stipulates mandatory use of flyash based products in all Government schemes or programmes e.g. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, etc.

The latest MoEFCC notification dated 31.12.2021 stipulates 100 per cent utilisation of fly ash generated by coal or lignite based thermal power plant in an eco-friendly manner namely: (i) Flyash based products viz. bricks, blocks, tiles, fibre cement sheets, pipes, boards, panels; (ii) Cement manufacturing, ready mix concrete; (iii) Construction of road and fly over embankment, etc. The notification also mandates that if the coal or lignite based thermal power plant has not achieved at least 80 per cent ash (fly ash and bottom ash) utilisation in the first two years of a three years cycle, then an environmental compensation of Rs. 1000 per ton on unutilised ash shall be imposed for non-compliant thermal power plants.

### 10.1.8 LAND DEGRADATION

The thermal power stations are generally located on the non-forest land and do not involve much Resettlement and Rehabilitation problems. However, its effects due to stack emission etc., on flora and fauna, wild life sanctuaries and human life etc. have to be studied for any adverse effects. One of the serious effects of thermal power stations is land requirement for ash disposal and hazardous elements' percolation to ground water through ash disposal in ash ponds.

### 10.2 STEPS TAKEN BY THERMAL POWER STATIONS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM POWER PLANTS

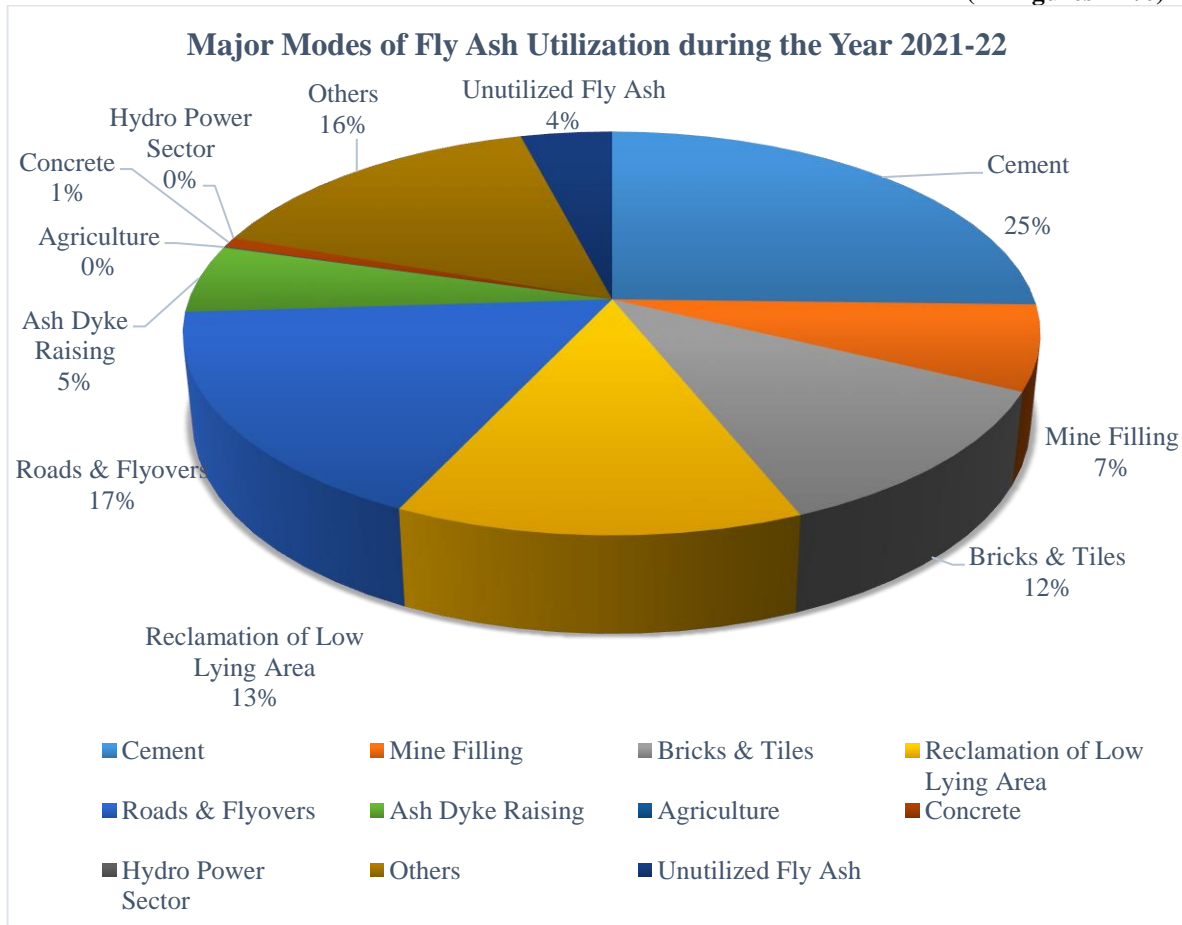
Following steps are presently being taken by power utilities to reduce the pollution from thermal power stations:

- **PM Emissions:** - High Efficiency Electrostatics Precipitators (ESP) are installed in the power station to arrest fly ash and reduce suspended particulate matter within the prescribed emissions norms. A PM norm stipulated by MOEF& CC are generally adhered to by coal based power stations. However, depending upon the local condition, Pollution Control Board or other implementing agencies within the provision of Environment Protection Act has stipulated more stringent norms.
- **NO<sub>x</sub> Control:** - Low NO<sub>x</sub> burners are being used in the power station for NO<sub>x</sub> control through primary combustion control. Further, NO<sub>x</sub> emission norms as specified by MoEFCC notification dated 7.12.2015 is required to be met by TPPs and as amended.
- **SO<sub>x</sub> Control** – Indian coal used in the thermal power station generally has low sulphur content about 0.3% to 0.5% and SO<sub>2</sub> control is being achieved as per new norms specified by MOEF &CC notification dated 07.12.2015.
- **Liquid Effluent Discharge:** - Effluent Treatment Plant is being installed to control parameters like pH, Free available Chlorine Suspended solids, Oil & Grease, Copper, Iron, Zinc, TDS & Total Suspended Solids. Many power stations have achieved zero liquid discharge. Most of the power plants are adhering to the norms stipulated.
- **Fly Ash Utilization:** - The steps have been taken by Thermal Power Stations to ensure 100% utilization of ash generated by them. The Fly ash collected in the dry form is being used for brick making, coal mines backfilling, road construction and cement manufacturing. Data of 200 coal based thermal stations, with an Installed capacity of 213620.5 MW, consuming coal of 759.02 Million tonnes and generating Fly Ash of 270.82 Million tonnes were analysed in 2021-22 by CEA. The analysis shows that country has achieved Fly Ash Utilization of 259.86 Million tonnes with percentage utilization of 95.95 % (However, the actual utilization of fly ash may vary from station to station). Fly ash utilisation in various sectors is shown in **Exhibit 10.1**



**Exhibit 10.1**

(All figures in %)



• **Mercury emissions:**

India has signed Minamata convention on legally binding instrument to protect human health & environment from adverse effects of Mercury in September 2014. Article 8 of the Minamata convention pertains to reducing mercury emissions to the atmosphere through measures to control mercury emissions from coal based power stations. The studies carried out by CIMFR, Dhanbad on mercury content in Indian coal has estimated mercury emission factor of coal as 0.14 g/tonne or 14 ppm. Control systems provided for NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> (SCR and FGD) along with ESP also offer the co-benefit of mercury emissions control. MOEF & CC vide notification dated 07.12.2015 has put limit of mercury emission from thermal power plants.

**10.3 NEW EMISSION STANDARDS FOR THERMAL POWER PLANTS**

MOEF&CC has notified new Environment norms for Thermal power station including Emission and specific water consumption on 7<sup>th</sup> December,2015. The **Table 10.3 and 10.4** show the new environmental norms for thermal power stations which are to be complied at different time schedule.

**Table 10.3**  
**New Environmental Norms for Thermal Power Stations**

<b>Emission parameter</b>	<b>TPPs (units) installed before 31st December, 2003</b>	<b>TPPs (units) installed after 31st December 2003 and up to 31st December 2016</b>	<b>TPPs (units) to be installed from 1st January 2017</b>
<b>Particulate Matter</b>	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units less than 500MW capacity  200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units 500MW and above capacity	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units less than 500MW capacity  200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units 500MW and above capacity	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)</b>	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	450* mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>

\*Vide MOEF & CC notification dated 19.10.2020. As per notification dated 31.3.2021 of MoEFCC emission norms are to be implemented by 2022 to 2024 based on location of the power plant.

**Table 10.4**  
**MoEFCC WATER NORMS FOR THERMAL POWER PLANTS**

<b>S No.</b>	<b>MoEFCC WATER NORMS FOR THERMAL POWER PLANTS</b>
<b>1.</b>	All plants with Once Through Cooling (OTC) shall install Cooling Tower (CT) and achieve specific water consumption of 3.5 m <sup>3</sup> /MWh within 2 years of notification.
<b>2.</b>	All existing CT based plants shall reduce specific water consumption up-to maximum of 3.5 m <sup>3</sup> /MWh within a period of 2 years of notification.
<b>3.</b>	New plants to be installed after 1st January 2017 shall have to meet specific water consumption of 3.0* m <sup>3</sup> /MWh and achieve zero water discharge.

\*Vide notification dated 28.06.2018

#### **10.4 IMPLICATIONS OF NEW EMISSION STANDARDS ON POWER SECTOR**

After notification of new environmental norms in December, 2015, a detailed phasing plan, for installation of FGD to be completed till 2024 was prepared by CEA in consultation with all stake- holders and was sent to MoEFCC in June,2017. However, subsequently, time line was squeezed by MoEFCC to comply by December, 2022.

CEA started monitoring the implementation of measures to comply with new norms. More than 90% TPPs are installing wet lime stone based FGD system as it is economical. Major issues/challenges being faced during the implementation of FGD system in thermal power plant are as under:

1. Till the end of 2015 no SO<sub>2</sub> norms were applicable, thus FGD manufacturing capacity was almost non-existent in the country.
2. FGD technology being new to our country, there are at present limited vendors with limited capacity to supply FGD components. Therefore, there is an availability constraint.

3. A sudden surge of demand has arisen as all thermal generating units, about 470 running units of 180 GW capacity, have to implement FGD system in one go. Proper planning was not there for development of infrastructure to meet the demand surge.
4. Although India has the manufacturing capability of 70% FGD components, it depends on the imports from other country as manufacturing capacity is insufficient to cater to huge demand in a short period of time.
5. Balance 30% of FGD component is not manufactured in India. Thus, import from other countries is the only option and to create a manufacturing capability of these items in India would take few years.
6. A huge foreign exchange for importing technology, equipment and skilled manpower from other countries shall be required.
7. Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on planning, placing of order, supply chain of equipment and installation of FGD is severe.

To overcome all the above issues/challenges being faced by power industry, CEA prepared a paper on location specific norms for thermal power plants and suggested a graded action plan for FGD implementation in TPP. The action plan was approved by MOP and forwarded to MOEF&CC for consideration in January, 2021. The summary of the action plan is as given below

1. The target should be uniform ambient air quality across the country and not the uniform emission norms for thermal power plants. Implementation of uniform emission norms in TPPs located in different atmosphere may result in different ambient air quality.
2. Thermal power plants located in an area, where quality of air is very good in terms of SO<sub>2</sub> level, can be exempted from immediate installation of additional equipment to control SO<sub>2</sub> emission from stack. A large number of thermal power stations are located in remote locations away from towns with little habitations around. Thermal power plants located in remote locations, ambient air quality (AQI) can be made as the guiding factor for formulating emission control. This may avoid installation of additional emission control equipment without compromising the ambient air quality.
3. To explore such a feasibility, the 24hr avg.(max) SO<sub>2</sub> ground based measured levels (CPCB, 2018 data) were categorized into 5 distinct levels:
  - i. Level I : >40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - ii. Level II : 31-40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - iii. Level III : 21-30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - iv. Level IV : 11-20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - v. Level V: 0-10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.
4. To achieve tangible results, the SO<sub>2</sub> emission control equipment in the thermal power plants located in level-I should have to be installed on priority basis. The regions as identified under level-II can be covered subsequently under the next phases seeing the performance of FGD system in Level-I. Presently no action is required for the plant located in region under level III/IV/V as the SO<sub>2</sub> level in ambient air of these area is very less and as per CPCB the quality of air is good in regards to SO<sub>2</sub> level.
5. Graded action plan will help in utilizing the resources in effective manner and it will help in fine tuning the technology for local conditions. If the process of emission control is completed in 10-15 years' time frame, and consider thermal power plants located in critically polluted areas in first phase, it will help in developing indigenous manufacturing base, skilled manpower in the country which shall take care of the local operating conditions.

Thereafter, MOEFCC notified G.S.R.243(E) dated 31.03.2021, that the emission compliance would mean all the plant emission norms (2015) for PM/SO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> are to be met by the specified timeline (Table II), any deviation in the above norms beyond the timeline would be liable for the levy of emission compensation (EC) as detailed in **Table 10.5**.

**Table 10.5**

S.No.	Category	Location/Area	Timeline for Compliance	
			Non-retiring Units	Retiring Units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Category A	Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population.	Upto 31st December 2022	Upto 31st December 2022
2	Category B	Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas or Non-attainment cities.	Upto 31st December 2023	Upto 31st December 2025
3	Category C	Other than those included in category A and B	Upto 31st December 2024	Upto 31st December 2025

Based on the 31st March 2021 notification, MOEF&CC has constituted a task force comprising of representative from MOEF&CC, MOP, CEA and CPCB to categorize the thermal power plants in above mentioned three categories. The finalization of aforementioned categorization is still under progress and expected to complete very soon.

For implementing NO<sub>x</sub> control, coal based power stations have to carry out combustion modification/to install Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) as NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are in range of 600-1000 mg/NM<sup>3</sup>. The main challenge with SCR is that they have not been proven for high ash Indian Coal. Also space constraint/layout constraints is also expected to be a major challenge for installation of SCR. Also for operating SCR, large amount of Ammonia will be required involving challenges in transportation and storage of Ammonia due its toxic nature. Apart from all the issues and challenges, availability of vendors to supply SCR in such a large quantity will be the main constraint.

**10.5 CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM POWER SECTOR**

The world over consumption of fossil fuel is the primary contributing factor in the build-up of atmospheric concentration of GHGs like carbon dioxide resulting in Global warming. As per UN Human Development Report 2021/2022, the per capita carbon dioxide emission in India is among the lowest and is estimated to be around 1.8 metric tonnes as compared to the world average of 4.3 tonnes per capita and 14.2 tonnes per capita for USA (**Table 10.6**).

**Table 10.6**

**Per capita emission of CO<sub>2</sub> of different countries**

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> emission Per capita(production) in the 2020 (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> )
India	1.8
USA	14.2
Australia	15.4
U.K	4.9
Japan	8.1
China	7.4
World	4.3

Source: UNDP Human Development report 2021/2022

About half of total carbon dioxide from India is estimated to be generated from power sector. The other major contributors of CO<sub>2</sub> emission in our country are transport and industrial sector. CEA is annually estimating the

amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from grid connected power stations. The total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emission from grid connected power stations in the year 2021-22 has been estimated at 1002.02 million tonnes. Year wise carbon dioxide emissions from Indian power sector during the last 6 years are given in **Table 10.7**.

**Table 10.7**  
**Total Absolute Carbon Di-oxide Emissions of the power sector**  
**(2016-17 to 2021-22) in Mtonnes CO<sub>2</sub>**

Source: CEA CO<sub>2</sub> baseline database for the Indian power sector version 17. October 2021

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>India</b>	888.34	922.18	960.89	928.14	910.01	1002.02

The CO<sub>2</sub> emission from gas based power stations is almost half of that is generated by coal based power stations. The weighted average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for various fossil fuels used in Indian power stations for the year 2020-21 are shown in **Table 10.8**.

**Table 10.8**  
**Weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel-fired stations in FY 2021-22, in tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh<sub>net</sub>**

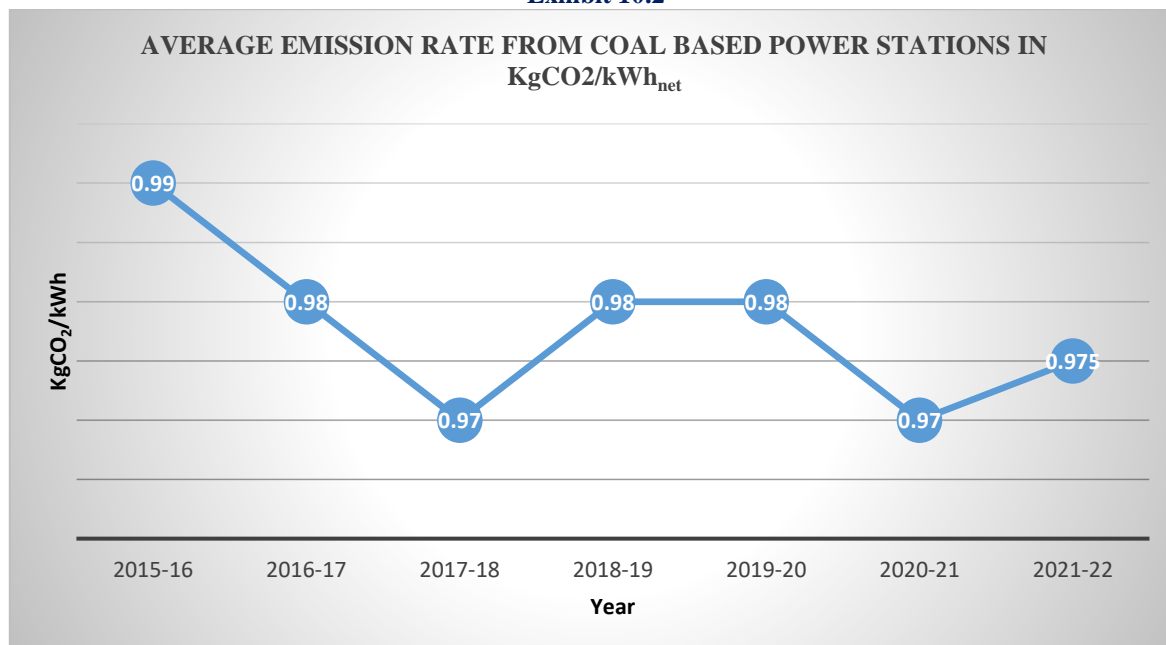
Coal	Diesel	Gas*	Lignite
0.975	-	0.465	1.28

\* Only gas-fired stations that do not use any other fuel. Stations that use naphtha, diesel or oil as a second fuel are excluded from the weighted average.

The weighted average emission rate of coal and lignite based generation is 0.975 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/ kWh<sub>net</sub> and 1.28 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/ kWh<sub>net</sub> respectively during the year 2021-22. However, the average emission rate from coal based stations has been on declining trend due to the fact that more number of efficient supercritical technology based units are getting commissioned and also due to introduction of Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme which aims at improving the efficiency of power plants.

The **Exhibit 10.2** shows the declining trend of average CO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from coal based power stations.

**Exhibit 10.2**



### 10.6 PROJECTIONS OF CARBON EMISSIONS IN 2026-27 AND 2031-32

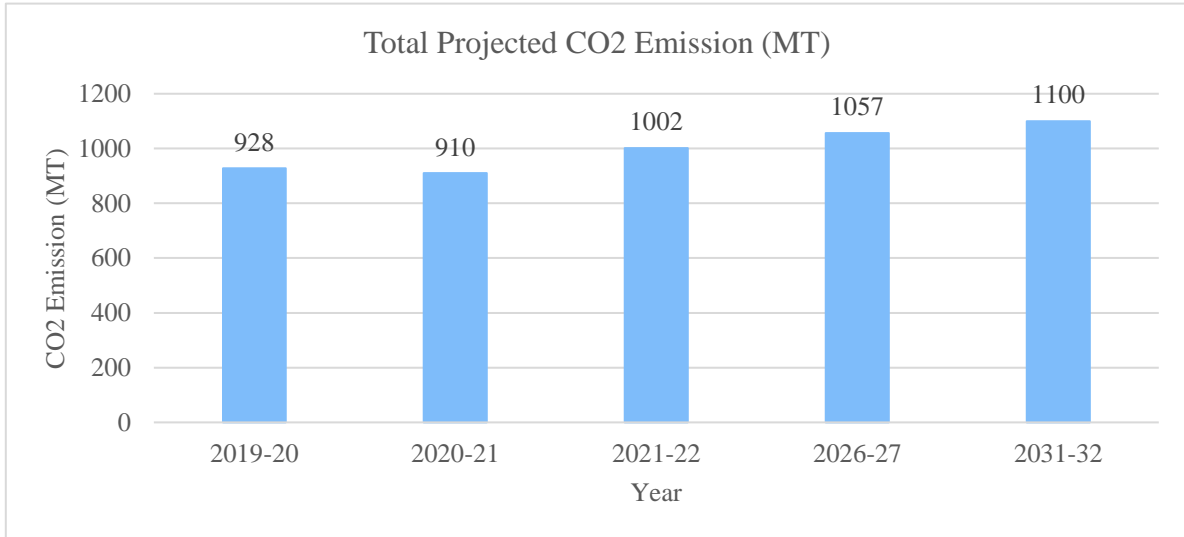
On the basis of generation from each fuel source including renewables, carbon footprint i.e. projected carbon emissions and the emission factors considering base year of 2020-21 have been worked out.

Emissions factors (gCO<sub>2</sub>/MJ) as given for Indian Coal/Lignite in the Initial National Communication and for Imported Coal Gas/Oil/Diesel/Naphtha as given by Inter Government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2006) have

been considered for estimating Carbon emissions from various fuels. The methodology as given in CO<sub>2</sub> Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector User Guide published annually by CEA has been followed in arriving the carbon emissions.

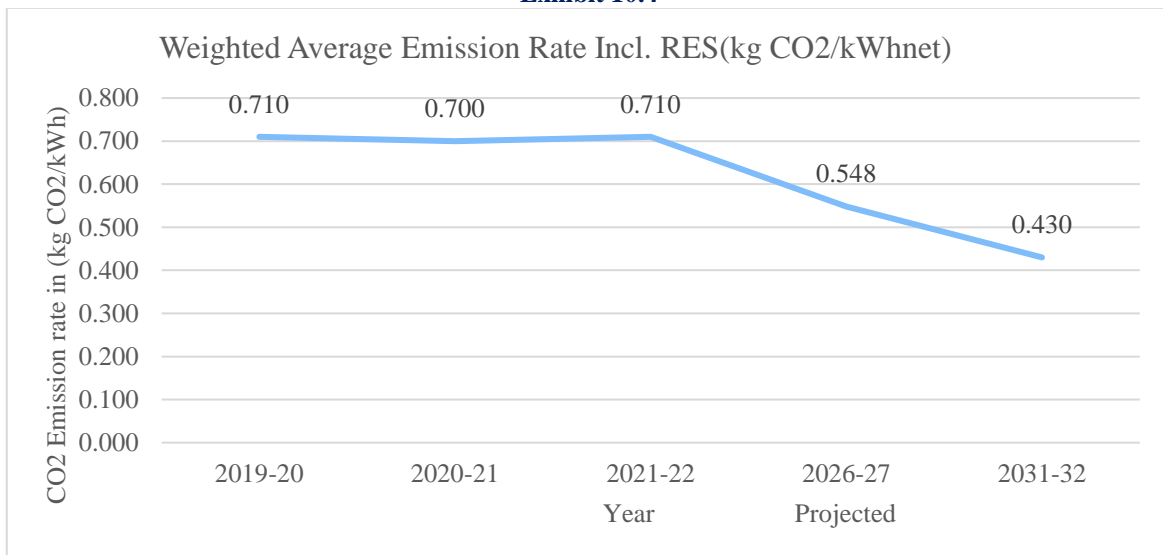
The total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions projected is likely to increase from 1002.02 Million tonnes in 2021-22 to 1057 Million tonnes in the year 2026-27 and 1100 Million tonnes in 2031-32 and are shown in **Exhibit 10.3**.

**Exhibit 10.3**



The average emission factor kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>net</sub> from the total generation including renewable energy sources in base case scenario has been estimated and are shown in **Exhibit 10.4**.

**Exhibit 10.4**



It may be seen that the average emission factor is expected to reduce to 0.548 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>net</sub> in the year 2026-27 and to 0.430 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>net</sub> by the end of 2031-32.

### 10.7 INITIATIVE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS

Mitigation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission is an important agenda on international level. Improving efficiency of thermal power stations is one of the effective methods to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions which is being achieved by various schemes introduced by Government of India like Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme under National Mission on Energy Efficiency and adopting super critical/ultra-super critical technology for coal based generation. Also efficiency

improvement measures through Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of old and inefficient units is undertaken and units in which R&M is not possible are being considered for retirement. Thrust is being given for increasing the share of non-fossil fuel (renewable, hydro etc.) based generation in the energy-mix to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from power sector.

### 10.8 COUNTRY’S STAND ON CLIMATE CHANGE- INDCS

Under the Copenhagen Accord, India had pledged to reduce its CO<sub>2</sub> intensity (emissions per GDP) by 20 to 25 percent by 2020 compared to 2005 levels. Also in October, 2015, India had submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to UNFCCC. The key elements are:

- To reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33% to 35 % by 2030 from 2005 level.
- To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

With the aim to enhance India’s contributions towards achievement of the strengthening of global response to the threat of climate change, as agreed under the Paris Agreement, India updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in August 2022. The key elements are:

- To reduce the emission intensity of GDP by 45% below 2005 levels by 2030.
- To achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

#### 10.8.1 SHARE OF NON-FOSSIL FUEL IN TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY

As on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2022, share of non-fossil fuel based capacity (Hydro + Nuclear + RES) in the total installed capacity of the country is around 40%. It is expected that the share of non-fossil based capacity is likely to increase to around 57.4 % by the end of 2026-27 and may likely to further increase to around 68.4% by the end of 2031-32. Details of expected installed capacity and % share is shown in **Table 10.8** and **Exhibit 10.5**.

**Table 10.8**

**Installed capacity and share of non-fossil fuel**

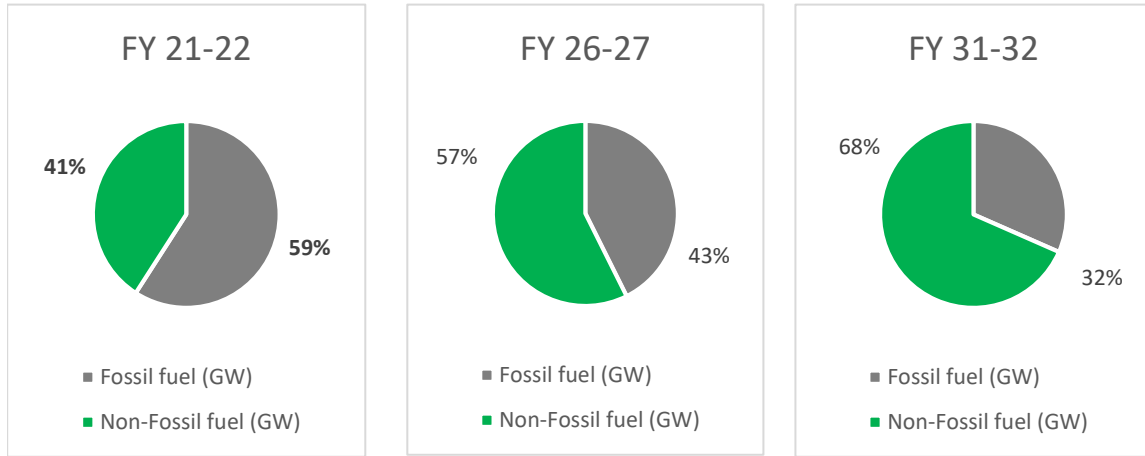
Year	Installed Capacity (GW)	Installed Capacity of Fossil fuel (GW)	Installed Capacity of Non-Fossil** fuel (GW)	%of Non-fossil fuel in Installed Capacity
<b>FY 2021-22</b>	399.5	236.1	163.4	40.9%
<b>FY 2026-27</b>	609.6	259.9	349.7	57.37%
<b>FY 2031-32</b>	900.4	284.4	616	68.41%

\*\* Non Fossil Fuel – Nuclear and Renewable Energy Sources



**Exhibit 10.5**

**Share of Fossil and Non-Fossil fuel based plants in Total Installed Capacity**



Note: The actual % may change to the extent of the quantum of capacity materialising and actual retirement taking place during 2022-27 and 2027-32.

**10.9 CONCLUSIONS**

- Government of India has taken various measures to reduce environmental emissions from thermal power stations. This includes improving efficiency of power generation, notification of stricter environment norms and retiring old and inefficient plants, Perform Achieve and Trade scheme etc.
- The average CO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from coal based stations in the country has been on declining trend indicating improvement in efficiency of power generation from coal based power plants.
- During 2021-22, the country has achieved Fly Ash Utilization of 259.86 Million tonnes with percentage utilization of 95.95%.
- The total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions projected will increase from 1002 Million tonnes in 2021-22 to 1057 Million tonnes in the year 2026-27 and 1100 Million tonnes in 2031-32.
- The average emission factor is expected to reduce to 0.548 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>net</sub> in the year 2026-27 and to 0.430 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>net</sub> by the end of 2031-32.
- The share of non-fossil based capacity is likely to increase to 57.4% by the end of 2026-27 and may likely to further increase to 68.4% by the end of 2031-32 from around 40% as on Mar'2022.
- Indian coal used in thermal power station generally has low sulphur content about 0.3% to 0.5% and SO<sub>x</sub> control is being achieved as per new norms specified by MoEFCC notification.

## **CHAPTER 11**

### **TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS AND RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

#### **11.0 INTRODUCTION**

India has witnessed a phenomenal growth in the Power Sector in terms of electricity generation, capacity addition as well as development in Transmission and Distribution (T&D) systems over the last decades. This has been possible with the introduction of enabling policies and regulatory changes favourable for a competitive environment encouraging the growth. Measures like participation of the private investment in the Power Sector, adoption of state-of-the-art technologies, thrust on improvement in the efficiency of the existing plants and setting up of new plants with improved efficiency have acted as catalysts to the growth of the Sector. Concerted efforts have also rendered improvement in electricity connectivity within the country and also with the neighbouring countries for cross border transmission of electricity.

The Government of India has paid higher attention on supply of electricity at an affordable price, and to deliver it in an efficient and sustainable manner to the consumers without causing adverse impact on the environment. In order to provide clean energy to the consumers, an ambitious target of 500 GW from non-fossil fuel based capacity by 2030 has been set by the Government of India. Minimal reliance on import of products and maximal indigenous development are the top priorities of the Government to lead the nation towards being “Aatma Nirbhar” or “self-reliant”. To materialize the above visions effectively and efficiently, and to ensure the safety, security, reliability and stability of the grid synergetic research and development (R&D) efforts are required in all the areas of power sector like generation, transmission, distribution and utilization .

The research efforts should be directed towards introduction of novel smart technologies and improving the efficiency of the Indian power system.

This chapter review the technological advancements in the Indian Power Sector and recommends the areas of Research and Development (R&D) to be taken up during 2022-27 and roadmap for future R&D initiatives in the Power Sector in the next 10 years.

The Report has been divided in five parts viz.

- i. Existing R&D facilities and research programs in Power Sector
- ii. Technological Advancements
- iii. Research and Development
- iv. Initiatives proposed for improving R&D in the Power Sector
- v. Recommendations

#### **11.1 REVIEW OF EXISTING R&D FACILITIES AND PROGRAMMES IN POWER SECTOR**

##### **11.1.1 Facilities For Research In Power Sector**

R&D activities in the power sector are presently being pursued by different institutes under the control of the Organizations /Ministries in the Central Sector, State Sector and Private Sector. The organizations may be the Central Government Ministries/Departments, Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), Academic Institutes, R&D organizations, Private Sector organizations etc. The following Institutions are actively engaged in R&D in the power sector:

- Ministry of Power (MoP), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) now known as Ministry of Education(MoE), etc.
- Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)
- Electrical Research & Development Association (ERDA)
- Academic Institutions like Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs), National Institute of Technologies (NITs), Engineering colleges and other Institutions
- CPSUs like BHEL, NTPC-NETRA, NHPC, SJVNL, POWERGRID, THDC etc
- National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai
- National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Delhi
- Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy (SSS-NIBE), Kapurthala

- Gujarat Energy and Technology Research Institute (GETRI), Vadodara
- R&D laboratories/institutions like CSIR, CMET, and TERI working on energy related areas

Apart from the above, Private sector organizations like Adani Power, Tata Power, Reliance Energy, L&T, TERI, GE, Siemens etc. also undertake research in the areas of their interest in the Power Sector.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) promotes research in the matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution, grid operation and power markets of electricity.

The research arms of major CPSUs aim at introduction and absorption of new technologies primarily through project routes. Major manufacturers like BHEL, ABB, GE etc., have their own R&D set up, focusing on product development. As in recent years, the Power Sector is adopting the Information Technology (IT) advancements, it is suggested that the IT product development should incorporate development, security, and operations (DevSecOps) theme. Cyber Security by design should be imbibed in all technological developments undertaken by the above stated organizations. It is expected that all organizations involved in Research & Development must have a cyber security cell inbuilt to take care of cyber security needs in the present scenario.

### 11.1.2 Schemes for funding research in Power Sector

The Ministry of Power is promoting Research and Development for the Indian Power Sector through CPRI, under the “R&D schemes of Ministry of Power being implemented through CPRI”. Ministry of Power funds these schemes, CPRI and CEA monitors and co-ordinates the three R&D schemes viz:

- (i) R&D under National Perspective Plan (NPP)-under which projects with industry collaboration are funded
- (ii) Research Scheme on Power (RSoP) under which R&D projects from IISc, IITs, NITs, CSIR, Utilities and other reputed institutes are funded, and
- (iii) In-House R&D (IHRD) scheme for in-house R&D projects at CPRI for Augmentation of Research and testing facilities, improvements/new techniques in testing/diagnostic methods/research studies, product/Process Improvements, and for improvement in product standardization

Besides In-house R&D, CPRI also undertakes sponsored research projects from manufacturers and other agencies in different areas of specialization.

Research in specific topics pertaining to energy domain are also assisted by various Ministries like Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) assisting projects related to renewable energy generation, Department of Science & Technology (DST) assisting basic and applied research in energy domain.

**Department of Science and Technology (DST)** has initiated the smart grids R&D programs, which includes national, bilateral and multilateral collaboration under Clean Energy Research Initiative (CERI) scheme. DST has supported four international research programs in this endeavour:

#### I. Bilateral

##### (i) Joint Virtual Clean Energy Centre (India-UK)

Towards the joint commitment to clean energy led low carbon economy, DST and UK together have set up Joint Virtual Clean Energy Centre on Clean Energy. This centre focuses on integration of intermittent clean energy with storage for stable power supply to the grid as well as to the grid-isolated communities.

##### (ii) Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre on Smart Grids and Energy Storage (India-US)

The Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre (JCERDC) is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India and the US Department of Energy. The overall aim of the JCERDC is to facilitate joint research and development on clean energy by teams of scientists, technologists and engineers from India and the United States, and related joint activities, needed to deploy clean energy technologies rapidly with the greatest impact. To achieve this objective, the Indo-US JCERDC has supported a project which is multi-institutional network project viz. US-India collaborative for smart distribution system with storage (UI-ASSIST). The overarching objective of this project is to evolve the future distribution grid that will allow the increased penetration of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and Energy Storage Systems (ESS) and to demonstrate the Distribution System Operator (DSO) functions for optimal utilization and management, interfaced with the micro grids in rural, urban and semi-urban settings.

### (iii) **Integrated Local Energy Systems (India-EU)**

This joint initiative between India and EU aims to develop and demonstrate novel solutions, integrating all energy vectors like electricity, heating, cooling, water, wastes, etc., including possibilities offered by batteries and electric vehicles, interconnect them and optimize joint operation with increased share of renewables and higher energy efficiency. The system developed will be robust, replicable, scalable, sustainable and cost effective with low maintenance and less dependent on skilled manpower. Supported two projects, which focus on integration of a number of energy sources/vectors with or without local grid connectivity, the demo units are proposed in different locations covering rural, semi-urban and urban environments and varied climatic conditions with additional services.

## II. **Multilateral**

### (i) **Mission Innovation Programme on Smart Grids**

DST supported nine Smart Grids Projects in collaboration with twenty Mission Innovation member countries, which focus on integration with conventional grid, transition from conventional vehicle to electric vehicle, financial and market strategies considering renewable penetration and cyber physical systems in smart grids.

Inter-ministerial collaborative research schemes like Uchchar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) and Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) have been initiated by the Ministry of Education for focused research on identified themes in the energy domain. Under UAY, projects to promote innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the industries are taken up while the projects on socially relevant science and engineering challenges are taken up under the IMPRINT Scheme. Now under revised scheme (i.e. IMPRINT-2), the UAY has been subsumed into IMPRINT Scheme and is being implemented through Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) under DST. The scheme would be jointly co-chaired by the MoE and the DST.

The Utilities and manufacturers also take up research projects through their Institutional funds. Some of these projects are carried out in collaboration with academia.

## 11.2 **TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT**

Continued and sustained efforts through involvement of various science and technology laboratories like CPRI, CSIR and Government bodies like DST, DSIR and MNRE, along with academic institutions have enabled promotion of technology in India. A strong research ecosystem is in the making by forging a closer relationship between the industry and academia through various research platforms.

In order to come up with a comprehensive list of R&D areas to be taken up in the coming years, the R&D activities and infrastructure developed by CPSUs, CPRI and MNRE during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan and 3-year action plan period were reviewed and the thrust areas investigated for research were noted.

The thrust areas which are relevant and require further research have been recommended for investigation during the years 2022-27. In addition to this, keeping in mind the future of the Indian Power Sector, new R&D areas have also been proposed for investigation.

The following are the advancements that have happened in the technological landscape of the Power Sector:

### 11.2.1 **Advancement in Generation Technologies**

#### 11.2.1.1 **Thermal Power Generation Technologies**

- Material and metallurgical developments
- Developments in material for Construction of the parts/components/equipment of the plant
- Technology for latest site survey, site selection tools, and for construction of the power plant
- Ultra-Supercritical Power Plants (USC)
- Advance Ultra Supercritical Power Plants (A-USC)
- Small rating Supercritical turbine set
- Energy Conservation and Efficiency enhancement
- Digital Technologies for Thermal Power Plants
- Flexible operation of the Thermal Power Plants
- Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) power plants
- Air Pollution Control technologies
  - Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for NO<sub>x</sub> removal
  - Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) that uses electrostatic force to remove dust

- Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) unit that removes sulphur dioxide from the flue gas
- CO<sub>2</sub> Removal Technology
- Ash treatment facilities and recovery of Rare Earth Elements (REE) and useful minerals from fly ash for quality bricks
- Technologies to mitigate “blackouts”
- Compressed air storage system

#### **11.2.1.2 Hydro Power Generation Technologies**

- Material and metallurgical developments for manufacturing of the parts/components/ equipment of the plant
- Technology for latest site survey, site selection tools, and for construction of the power plant
- Pumped Storage Power Plants (PSPs)
- Power plant renovation and modernization
- Operation and Maintenance services with digital solutions
- Remote monitoring services
- Short term generation forecasting

#### **11.2.1.3 Solar Technologies**

- Concentrated Solar Plants (CSP)
- Photovoltaic solar plants - rooftop/ground mounted/floating
- Energy yield prediction
- Site Selection
- Plant design
- Permits, licensing and environmental considerations
- EPC Contracts
- Construction
- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) services with digital solutions
- Plant instrumentation and control system
- Plant upgrade technologies
- Power plant assessment and engineering
- Predictive management of fluids in solar energy plants:
  - which helps sustain the life-time of a Heat Transfer Fluid (HTF)
  - which avoids costly and unnecessary interruptions to operations through pre-planned maintenance
- Remote monitoring services
- Technologies for disposal after end of life

#### **11.2.1.4 Wind Power Technology (offshore /onshore)**

- Integration of offshore wind with wave and tide energy in coastal and near shore regions.
- Ocean temperature gradients for power and desalination.

#### **11.2.1.5 Geothermal technology**

Geothermal energy is one of the promising energy resources in India, especially in the Himalayan region. In addition to power generation, geothermal energy can cater to space and process heating requirements and improve the energy resilience of this region. A review of international best practices indicate the medicinal value and energy/mineral recovery potential of this resource.

#### **11.2.1.6 Tidal Power generation**

- Marine and hydrokinetic (MHK) technology (captures energy from the natural motion of ocean water, such as waves or tides)

### 11.2.1.7 Energy Storage System

- Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) thermal energy storage - in molten salt form
- Battery energy storage systems (BESS)
- Pumped hydro storage, where water is pumped uphill into a reservoir and released to power turbines when needed
- Compressed air energy storage (CAES)
- Super capacitors, Capacitors Energy Storage System (CESS)
- Superconducting Energy Storage System (SMES)
- *Mechanical Energy Storage System (MESS)*
- Thermal Energy Storage Systems (TESS) for cooling and heating using phase change material
- Flywheels

### 11.2.1.8 Other forms of energy generation

- Biomass combustion or co-firing
- Municipal solid waste incineration
- Removal of waste heat and energy generation from the conversion of water-to-steam-to-electricity
- Natural-gas-fired fuel cells
- Hydrogen Fuel Cells
- Emergency backup generators, usually fuelled by gasoline or diesel fuel
- Tri-generation or Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CCHP)

## 11.2.2 Advancement in Transmission Technologies

### 11.2.2.1 Gas Insulated Switchgears

- Non-flammable gas insulated transformer
- Advanced Site Assembly (ASA) transformer
- Small, light-weight, easy-to-handle polymer-type arrester
  - silicone direct moulding type
  - composite insulating tube type

### 11.2.2.2 Voltage and Reactive Power Control

- Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS)
  - Shunt devices like static VAR compensator (SVC). A Static VAR Compensator (SVC) is a fast acting power electronic device used to dynamically control the voltage in a local area or at an interface point.
    - Thyristor controlled reactors (TCR)
    - Thyristor switched reactor (TSR)
    - Thyristor switched capacitors (TSC)
  - Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM), which are mainly used for voltage control and reactive power flow control
    - Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM)
    - Voltage Source Converters (VSC)
    - Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBTs)
    - Integrated Gate Commutated Thyristors (IGCTs)
  - Series devices like Thyristor-Controlled Series Compensation (TCSC), and Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC), Thyristor Controlled Phase Angle Regulator (TCPAR)
  - Series-shunt device such as Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC)

**11.2.2.3 Frequency Converter (FC) systems****11.2.2.4 HVDC system for improving the power transmission efficiency and enhancing the interconnection of asynchronous grids**

- Voltage Source Converter (VSC) with state-of-the-art Modular Multilevel Converter (MMC) technology
- Line-Commutated Converter (LCC) for long-distance large-capacity transmission

**11.2.2.5 HVDC Power Transmission**

- Mass Impregnated HVDC Cables
- Extruded Cross Linked Poly Ethylene (XLPE) High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cables
- GIS for HVDC system in order to overcome space limitations
- New type and configuration of towers to reduce the height and right-of-way (RoW)
- HVDC underground and submarine cables
- Line Commutated Converter (LCC) technology
- Voltage Source Converter (VSC) technology
- Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBT), which provide the switching between HVAC and HVDC systems
- DC Gas insulated lines

**11.2.2.6 HVAC Power Technologies****11.2.2.7 HVAC / HVDC Hybrid System**

- HVAC / HVDC system interaction
- Hybrid HVAC / HVDC overhead lines

**11.2.2.8 Electronic Devices and Components****11.2.2.9 Gas insulated lines****11.2.2.10 Overhead Lines**

- Overhead lines (OHL)
- Aluminum Conductor Steel Supported (ACSS)
- Aluminum Conductor Composite Core (ACCC)
- Aluminum Conductor Composite Reinforced (ACCR)
- Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced (ACSR)
- High Temperature Conductors (HTC)
- Real Time Thermal Rating (RTTR)

**11.2.2.11 HVAC cables**

- Onshore cable technology
- Offshore cable technology
- HVAC extruded insulation cables for the submarine connections

**11.2.2.12 HVAC Substations, Breakers, Bus Bars, Disconnectors and Power Transformers****11.2.2.13 Control and Monitoring Devices**

- Power control devices: Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS), phase-shifting transformers (PST)
- Monitoring devices and systems: Synchrophasors, Wide Area Monitoring System (WAMS), Phasor Measurement Units (PMU), Wide Area Protection Systems (WAPS).
  - WAMS- The main application of synchrophasors is in the field of system monitoring with Wide Area Monitoring Systems (WAMS).
  - PMU – PMUs are used to provide synchronized measurements of voltage and current phasors for power system monitoring and analysis, state estimation, control and protection. PMUs are also used for detection and diagnosis of power grid problems.
  - WAPS- The main benefits of Wide Area Protection Systems (WAPS) are in on-line monitoring, protection systems and off-line analysis.



### 11.2.2.14 Control and Monitoring System

- Next generation Energy Management System (EMS)
- Real-time monitoring and control system
- Technologies to reduce transmission and distribution (T&D) losses
- Advanced Analytics and forecasting
- Disaster Management System

### 11.2.2.15 Development of 1200 kV transmission technologies:

- 1200 kV sub-station, circuit breakers, shunt reactors and controlled shunt reactors for dynamic reactive power compensation.
- Development of High Energy (55 MJ) ZnO blocks for lightning arrestor of class 5 duty is required for dissipation of high energy.
- Development of operating mechanism for 1200 kV dis-connector is essential in the light of Ultra High Voltage (UHV) transmission system technology.
- Rupture proof tank for transformer and reactor
- Development of faster and cost effective Pressure Relief Device (PRD)
- Development of insulated cross arm towers for optimizing RoW requirement

## 11.2.3 Advancement in Energy Distribution Technologies

### 11.2.3.1 Inclusion of Distribution Automation

Detailed investigations and developments are in progress on power distribution systems and the monitoring of apparatus. These are on:

- a. “Digital Technology” based on the application of semiconductor high-speed elements
- b. Intelligent substations applying IT (Information Technology)
- c. System configurations aimed at high-speed communication

Incorporated in these are demands for the future intelligent control of substations, protection, monitoring, and communication systems that have advantages in terms of high performance, functional distribution, information sharing and integrated power distribution management also closely knit for cyber security requirements. Such technologies include:

- Intelligent/Digital Substation
  - Concept of Intelligent/digital Substations
  - Apparatus Monitoring System (AMS)
  - Protection and Control
- Latest Protection and Control System
  - Trends in Protection and Control Systems
  - Unified Protection and Control Unit
  - Remote Control Functions by Web Correspondence
  - Connection between Protection/Control Equipment and Apparatus
- Advanced Equipment and Components
  - Power Electronics
  - AC and DC Lines and Cables
  - Fault Locators
  - IoT Devices
- Distribution Transformers - Potential for Future Deployment
- Sensing, Measurements, Communications, and Controls:
  - Data Acquisition systems (DAS)
  - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems
  - Remote Terminal Units (RTUs) collecting field data via communication systems
  - Advance/Automatic Distribution Management System (ADMS)
  - Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs),
  - Global Positioning System (GPS) signals
  - Geographical Information System (GIS)
  - Outage Management System (OMS)
  - High-bandwidth communication
  - Smart meters

- Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
- Two-way communications and 4-quadrant metering
- Integrated Communications
- Advanced Control Methods - Potential for Future Deployment
- Improved Decision-Support Tools (IDST)
  - System Operations
  - Grid visualization
  - Decision support
  - Demand based supply, production and distribution through integrated EMS
  - Systems operator training
  - Potential for Future Deployment

#### **11.2.3.2 Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Machine Learning (ML)**

#### **11.2.3.3 Cybersecurity**

- *Accelerating research, development and demonstration of resilient energy delivery systems*
- *Evaluation of IOT and SCADA upgrades with a security first mind-set*
- *R&D on the adaptability of Information security controls for the energy utility industry given in ISO 27019:2017 in ICS of Power Utilities*
- *For every Power Utilities, Integrated Security Operation System (I-SoC) need to be in place for visibility of Security in IT-OT integrated environment and application of appropriate security controls to protect them from cyber-attacks*
- *Secured data and device interoperability*

#### **11.2.3.4 Microgrids and Virtual Power Plants**

- Distributed Power Generation (DPG)
- Microgrids (MG)
- Virtual Power Plants (VPP)
- Smart Grids (SG)
  - Controls
  - Automation
  - Grid Integration
  - Development of new equipment to penetrate Renewable Energy into conventional grids

#### **11.2.3.5 Software for Grid Management**

#### **11.2.3.6 Social media presence and Automated Messaging**

#### **11.2.3.7 Standards development for data interoperability, cybersecurity, IoT, and field devices communication**

### **11.3 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPEMENT**

It is observed that India has been at the forefront of technology deployment but not very much on development. With the technological advancements happening across the globe at a very fast pace, it is of utmost importance to identify the right technologies at an early stage, tailor them to Indian needs and research on them in India so that the same can be imbibed in the Indian Power System at an early stage. In view of the “Digital India” and “Swachh Bharat” missions led by the Government of India, special emphasis has to be given for areas of immediate importance right from “cyber security” up to “waste to energy”. The adoption of technology should be seen with the cyber security threats involved and their possible mitigation.

All efforts are to be directed towards realization of an “Aatma Nirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India)”, thus the R&D outcome should lead to indigenization of the major equipment/components in Power Sector.

The focus areas of research for the Power Sector for the next five years have been categorized into five different conventional categories, viz. Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Renewables including Microgrid, Smart Grids and reducing adverse effects on Environment and Cyber Security.

The category wise details of the thrust areas of research are as follows:

### 11.3.1 Electricity Generation (Conventional Sources)

The major challenge to the power sector is to optimally make use of the generation resources so that there is no short fall from the generating end as well as to provide reliable and cost-effective power supply to the customers. Efforts are to be made to achieve the above goal in a sustainable manner without causing harm to the environment.

Generation sector is in the midst of a paradigm shift. With the capacity addition of renewable energy (RE) in India the thermal power plants are forced to operate in cyclic manner and with frequent ramp up and ramp down. Also, most of the thermal power plants are forced to operate at part load for substantial period. All these indicate that novel technologies and strategies have to be devised to make the thermal power plants more flexible and extract maximum benefit from both renewable as well as conventional plants in a sustainable manner in future.

At present although solar, wind and other sources of renewable energy have gained momentum; still the thermal power generation caters to majority of the load demand. RE plants are dependent on the various factors like wind speed and solar irradiance, and are not available for long periods at a stretch. During the period of absence of renewable energy, dependence would be exclusively on conventional power sources or energy storage. Hence, it is important to focus on improving the conventional generation system, including aspects like better plant design, increasing efficiency, improvement in fuel quality and waste heat recovery. Although, RE is a good support for the energy security as deployment of RE leads to saving of equivalent fossil fuels, the role of the conventional plants in meeting the peak and seasonal demands cannot be undermined. Following are the different technologies with proposed prototypes and pilot plant demonstration for implementation:

#### 11.3.1.1 R&D for Thermal Power Generation

Some of the important areas of R&D in Thermal Power generation are identified as follows:

##### 11.3.1.1.1 IGCC Technology

Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) integrates a coal gasifier, a gas clean up system and gas turbine in a combined cycle mode where coal is gasified with either oxygen or air. The resulting synthesized gas (or syngas) consisting of primarily hydrogen and carbon monoxide is cooled, cleaned and fired in a gas turbine. The technology has shown capability of power generation at higher efficiency and lower emission levels with respect to pulverized coal combustion technologies as demonstrated in the USA, Netherland and Spain.

Research in IGCC technology may be focused to open up new product areas along with electricity generation like liquid fuel generation, hydrogen production, pre-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture and integration of fuel cell which may provide future options of zero emission coal technologies with higher efficiency.

##### 11.3.1.1.2 Carbon Capture and Utilization Techniques

The impending danger of climate change and pollution is very much evident today. Carbon dioxide is one of the main greenhouse gases that are the cause for global warming and climate change. One of the primary sources of the increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> is the combustion of fossil fuels.

The development and installation of technologies for reducing the carbon intensity of existing power plants is an important area and requires focused research efforts. Carbon Capture (post-combustion) and Utilization (CCU) coupled with fossil energy-based power plants is considered as a key technology with significant potential to mitigate carbon emission while limiting climate change.

Despite the fact that various carbon capture techniques have gained maturity in the past, there are many challenges associated with it such as high cost, large scale deployment, etc. Further, the technologies for conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> to useful products is also very costly and proprietary of few companies around the world. Significant efforts are required for the development and indigenization of above mentioned technologies and should be a priority area for research in the Power Sector.

Cost effective capture of CO<sub>2</sub> and its conversion to 'value added' products should be taken in a focused manner so that the entire initiative first becomes self-sustainable and thereafter create new revenue stream for power stations. In this regard, it is suggested to develop, design and setup reasonable scale demonstration plant in following domain:

- Liquid Fuel equivalent by catalytic hydrogenation of power plant CO<sub>2</sub>: Likely products – Methanol (Petrol equivalent), Di-Methyl Ether (Diesel equivalent)
- High value chemicals by reformation of power plant CO<sub>2</sub>: Likely products – Olefins, Formaldehyde, Formic acid, Acetic acid etc.
- Carbon Black by catalytic reduction of power plant CO<sub>2</sub>: Likely products – Carbon black, Carbon nano tubes, Carbon nano particles etc.

- Carbonated Fly Ash Aggregate, Concrete from power plant CO<sub>2</sub>: Likely products – Fast curing concrete (21 hours instead of 21 days), coarse aggregate.
- Photo-Bio-Reactor for synthesis of power plant CO<sub>2</sub> to high value human grade nutrients: Likely products - Beta Protein, Omega 3 Fatty Acid (Veg Fish Oil), Laminaria - Anti Ageing cosmetic.

#### 11.3.1.1.3 Ash Utilization Technologies

Fly ash is a by-product of power generation with coal. Combustion of coal in thermal power plants produces either fly ash or bottom ash. Ash Disposal is a major problem because of the sheer magnitude of its quantity produced from thermal power generating stations. It is also a serious threat to environment as it adversely affects the flora and fauna. Disposal in the form of slurry requires large area of land as well as water, which are scarce commodities now a days.

Sustainable method for 100% ash utilization is the key concern of thermal power sector. Over the years many new technologies for ash utilization have been developed but still full utilization of ash is a distant goal. Following research studies should be conducted for development of new segments having long term potential of ash utilization:

##### a) Development of Construction materials:

- i. Like bricks etc.

**b) Development of other products:** Recovery of valuable minerals and treat fly ash suitable for quality ceramics and other products.

##### c) New technology advancement for High Volume Ash utilization such as

- i. Fly ash and Pond Ash to Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM)
- ii. Geo Polymeric (GP) Concrete road with GP aggregate
- iii. Use of Coarse Fly Ash for cement production
- iv. Development of Angular shaped fly ash aggregate

#### 11.3.1.1.4 Technologies for conservation of water in Thermal Power Plants

Various Innovative technologies are the need of the hour for reducing water requirement in power plants as well as improving the quality of water used to prevent long term damage of the components due to water. Following new areas should be implemented:

- i. Application of advance technologies for water treatment and handling in Thermal Power plants
- ii. Desalination of sea water to be used in thermal power plants
- iii. High Water and energy recovery from waste water system
- iv. Electrochemical process for descaling
- v. Custom Non-Chemical Solution for water treatment: Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and Ultra-violet (UV) treatment
- vi. Advanced technologies for treatment of waste water for emerging pollutants and geogenic contaminants as a part of the thermal power plants
- vii. Advance chemistry for water conservation: higher Cycles of Concentration (COC) formulation of cooling water system

#### 11.3.1.1.5 Waste Heat Recovery Systems for enhancing the power plant efficiency

The thermal power plants operating on Rankine power cycle normally achieve power generation efficiency in the range of 35–40% depending on various site conditions, turbine inlet steam conditions and design of equipment etc. Balance of the heat input is essentially lost as condenser losses (about 48–50%) and boiler exhaust gas losses (about 6–7%) besides other nominal losses viz. radiation losses, un-burnt carbon losses etc. In a 500 MW unit, about 25 MW of thermal heat would be available if the flue gas temperature is dropped, say, from 140°C to 110°C. The major challenge in low temperature heat recovery system is the requirement of large heat transfer area and thus additional pressure drops, which increases the cost of the system. Use of waste heat recovery system, though desired for obvious cost benefits, is equally important for environmental protection since lower quantity of fossil fuels shall be burnt for same quantum of useful energy.

Efforts are being made in developing technologies where waste heat can be gainfully recovered and applied to:

- (i) Produce refrigeration/air-conditioning using Vapour Absorption/Adsorption Machines (VAM) based on Li–Br, Ammonia absorption system

- (ii) Plant cycle efficiency improvement using condensate pre-heating and fuel oil heating
- (iii) Produce electric power independent of the main plant Turbo-Generator (TG) set using aqua-ammonia Cycle or Organic Rankine Cycle
- (iv) Flue Gas Desalination of sea water
- (v) Flue Gas Blow down recovery

#### **11.3.1.1.6 Advanced surface engineering technologies for higher life expectancy of Thermal plant components**

The surface engineering technologies are becoming essential in critical applications of power plants involving wear, erosion as well as corrosion. Thus the immediate technological requirements to be addressed in respect of damage tolerance capacity of materials are development of high temperature wear and erosion resistance materials for thermal components (Burner, liner and shield).

#### **11.3.1.1.7 The other important areas where research advancement/ assessment is required for Thermal Power Generation include the following:**

- Advanced Ultra Supercritical (AUSC) technology
- Identifying the impact of cyclic loading on power plant components due to increased renewable penetration in the grid
- Online coal sampling
- Technological advances in syngas cleaning especially at higher temperature in IGCC (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle) technology
- Improvement of Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) performance
- High temperature wear and erosion resistance of thermal components (Burner, liner and shield etc.)
- Design and Development of Last Stage Steam Turbine Blades and balancing of flue gas flow inside boiler for Improved Performance
- Boiler combustion Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) modelling of sub and Supercritical boilers
- Development of Nano particles for application in high thermal coefficient lubricants, additives in water to reduce evaporation losses
- Advanced non-destructive testing/non-destructive examination (NDT/NDE) based diagnostics and inspection tools for condition assessment of plant components such as in-situ inspection of Low Pressure (LP) Turbine Blades by Ultrasonic Phased Array
- Establishment of advanced facilities for coal combustion/blended coal combustion evaluation studies
- Development of technologies for on-line measurements of coal flow, fineness, heating value, and balancing for combustion optimization in utility boilers, sensor systems for online fuel calorific value and un-burnt carbon in ash measurement
- Robotic Inspection of inaccessible/congested/hazardous areas inside boilers and other enclosures
- New improved methods of prevention of scaling on turbine blades and piping system in thermal power plants
- Application of nano technologies in thermal power plant
- Application of latest technologies such as Drone/ Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), Robotics, in power plants mission control technologies including control/mitigation of Nitrous Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Sulphur Oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) emissions
- Feasibility study on Co-firing of Biomass in conventional thermal plants
- Development of non-air gasifiers like steam gasifiers
- Quantitative and Qualitative analysis of deposit, solvent selection and post operational chemical cleaning recommendations for boilers
- Robotic Inspection of Low Temperature Super Heater (LTSH) tubes without lifting tube panels
- Alloy analysis for identification of material mix-up in boiler, turbine auxiliary etc.

- Condition assessment of super heater/re-heater tubes of ageing boilers through accelerated creep testing
- Metallurgical Failure analysis of pressure parts components
- Wear debris analysis – lubricating oils of rotating components
- Analysis of deposits of boiler, condenser, effluents, ash, cooling waters, coal, etc. using equipment like atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Ion Chromatography (IC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analyzer (EDX) , etc.
- Monitoring of ion exchange resins and activated carbon for capacity and kinetics from stations
- Diagnosis of vibration problems of rotating machines
- Condition Monitoring and life assessment of high voltage transformers through Dissolved Gas Analysis (DGA), Polarization and Depolarization Current (PDC) measurement, Recovery Voltage Method (RVM) measurements and Furfural content and degree of polymerization
- Specialized analytical support for characterizing the turbine deposits, corrosion products, heavy metals in effluents, etc.
- Switchyard condition assessment by early detection of incipient faults

#### **11.3.1.2 R&D initiatives for Hydro Power Generation Sector**

India is blessed with immense amount of hydroelectric potential and ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in terms of exploitable hydro-potential on global scenario. As per assessment made by CEA, the total hydroelectric potential from large hydro (above 25 MW) is 2,35,590.6 MW. Out of this pump storage potential is 90,270.6 MW and balance hydroelectric potential is 1,45,320 MW. Research in the area of Hydro-electric power generation should get prime focus and issues such as widening of operating ranges for turbines, development of suitable coatings to avoid silt erosion, transient operation of turbines etc. should be minutely studied.

The following are the broad R&D areas to be explored:

1. Cavitation/Vortex rope mitigation
2. Silt erosion and corrosion

Following areas are identified which can be addressed by further research and development:

- New superior silt erosion resistant and anti-acidic materials for water carrying/under-water components/parts/equipment such as hydro turbine blades, runner, guide vanes, water conductor system etc.
- Application of GIS/GPS in River Flow Discharge Measurement, flood forecasting for generation planning
- Application of short term weather forecast in generation planning
- Analysis and Monitoring of cavitation phenomenon in Turbines
- Rock Stabilization techniques for large size caverns

Following are the areas where technological advancement should be considered:

- Tunnel construction techniques/methodology in Soft Rocks/Fragile Himalayan Geology for safe and expeditious construction
- Measures to tackle Bad Geology during Excavation of Tunnels and Construction of Dam Foundation as seepage control measure for construction of Dam
- Indigenous development of variable speed drives for PSPs
- Analysis of measures to increase service life for Silt Flushing Gates, Numerical Flow Simulation, Performance Optimization of Hydro Plant components and for Improving De-silting Chamber Efficiency using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)
- Indigenous development of software on O&M methods including High Risk Predictive Maintenance based on past experiences and specific to HEPs
- Indigenous development of software for control and protection system of Hydro Power plant against cyber-attacks on the infrastructure. (It may be made common for entire Power System)
- Development of coating materials or metal alloys for underwater parts which are resistant to acidic water prevalent in North-Eastern Part of India



- Use of nanotechnology to optimize and upgrade the control & protection system (It may be made common for entire Power System)
- A strategic start-up and shutdown technique of the Francis turbine may be developed considering transient dynamic behaviour and runner blade loading during no-load run/run-away, load rejection, and start-up as well as shutdown of the turbine
- Indigenous development of PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene) material for Bearings and high grade quality XLPE compound for electric cables
- Indigenous development of CRGO Steel and Resin Insulated Paper (RIP)/Resin Insulated Synthetic (RIS) conductor bushing. (It may be made common for entire Power System)
- Research in the area of developing compact generators and transformers
- Generator modernization to increase efficiency
- Site assembly and acceptance testing of 400 kV and above Generator-Transformers (GTs)
- Monitoring system for on-line measurement of turbine efficiency
- Construction methodology for arch dams
- Indigenous development of Splitter Runner for higher capacity turbines
- Indigenous development of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) tools for optimization of hydro turbine design for enhanced efficiency and minimize cavitation

### **11.3.2 Thrust areas of research for Power Transmission**

The R&D in power transmission shall focus on a reliable, safe and efficient systems for transfer of electricity. While utilities/organizations shall give more impetus on demonstration and evaluation of new technologies through pilot projects, manufacturing organizations shall give more stress on development of new technologies/products. The areas of focus for research and development have been highlighted as follows:

#### **11.3.2.1 New designs for Transmission Towers and Conductors**

Transmission towers and conductors play major role in power transfer. To meet the growing demand for power in urban and industrial areas there is a need for transfer of huge quantum of power from generating stations. Due to the constraints in getting environmental clearances, and acquiring Right of Way (RoW), introduction of compact transmission lines is an alternative choice to conventional ones. The compact transmission lines have the advantage of reduced RoW and reduced tower dimensions.

Re-conductoring of existing lines with High Temperature and Low Sag (HTLS) conductor is a viable option to increase the power transfer capacity. Design aspects of compact towers and feasibility study of different types of HTLS conductors are to be explored for implementation.

The growing concerns about environmental impact of transmission line construction and protest against siting of towers added with the requirement of reducing tower material, necessitates new tower designs with reduced right of way and slimmer structure.

Development of high temperature electrical conductors for transmission lines is essential, keeping in view of bulk power transfer. The major challenges are to overcome the transmission losses, increase the power transmission on the existing lines and the development of more efficient power conductors for new lines. The development of efficient power transmission system seems to have a major stake in the future of transmission system and will become the national priority keeping in view the current scenario.

#### **11.3.2.2 HVDC transmission**

Considering the implementation of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission, indigenous manufacturing of equipment may be required. The research focus will cover the following aspects:

1. DC electric field, corona studies on equipment and electrodes
2. Performance of bushings under DC electric stress
3. Effects of DC stress on transformer insulation
4. Ageing studies
5. Development of diagnostic tools



6. Overhead transmission Lines
7. Bushings and transformer

Some of the other potential areas of research are as follows:

- Voltage Sourced Converter (VSC) based HVDC transmission has become an attractive option for bulk power transfer between meshed grids. The advantages of VSC based HVDC transmission are high controllability of active and reactive power at the converters terminal and the ability to improve the stability.
- High Speed Grounding Switches (HSGS) for HVDC systems are required to connect the station neutral to the station ground, if the ground electrode path becomes isolated.
- The concept of transformer less HVDC transmission.
- To adopt the VSC based HVDC transmission technology, High Speed Grounding Switches for HVDC systems and to adopt the concept of transformer less HVDC transmission system in power sector, pilot project study is required to be undertaken to gain the experience for wider acceptability and implementation.

#### **11.3.2.3 Development of controllers for Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) devices.**

Application of FACTS devices in Indian power system is proposed as it has been extensively supported through system studies. Research in the direction of developing indigenous FACTS devices with the objective to design and develop controls for FACTS devices such as: Static Compensator, HVDC, multi-terminal HVDC, switchable shunt reactors, series and shunts HVDC taps, Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC), Interline Power Flow Controller (IPFC), and static synchronous compensator (STATCOM), Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC) and deploy in the network. The controller performance is to be studied in real time.

There is a need to develop controller for controlled switching of circuit breakers, which can close or open the contacts of circuit breaker by time dependent control of trip coils, to eliminate undesirable transients. Substantial research in this direction is required.

#### **11.3.2.4 Design and development of equipment for 1200 kV UHV AC System**

Power sector growth necessitates development of indigenous technology for power absorption into the network at higher voltage levels, mainly to strengthen the system and power evacuation. The key equipment to aid in 1200 kV UHV transmission systems should be indigenously developed.

#### **11.3.2.5 Design and development of seismic resistant substation**

It is necessary to maintain reliability and safety of electrical equipment during and after an earthquake. This depends on the seismic response of individual substation components such as transformer, bushings, switchgear etc.

#### **11.3.2.6 Exploring features of technologies like Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence, Big data, Internet of Things, Cloud computing, Block chain etc. for application in power system operation and monitoring**

In the current era of Industry 4.0, where the influence of IT and communication technology has been making a big change in the lives of citizens, capabilities of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, capacity of Internet of Things, power of cloud computing, security of block chain architecture etc. needs to be explored and applied in the power transmission system to make it more secure, efficient and reliable.

#### **11.3.2.7 Explore alternative fluids for transformer oil like Nano-doped oil and environmental friendly fluids**

Nano-fluids are a class of fluids having stable suspensions of nanoparticles, with sizes typically less than 100 nm. Nano-particles when mixed in transformer oil could improve various electrical and thermal properties as found from various research studies. Such promising Nano-material doped oils could be developed further for improving the operational performance of transformers. In addition, biodegradable alternatives to transformer oil like natural esters could also be developed to make transmission system environment friendly.

#### **11.3.2.8 Explore environmental friendly dielectric gas as an alternative to SF<sub>6</sub> gas**

SF<sub>6</sub> being a greenhouse gas leaves significant impact on environment in case of release into atmosphere due to leakages. Development of environment friendly alternatives to SF<sub>6</sub> gas could be taken up to reduce the effect on environment caused by transmission system equipment.

### 11.3.2.9 Development of Inspection Robot for monitoring and maintenance of Transmission Lines and Substations

A remote controlled transmission line inspection and maintenance robot, which autonomously crawls along the high voltage line conductors and relays data to the control module as well as do minor maintenance tasks on line, could help in efficient management of the transmission system. Likewise, an autonomous substation robot, which could perform regular inspection for any damages in switchyard equipment and components, could also be developed. Use of such robots will also allow utility staff to access areas in transmission lines and substations that are manually difficult to inspect. Cyber Security implications that may arise due to the implementation of this feature may be kept in perspective before implementation.

### 11.3.2.10 Development of transformer inspection robot

For a human being to enter inside the confined space of transformer for inspecting the internal components of transformer is a dangerous task. This human inspection requires significant downtime due to the lengthy process of draining oil and refilling again after inspection. A transformer inspection robot will help immediate inspection of the transformer after taking outage thus saving cost and time.

### 11.3.2.11 Development of real-time wide area protection system with Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs)

Currently, synchro phasor measurements are used mainly for power system monitoring, model validation, post-event analysis, real-time display etc. However, synchro phasors have a greater potential than monitoring and visualization. Real time synchro phasor measurements can be utilized in control and protection schemes, called as Wide Area Monitoring, Protection, and Control Systems. These schemes will take action for protection and control of power system using synchro phasor measurement on real time basis thus providing fast and automated solution for grid operations. In addition, it will be helpful in real time power swing detection, fault detection, voltage stability, power oscillation damping and network islanding schemes. Reliable transmission of data from PMUs to the control station must be ensured.

### 11.3.2.12 Other major areas of Research and Development in Transmission domain are mentioned below:

- System Security and Operator Training software and simulation tools
- Gas Insulated Transmission Lines (GITL)
- Extra High Voltage (EHV) Cables and submarine cables for bulk power transmission
- Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage System (SMES)
- Alternate Fault Current Limiters
  - a. **Superconducting Fault Current Limiter development and field trial:** Superconducting fault current limiting devices rely on the property of superconductor element to undergo transition from superconducting state to resistive state on subjecting to current above its critical level. When installed in grid and once subjected to fault conditions, the rise in current above critical level is due to the system fault current, which forces the Superconductor to transit to its high resistance state, and in turn limits the fault current causing it. They have the ability to reduce fault current levels within the first half cycle of fault current level, which results in an increased transient stability of power system. These devices are self-regulating in the event of fault and are fail safe, development of which could be a much-needed breakthrough in fault current limitation techniques.
  - b. **Solid State Fault Current Limiter development:** Solid State Fault Current Limiter uses power electronics based system to detect and limit the fault currents in the system. As soon as fault current happens, before the first peak, the device dynamically inserts additional impedance into the line thus limiting the fault current to the desired level so that circuit breakers can then interrupt current. The device rely on the fast acting capabilities of components like thyristors for its near instantaneous operation.
- High quality pressboard insulation for transformers
- Resin Impregnated Paper (RIP)/Resin Impregnated Synthetic (RIS) bushing
- SF<sub>6</sub> filled large capacity power transformer technology
- GIS mapping of transmission assets

- Reduction of Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses
- Transformer-less HVDC transmission
- Development of Emergency Restoration System (ERS)
- Reduction of Electromagnetic interference with Television (TV) and Communication signals
- Biodegradable Insulating Oil for Transformer, lubricating oil for Turbo-Generator
- High-voltage recovery transformers
- Use of Robotics and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV e.g. DRONE) in construction, supervision, operation and maintenance of power system equipment in difficult and inaccessible areas
- Development of outer sheath of overhead conductors
- Development of techniques for large scale Renewable Energy integration
- Development of adaptive protection system against bi-directional power flow
- Development of cyber secure monitoring and control system
- Over fluxing phenomena in transformers and the means to contain and control the same
- Elimination of stray loss in transformers
- Magnetizing inrush phenomena in transformers and protection thereof along with specification for the same
- Static tap-changer for transformers
- Towers and materials for a resilient power system in cyclone prone areas of coastal belt
- On increase of available transfer capability of transmission lines and inter/intra regional transmission capacity

**11.3.2.13 Indigenous development of following technologies may also be taken up which will make India self-reliant:**

- High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) and Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) components
- Digital substation components including Non-conventional Instrument transformers (Optical Current Transformers / Voltage Transformers)
- Phasor Measurement Unit and Phasor Data Concentrator for Wide Area Monitoring System
- Implementation of latest technologies like Virtual Distributed Network (VDN) may be explored for safeguarding and securing the communication in power sector

**11.3.3 Thrust areas of Research for Power Distribution**

Distribution system is the most important part of the whole chain of Power System as it is directly connected to the consumers. A large share of system losses occur in distribution circuits and a significant amount of power system investment goes in the purchase and installation of distribution hardware. In recent times, the development of smart grid and the use of roof top solar power, storage and adoption of electric vehicles (EV) will herald a new way for distribution networks to function.

The distribution sector requires priorities in research and development since the efficiency, financial viability and losses in the distribution system affect the reliability and quality of power supply along with economic viability of the total power sector as a whole. The R&D in distribution system should be based on the following objectives:

- Providing 24x7 reliable, quality and economic power to all consumers
- Minimum technical and commercial losses
- 100% metering, billing and collection by use of meters in pre-paid mode to do away with manual metering, billing and collection deficiencies

- Using Information Technology for data acquisition, data analysis and control for better management and planning of the system
- More consumer satisfaction/faster disposal of the Consumer Grievances

The existing Distribution system needs careful attention in many areas such as reduction in losses, 100% metering, billing and collection efficiency, distribution automation, smart metering, harmonics reduction, Demand Side Management (DSM), integration of solar roof top systems, Microgrids, energy storage systems etc.

Smart grid represents a vision for a digital upgrade of power distribution system to both optimize present operation as well as to open up new avenues for alternative energy production. Improvement in reliability of distribution network can be achieved with deployment of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System/Distribution Management System (DMS)/ Advance Distribution Management System (ADMS) for remote monitoring and control of various network elements, obviating need for manned substations. DMS/ADMS extends the monitoring and control functionality of SCADA to Distribution Transformers. Remote Terminal Units (RTUs) and Fault Passage Indicators (FPIs) are installed at substations.

Some of the important areas for research in the Distribution sector is as follows:

#### **11.3.3.1 Distribution Automation (DA)**

The research and development work in Distribution sector should be aimed at developing indigenous know-how of full scale distribution automation system, which can cover from primary substations to consumer level intelligent automation. The future research initiatives for power distribution automation may be:

- Customer level intelligent automation system
- Computer aided monitoring and control of distribution transformers
- Substation and feeder level automation
- Data communication system for Distribution Automation
- Development and Standardization of Distribution Automation software

Also, IEC 61850 compliant relays and sensors for distribution automation are required to be developed for future smart grids.

#### **11.3.3.2 Feeder Load Characteristics**

Individual feeder loads differ widely in their behaviour. A methodology needs to be evolved for studying feeders in order to characterize them. The technique should be relatively simple and trade-off of accuracy against effort involved must be kept in consideration, since any distribution entity has a large number of feeders, and needs to accurately predict their contributions to the total load curve for the next day, so as to contract for energy supplies from generation companies.

#### **11.3.3.3 Security and Protection**

In conventional distribution schemes, loads are protected mainly through over-current relays and fuses. A smart grid has the facility to provide more sophisticated protection. In addition, the ability to operate the feeder through remote control opens up the possibility of load control in response to under-frequency conditions and voltage collapse.

#### **11.3.3.4 Mobile Substation development**

Disasters like earthquake, cyclone, flood, fire in substations and transformers, sabotage attempts etc. can have impact on power transmission and distribution system availability. When disruption is prolonged, a Mobile Substation, which can be moved from one location to another, could play a critical role in re-establishing the grid connection by acting as an emergency restoration system, by circumventing damaged substation equipment, allowing time for conventional restoration works.

#### **11.3.3.5 Underground substations for Space Constraint Areas**

Building new transformer substations in inner-city zones or expanding existing facilities is a challenging task due to the lack of space. There is an increasing demand for compact and discreet transformer substations in city environments for urban development projects and other densely populated areas around the globe.

#### **11.3.3.6 Development of Digital Energy meters (IEC 61850-9-2 compliant)**

World is moving with fast pace towards digitization. In the transmission system, digital substation with process bus is gradually moving from pilot stage to commercial installations. Non-Conventional (Optical) Instrument Transformers (NCIT) are being adopted in substations due to their superior characteristics over conventional

measuring transformers. However, absence of digital energy meters is restricting the penetration of NCITs and thereby digital substations. As there are only limited suppliers for IEC 61850 compliant digital energy meters world over, with the growing adoption of Full Digital substation technology, an IEC 61850 sampled values based Energy Meter is required to be indigenously developed. This will further pave way for adoption of NCIT and digital substations.

#### **11.3.3.7 Development of smart grid applications**

A smart grid is an electrical grid with automation, communication and IT systems that can monitor power flows from points of generation to points of consumption and control the power flow or curtail the load to match generation on real-time basis.

The smart grid enables increased predictability and control of generation and demand through consumer involvement, thus bringing flexibility in both generation and consumption, enabling the utility to better integrate intermittent renewable generation and reducing costs of peak power. A smart grid is cost-effective, responsive, and engineered for reliability of operations.

Development of Smart Grid attributes in distribution like Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), Outage Management System (OMS), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition, Peak Load Management, Integration of Distributed Generation, etc. could be taken up which will make distribution system more resilient and reliable. Smart Grid facilitates bidirectional communication between utility and consumers resulting in consumer participation in the energy management process.

The following are thrust areas identified under four different themes for smart grid implementation:

##### **11.3.3.7.1 Operation, Control and Protection**

- Operation and control of large, medium and small scale renewable energy sources
- Protection technologies for AC and DC smart grids
- Wide area monitoring, protection and control (WAMPC)
- Energy management techniques including ADMS
- Supervisory control of network with multiple Micro and Nano grids
- Network analysis and optimal power flow
- Modelling and simulation of large power grids (including cyber systems)
- Seamless Grid operation involving Transmission System Operator (TSO) and Distribution System Operator (DSO)
- Forecasting of renewable generation and loads

##### **11.3.3.7.2 Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and Cyber security**

- Reliable wired and wireless communication technologies, communication security testing
- Interoperability (data and device) and ICT architecture
- Audit and validation tools for cyber security features
- Home Area Network (HAN), Wide Area Network (WAN), and Internet of things (IoT) in distribution system
- Threat models and Cyber security
- Information privacy and handling challenges
- Cloud Computing, data storage and big data analytics
- Cybersecurity standard as well as standard operating procedure (SOP) development and adoption
- Cybersecurity compliance procedure development (Device and system)
- IoT device security development
- Data protection system
- Multi-layer Data Abstraction Mechanism development

##### **11.3.3.7.3 Devices and Technology (Converters)**

- Fault ride through enhancement of converter interfaced to renewable energy sources
- Optimal design of flexible power converters
- Coordination and control of multiple converters and modular multi-level converters
- Converter technologies for HVDC and MVDC systems
- Multi-functional hardware and smart grid enablers

- Smart and unified control of converters
- Hot swappable converters for smart grids
- Standardization of voltage and power levels
- Network voltage regulation and power quality
- Use of wide band gap devices - Gallium nitride (GaN) and silicon carbide (SiC)

#### **11.3.3.7.4 Distributed Energy Resources, Storage and Deployment Issues**

- Policy, regulatory and market design issues
- Demand side management with optimization and forecasting techniques for storage and renewable energy source (RES)
- Inertial issues of renewable energy resources with stochastic behaviour
- Optimal mix, siting and sizing of energy storages at various levels of network

Some other focused areas of research in smart grid are as follows:

#### **11.3.3.7.5 Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)**

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) is an integrated system of smart meters, communication networks, and data management systems that enables two-way communication between utilities and customers. Smart meters help DISCOMS reduce aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses, improve their financial health, incentivize energy conservation, enhance ease of bill payments, consumer satisfaction and ensure billing accuracy by getting rid of manual errors in meter reading. There is continuous need for innovation in smart metering and advance metering infrastructure. The existing system needs to be overhauled to support a completely digitized ecosystem that will also take the country into the future in terms of smart grid feasibility.

The following deployment and Research areas can be explored for making AMI systems manageable:

- Smart Meter with multiple communication systems as option at time of procurement and field placement
- NB-IoT / LPWA / LoRaWAN based AMI deployment. Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IoT) is a Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN)
- Head End System (HES) with multiple Meter interoperability both communication and manufacturing heterogeneity
- Technologies for reliable information exchange between DISCOMs and customers
- Head End system interoperability with Meter Data Acquisition System (MDAS)
- Reliability of information exchange between DISCOMs and Customers is a cause of concern

#### **11.3.3.7.6 Intelligent Universal Transformers**

The intelligent universal transformer concept involves a state-of-the-art power electronic system and is not a transformer device in the traditional sense. It would be designed to replace conventional transformers with a power electronic system that steps voltage as traditional transformers do, but can also manage and control consumer demand and power flows, and compensate for reactive power.

#### **11.3.3.7.7 R&D in power semiconductor devices**

The power electronic devices for grid applications must be extremely reliable; Research is required for development of power electronic devices, which will have higher reliability and security. It should focus on various applications such as smart inverters/converters for RES integration, automotive and industrial applications, solid-state transformers and breakers, consumer electronics etc.

#### **11.3.3.7.8 Reduction of harmonics and electromagnetic interference**

Development of switching strategies that minimize harmonics or different converter topologies, such as multilevel converters that minimize the generation of harmonics, is required. In addition, research may focus on the ability to switch at higher switching frequencies, which will enable harmonics to be filtered out more easily with smaller capacitor and/or inductors.

#### **11.3.3.7.9 Development of advanced control systems for multiple converters**

There might be multiple power converters connected to the T&D system. These converters might induce circulating current in one another, and/or their functions might compete with one another. Presently, limited research has been done on controlling multiple power converters. More advanced control systems must be developed to better utilize multiple converter systems tied to the grid.



#### **11.3.3.7.10 Development of test-bed for power electronics components and systems**

The demonstration phase of advanced technologies is typically a cautious attempt by the utility industry to operate in a field environment, but it can be quite expensive and of little value if the technology is not fully evaluated because it is operated in a low-impact location or not placed into full service. Since many demonstrations do not provide a full spectrum of events that a device or system might see over the course of its life, the credibility of the technology may require many expensive demonstrations and years of field testing to gain the confidence of the utility/industry. Thus, the expensive and lengthy technology demonstrations must be resolved by providing a full-power (high-voltage and high-current) testing environment that can fully test and evaluate a range of early prototypes to near-commercial distribution technologies. This process would reduce the lead time to implementation.

#### **11.3.3.7.11 Automatic Fault Detection and self-healing**

Compared to the conventional impedance based or travelling wave based fault location methods, artificial intelligence based fault location methods may have better adaptability, which may be examined. With the ever increasing computation and communication abilities, artificial intelligence based fault location will play a more significant role for automatic fault detection in future. Advanced machine learning methods may have a better performance than the methods used currently. Thus, research on development of artificially intelligent /machine learning algorithms may be considered for future research on fault detection, fault localization, faulted area isolation, and power restoration in the electrical distribution system.

#### **11.3.3.7.12 Demand Response and Peak Load Management**

The electric power industry considers demand response programmes as an increasingly valuable resource option. One of the goals of the Smart Grid research is to develop grid modernization technologies, tools, and techniques to utilize demand response and help the power industry design, test, and demonstrate integrated national electric/communication/information infrastructures with the ability to dynamically optimize grid operations and resources and incorporate demand response and consumer participation. It provides an opportunity for consumers to play a significant role in the operation of the electric power grid by reducing or shifting their electricity usage during peak periods in response to time-based rates or other forms of financial incentives.

#### **11.3.3.7.13 Cloud Interoperability**

Interoperability within the context of Cloud Computing means enabling the Cloud Computing Ecosystem whereby individuals and organizations are able to widely adopt Cloud Computing technology and related services in such a fashion that multiple Cloud platforms can exchange information in a unified manner and ultimately work together seamlessly. Utilities have to deal with lot of data for day-to-day requirements. Either they have to establish or maintain their data centres or use cloud services. In this context, cloud services and interoperability will be a necessity in future and appropriate technologies may be developed for the same. In a hybrid cloud / ICT infrastructure, ensuring security requirement in CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) platform for facilitating iSoC (integrated Security Operations Centre) needs attention. Implementation of Cloud Controls and concept of data localization must be ensured.

#### **11.3.3.7.14 Public perception and reaction to Electrical Hazards**

Very little research has been done on consumers' reactions to blackouts, whether caused by natural disasters, equipment failure, or terrorism. The goal of the research work would be to study the perception and various reactions of general public in the event of a blackout and develop protocols for the DISCOMs for responding effectively to major disruptions of the power supply. The research may lead to development of technology/software so that the consumers could be kept informed and made aware of constructive steps undertaken. This will help to minimize public unrest.

### **11.3.4 Thrust areas of research for Renewable Energy**

Hydrocarbon resource limits are bound to force the world away from fossil fuels in coming decades. In addition, the environmental and health burdens arising out of the use of hydrocarbons may force mankind towards clean energy systems. Therefore, there is need for electric power industry to look at other technologies of power generation through solar, wind, biomass, municipal solid waste, agro-residue based plants, small hydro, fuel cells, geothermal etc.

Technologies related to wind, biomass, solar, small hydro, geo-thermal, fuel cells, Waste to Energy (WtE) need to be identified. Research to focus on grid connectivity of large wind mills, self-healing wind connected micro grids, distributed generation and large use of ethanol/methanol for energy products. Development of micro and mini grids and larger penetration of renewable energy is an important area of research. Further, some of the research areas are as follows:



#### 11.3.4.1 Renewable Energy Integration

With rapid growth of variable renewable energy mainly from solar photovoltaic and wind, innovative technologies and operation modes to support renewable energy grid integration into the electric distribution and transmission system is need of the hour. A systems approach is being used to conduct integrated development and demonstrations to address technical, economic, regulatory, and institutional barriers for using renewable and distributed systems. The goal of Renewable energy integration is to develop advance system design, planning, and operation of the electric grid to reduce carbon emissions, peak load management, support achievement of renewable portfolio standards for renewable energy and energy efficiency, support reductions in oil use by enabling Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV) operations with the grid and support protection of critical infrastructure in highly constrained areas of the electric grid.

#### 11.3.4.2 R&D in renewable energy may be carried out on the following thrust areas:

- Development of micro grids and suitable control mechanism - integration of renewable energy into the grid
- Interconnection of Micro grids at distribution voltage level and control of power flow between micro grids
- Energy storage: electrical and thermal storage with enhanced charge-discharge efficiencies and new technology routes like sand, concrete, particle storage media, magnetic, electro-static, compressed air energy storage, concentrated solar PV storage etc.
- Development of Solar PV and Wind forecasting technologies
- Solar PV performance and degradation studies
- Indigenous development of cost effective floaters for floating solar PV (FPV) plants
- Identification of best-suited technology for maximum solar PV generation
- Feasibility of Hybrid projects: Solar - Wind, Solar- Hydro, Solar- Battery, Wind-Battery, etc.
- Indigenous development of wet and dry robotic cleaning system for PV modules
- Development of super hydrophobic coatings for PV modules
- Utilization of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVS) Drone, Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) for PV Plant inspection
- Utilization of concentrated solar thermal (CST) energy for cooking systems, desalination and cooling systems
- Development of solar thermal and fossil fuel based hybrid power plants
- Development of solar thermal collectors, tracking mechanism, receiver coatings, thermal heat storage configurations and control system for heating, cooling etc.
- Synchronization of roof top solar and micro generation to the grid
- Reactive power management at the level of micro grid and distribution system and its contribution towards the stability of the grid
- Impact of climate, weather, geography, seasonal and other factors on renewable energy generation
- Impact of socio-economic factors and life style of society at different strata on the usage pattern of energy at distribution level
- Suitability of Pico hydropower in isolated hilly areas/villages of India
- Fuel cell development
- Electric Mobility issues – development of super-efficient batteries with fast charging capabilities suitable for transport application
- Indigenization of Concentrated Solar power technology
- Increased use of Floating Solar Photo Voltaic
- Building integrated Photo voltaic

- Application of Nano technologies for power plant applications
- Bio Mass and Bio Fuel for energy generation
- Waste to energy conversion
- Mechanism for safe disposal, reuse, recycling and reclamation of useful material of solar PV panels, storage batteries and other material to counter the related environmental pollution.
- Impact of large scale integration of renewables into the Grid
- Road top/Canal top solar plants
- Development of methodology/equipment to detect micro cracks in solar cells
- Smart utilization of solar and wind farm inverters as FACTS devices in grid integrated renewable energy
- Large-scale thermal energy storage
- Technologies to reduce demand on the power system like efficient lighting, efficient space conditioning (building heating/cooling), efficient domestic water heating
- Virtual Power Plants
- Electric Vehicles :
  - Impact of large-scale EV charging on Power Quality
  - Smart charging of EVs with renewables and V2G/V2H in micro grid
  - Participation planning of EVs in smart grids for demand response
  - Battery Safety by Early Examination, Prediction and Prevention of failure for Future Electric Powered Vehicle

**11.3.4.3 Indigenous development of following technologies may also be taken up which will make India self-reliant:**

- Indigenous manufacturing of bidirectional EV chargers
- Indigenous manufacturing of EV Supply Equipment (EVSE)
- Indigenous development of connected car technology and protocols for EV Supply Equipment (EVSE) and V2G/V2H
- Indigenous manufacturing of distribution power electronic devices
- Indigenous manufacturing of Energy Storage Systems including the battery Energy storage system (BESS)
- Recycling of batteries, solar panels and blades of wind turbines as well as other power sector residue. These need to be recycled and useful material reclaimed

**11.3.4.4 Development of Energy Storage Systems**

Energy storage systems provide a wide array of technological approaches to managing our power supply in order to create a more resilient energy infrastructure and bring cost savings to utilities and consumers. However, existing ESS technology faces challenges in storing energy due to various issues, such as charging/discharging, safety, reliability, size, cost, life cycle, and overall management like disposal and recycling after useful life. Development of Battery Energy Storage System at grid level based on different technologies like Advanced Lead Acid, Lithium Iron Phosphate, Sodium Ion Battery etc. could be taken up. Battery system may be useful for applications like frequency regulation, energy time shift, dynamic frequency regulation, voltage/reactive power support, renewable energy capacity firming etc. However, these aspects need to be further researched.

**11.3.4.5 Development of Super Capacitor**

Super capacitors are an alternative to batteries, which gets charged much faster and have more charging / discharging cycles possible in comparison to batteries. Even though they have much lesser storage capacities than batteries, they can be used in critical applications, which involve frequent charge and discharge cycles, extreme operating temperatures, or rapid discharge of high amounts of energy.

#### 11.3.4.6 Superconducting Magnetic Energy storage system development

Superconducting magnetic energy storage (SMES) system stores electrical energy in the form of magnetic field created by the flow of direct current in a superconducting coil, which has been cryogenically cooled to a temperature below its superconducting critical temperature. As the superconducting coil has negligible resistance, there will be no losses of stored energy. SMES is a highly efficient grid-enabling storage device that stores and discharges large quantities of power almost instantaneously with unlimited number of charging and discharging cycles possible. Its applications include system stability improvement and effective damping, power quality improvement, load levelling, spinning reserve, protection of critical loads etc. which could be much needed energy storage device for integration of renewable energy.

#### 11.3.4.7 Other storage technologies

##### 11.3.4.7.1 Research and Development in Hydrogen Technologies

Hydrogen is the most abundant element on earth, but it doesn't typically exist by itself in nature and must be produced from compounds that contain it. Hydrogen can be used for diverse energy solutions such as electricity production from the fuel cell, energy storage, etc. The hydrogen can also be converted into hydrogen based fuels, including methane, methanol, etc. and can be used for transportation purposes. Owing to its clean combustion characteristic and zero carbon footprint, hydrogen has the potential to be the fuel of the future. Going forward, a developed hydrogen economy provides for a cleaner environment ensuring national energy security.

Currently, Hydrogen is primarily produced from fossils fuels, especially natural gas. Hydrogen can also be produced from coal, biomass and water. Most of the hydrogen production at present is fossil-based which leads to significant emission of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere. As the cost of renewable electricity is decreasing, the same can be used to produce hydrogen through electrolysis of water. Hydrogen can also be produced directly from sunlight and biomass. Electrolytic hydrogen produced from green power, instead of conventional grid electricity, and hydrogen produced from other cleaner mechanisms have been termed as "Green Hydrogen". The production of green hydrogen should be the primary focus of research in the coming years.

In spite of recent advances in the production of hydrogen, the cost of each component of hydrogen technology is much higher than the conventional fossil fuel-based economy. Research and development is extremely important for reducing the cost, improving the performance, and increasing the reliability of fuel cells, electrolyzer, storage, and transport components, etc. It is essential to promote Pilot/large-scale integrated demonstration project for a complete hydrogen ecosystem. This would provide data for safe handling, O&M, and identifying gaps/concerns in terms of cost, reliability, safety, standards of performance (SOPs), and training. Hydrogen is the foundation on which success of several initiatives are critically dependent viz CO<sub>2</sub> utilization, waste to hydrocarbon, energy storage, green transport etc. The domain of hydrogen has multiple facets to work on, but the ones relevant for power sector are brought out below:

- Development of electrolyzers :
  - High Temperature Solid Oxide Steam (HT-SO-S) Electrolyser: Hydrogen production from electrolyser route is seriously energy intensive i.e 50-55 kWh/Kg H<sub>2</sub>. Compared to these, HT-SO-S Electrolyser are ~30% efficient. The technology is at nascent stage – and therefore it is time that India makes a foray into it.
  - Sea / Hard Water Electrolyser: 10 kg DM water is required for production of 1 kg Hydrogen. In future, when huge quantum of hydrogen production is envisaged, 10X quantity of DM water shall be required. Considering this, development of Sea/Hard Water Electrolyser may be contemplated.
- Development of various novel techniques for hydrogen storage and compression
  - Metal Hydride based Hydrogen Compression and Storage: Hydrogen is the smallest molecule – therefore its storage and compression is highly energy intensive. Also, due to the very small molecular size – precision manufacturing and maintenance of hydrogen compressors makes it quite expensive. Metal Hydride is a non-moving unit and it practically takes care of all of the above issues.
- Development of technologies for the production of hydrogen directly from sunlight and biomass
- Low cost green hydrogen production on a large scale
- Prevention of catalyst poisoning in case of catalytic conversion for large scale hydrogen production
- Substitute for expensive catalysts in case of green hydrogen production processes

- Reducing cost of catalyst, membrane and components of fuel cell
- Catalytic reformation of Syngas to Hydrogen: Development of this process shall open door for utilization of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Agri Waste/Agri Residue, Coal Mill Reject and other carbonaceous material for distributed/centralized hydrogen production. In addition, development of efficient gasification (oxy, steam or plasma gasification in absence of nitrogen) shall be an important building block in this direction.

#### **11.3.4.8 R&D for mitigation of adverse effects on Environment**

The need for electricity generation to be clean and safe has never been more obvious. Environmental and health consequences of electricity generation are important issues, alongside the affordability of the power which is produced. Production of electricity from any form of primary energy has some environmental effect. The power sector in India is one of the main sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emission in the country.

There are various technologies and processes that have substantial potential to reduce GHG emissions, for instance, coal and biomass gasification technology; gas turbine technology; power generation with solar thermal and photovoltaic technology, fuel cells, etc. Clean coal technologies and renewable energy usage have been adopted in India as methods of best approach to tackle climate change.

Apart from the above-mentioned measures, further steps can be implemented for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. These are research and development; information and education (for awareness); economic measures; regulatory measures; and voluntary agreements. Each step offers advantages and drawbacks and has different effects on CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. Low carbon generation options, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), nuclear and renewable technologies, are needed to substantially reduce emissions. Due to the high ash content of Indian coal, oxy fuelling and post combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture would appear to be suitable options for India. Pre-combustion capture in a coal fired IGCC plant would require the adaptation of the technology to the Indian coal quality, or the use of imported coal. Retrofitting coal power plants with CO<sub>2</sub> capture technologies and new plants with CCS may be a good option for the country like India.

Developments of following technology ready methods are being tried:

1. Use of CO<sub>2</sub> for reduction in pH of ash water
2. CO<sub>2</sub> capture by Modified Amine Solution
3. Development of Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) process for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> into useful products

PSA is a technology used for separation of some gas species from a mixture of gases under pressure according to the species' molecular characteristics and affinity for an adsorbent material. Special adsorptive materials (e.g., zeolite) are used as a molecular sieve, preferentially adsorbing the target gas species at high pressure. The process then swings to low pressure to desorb the adsorbent material.

Clean environment mechanism at thermal power stations, creating data base for ash quality, advanced ash management schemes, sustaining coal based power generation considering new and emerging environmental issues, effects of electromagnetic waves on human beings with specific reference to up-gradation of transmission voltages, eco-design and energy efficient power transformers, development of waste water treatment and recycling technologies, emission control technologies for NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and mercury are some of the areas where R&D activities are required for improvement of environment and for sustainable development.

#### **11.3.4.9 Cyber Security of Power Systems**

With the integration of communication and information technology in power system, it becomes essential to address the issues related to cyber security. Establishment of Safe, Secure and Resilient information infrastructure against cyber threats in all the three segments of the Power System viz. Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power is the need of the hour. Cyber Security breach of the systems deployed in Power Sector may impact the stability of Grid as well as Public Safety. Therefore, the aspect of Cyber Security should be included in designing, installation, operations and maintenance of the systems in all organizations of the Sector. Cyber Security in all above verticals must include Security-by-design and not by retrofitting. Thus, research shall focus towards Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) protection in Power Sector and on proprietary protocols in the field of power systems to secure the systems in better ways. The following are some of the areas for research and technological advancement:

- Establishment of cyber security test bed for the following:-
  - Validation and testing of cyber security aspects in Intelligent Electronic Devices and Network Devices, with respect to IEC 61850-based communication within a substation
  - Validation and testing of cyber security aspects in smart meters and AMI

- Validation and testing of cyber security aspects in OT applications such as SCADA, EMS, DMS/ADMS, OMS
- Validation and testing of cyber security aspects in IoT devices
- Validation and testing of cyber security aspects in WAMS devices and systems
- Facility/ Lab for Security labelling and certification of power equipment by an appropriate authority at national level
- Identification and assessment of presence of embedded Malware/Trojan in potential vulnerable devices/systems used in power transmission or distribution system
- Detection and development of mitigation strategy for various cyber-attacks including exercises of Red and Blue teams for updating new threat vectors regularly. Also, suggested to have “Cyber Range Facility” having capabilities to simulate OT / ICS
- Stronger “Role Based Access Control (RBAC)” mechanism at Industrial Control Systems (ICS)
- Multi-factor authentication mechanism needs to be explored at device and application level
- Centralized, dedicated Security Operation Centre (SOC) and the facility and deployment of Security Orchestration, Automation and Response (SOAR) for automated response in case of cyber-attacks. Automation in generation of advisories for the detected cyber threats and vulnerabilities in real time
- Removal of the old and unsupported Operating Systems (OS) and deployment of new Operating Systems may be taken into consideration in a phased manner, in order to mitigate the cyber risk. The efforts should be made to migrate from Windows based systems to more secure Linux/Unix based systems
- Phasing out of Legacy system with or without indigenous in-house research and development of relevant technologies and equipment
- Protection of PMUs from cyber-attacks especially GPS spoofing attacks
- Detection and prevention of false data injection attacks in smart grid
- Decision support tool for prediction and prevention of catastrophic failure from cyber attacks
- Data security protocols for power systems
- Cyber security for Substation Automation (especially for SCADA) in Power Transmission/Distribution
- Wide Area Monitoring System (WAMS)
- Security of Wireless Network Communication Infrastructure in Power Sector
- Design and Development of best strategies for detection, mitigation and control of Supply Chain exploitation on SCADA/Industrial Control Systems (ICS, DCS) and Smart Grid utilities of the Power Sector
- As power utility control systems will be operational for 24x7, most of the time updating patches is a very difficult task and requires OEM's support since some patch updates requires rebooting of the system which is not desirable and also these patches needs to be tested in offline with the applications before deploying in operational systems. Online testing and deployment of patches need attention
- R&D projects on “Evaluation of Quantum Computing” may be considered. The Power grid infrastructure in today's time is vulnerable towards security breaches. If utilities do not apply quantum encryption to the grid, hackers will be easily able to penetrate it. Adding quantum keys to encryption could make it possible to create hack-resistant algorithms. R&D on the same may be very useful as futuristic approach towards cyber security
- Exploring secure IT-OT convergence
- Model ICT architecture needs to be developed which can be used as a framework in power system
- A guideline needs to be developed for internal/third-party cyber forensic audit at a regular interval
- A guideline needs to be developed for ensuring various cybersecurity compliances such as IEC27001, IEC62351, NERC CIP
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) needs to be developed for device or application integrations
- Multi-level data abstraction needs to be explored
- Development of cyber-resilient redundant and distributed architecture
- Development of a directory of best practices for making cyber secure power system operation.
- Explore ethical hacking as a strong measure to secure the system.

In addition to the above, the following may also be taken into account to aid in research on cyber security of Power Sector:

- Identification of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) and Non-CII elements in the streams / utilities and appropriate planning for allocation of resources
- Establishment of Cyber Security (CS) structure in organizational working hierarchy, Chief information security officers (CISO) and teams for Cyber Security. A clear governance is required to ensure that ICS cybersecurity efforts will be successful in the long run



- Empowerment to Sectoral CERTS to meet cyber security needs
- Identification of gap areas in cyber security posture of CII elements. This could ideally be achieved by doing holistic Vulnerability/Threat/Risk (V/T/R) analysis of Critical elements and interdependent systems
- Shifting of Web Based Scheduling systems from Internet to Private Intranet
- Threat analysis and penetration testing needs to be undertaken before commissioning the elements of power system, which are vulnerable to cyber-attacks
- Cyber Security capacity development of the manpower and testing facilities
- A minimum baseline cyber security to be formulated and applied in all the streams
- Situational awareness & Information Sharing of cyber incident with relevant agencies
- Defense in-depth approach security and electronic security perimeter has to be devised
- Networking Segmentation /zoning/ Demilitarized zone implementation to be followed at levels of OT & IT interfaces connecting points
- Exploring the option of virtual machines, tokenized system, Virtual Private Network (VPN) in day to day operation
- Adopt best IT practices in OT systems
- Design and Operation of appropriate Disaster Recovery Mechanism both in IT & OT
- Establishment of Federated SOC for Power Sector

#### **11.3.4.10 AREAS FOR R&D TO BE TAKEN UP DURING 2027-32**

In order to have a long term vision for the Power sector of India, it is necessary to identify some of the promising technologies and keep a track on the adoption of the technologies by various sectors. Accordingly, small-scale feasibility studies can be taken up on the following topics during the year 2022-27 and based on the results, research projects may be taken up during 2027-32:

- Quantum Computing in Power Sector
- Edge analytics in Power Sector
- Gravity based energy storage
- Lithium-Air Batteries
- Aluminium-Air Batteries
- Distance Wireless Charging
- Printable Batteries
- Energy Harvesting Using Thermal Gradients
- Augmented Reality in Power Sector
- Cyber Security threats and its mitigation techniques for future migration of Critical IT & OT Services to Cloud platforms

### **11.4 INITIATIVES PROPOSED FOR IMPROVING R&D IN THE POWER SECTOR**

#### **11.4.1 Management of Technology and Innovation**

As number of research activities are being carried out simultaneously in the power sector, it is of utmost importance to maintain a robust knowledge management portal to keep a track on the findings of the research projects and bring out the best results into prominence for further refinement and subsequent adoption in the Power Sector.

A national level 'Digital Database of R&D projects' of all nationally funded major projects may be created which in turn will not only help in the realization of the R&D objectives but also keep a track of the technology landscape in the country. A suitable online R&D management system also needs to be in place, primarily at CPRI, and also across the other national R&D centres of importance for managing the research projects.

#### **11.4.2 Strengthening of the R&D Infrastructure**

R&D Infrastructure at National Level needs strengthening in terms of facilities especially for type testing of prototypes with a view to minimize development / commercialization cycle. A national audit may be conducted through industry and utility forums to identify the gaps and efforts should be made to bridge the gaps.

#### **11.4.3 R&D programmes**

The R&D programme of the Ministry of Power being implemented through CPRI has been of great benefit to the Academia, Utilities and Industry in the Power Sector. The schemes have helped in building R&D infrastructure

in many organizations over a period and enabled training of manpower for applied research. Collaborative research projects from Academia, Industry and Utility may be encouraged under the programmes. CPRI and CEA may also propose various research projects of national importance and execute them in a collaborative manner.

#### **11.4.4 Periodic Call for focused Research projects on a thrust area**

Under the RSoP and NPP schemes of MoP proposals are invited on the thrust areas of research. Beside the regular proposals, CPRI may identify specific themes like “E-cooking”, “Light Emitting Diode”, “Cyber Security” in the recent past, and separately advertise for research proposals on those themes to targeted research groups. This will help in covering the research topics of importance where previously very less proposals might have been received.

#### **11.4.5 Mission Mode projects in Power Sector**

In order for the power sector to leapfrog in the technology advancement, research on two main aspects may be carried out as mission mode projects:

1. Research on Disruptive technologies for Power Sector
2. Research promoting Indigenous manufacturing of technologies for Power Sector

A breakthrough in the disruptive technologies like ‘Wireless power transmission’, ‘High Temperature Superconductors, New and cost effective storage technology etc. will bring the nation to the forefront of technology development. Such technologies can transform the Power Sector landscape of the country and transform India from a technology adopting nation to a technology exporting nation. CPRI in association with CEA may take the lead role in initiating mission mode research projects on such technologies in a collaborative manner.

It is also necessary to build competence within the country to manufacture the power equipment that are currently being imported from abroad. Such initiatives may be taken up by CEA with the prominent Indian Manufacturers to lead the way towards creation of manufacturing hubs for specific equipment within the country. Initiatives such as these will reap benefits in the long run and help towards making India a self-reliant nation.

#### **11.4.6 Competence mapping in Power Sector**

India has one of the largest skilled manpower in the world consisting of national and international level experts. There is a need to scientifically measure the competence level and areas of the experts and the organization to classify the country’s expertise level on various aspects of the Power Sector. This would help in deploying the right scientific input to a given R&D project. The ‘measurement matrix for competence mapping’ has to be created and the experts and expert organizations are to be evaluated against the norms stipulated. This will help in creating a ‘knowledge bank of country’s expert resources’, rather than arbitrarily rating the country’s expertise and the experts in various areas. The up-gradation of knowledge level through training could thus be more structured and measured. India’s key technical competence areas, the competence level of various R&D organizations, the competence level of the experts, etc. can be documented for improvement purpose.

#### **11.4.7 Revised norms for acceptance of products indigenously developed under research projects**

In the context of Power Sector, many indigenously researched and developed products, especially those involving substantial developmental investment, face entry barrier in the form of qualification requirements pertaining to equipment performance over a minimum period specified by end users.

There is need for enunciation of a clear policy / guidelines to provide incentives for the commercialization of products developed through indigenous R&D efforts. Procurement process may be adjusted for adoption of new technology in an easier way. The incentive could be among others, in the form of excise duty exemption at least for a period of five years from the date of commercialization. Approval for testing/trials for newly developed product shall be encouraged through speedy approvals by customer and CEA.

#### **11.4.8 Policies for R&D**

- Developing integrated R&D plans based on a multi-disciplinary approach. A well-integrated R&D plan would ensure that proposed programs are appropriate, reflect current and planned resource endowments, and involve communities in discussions of energy policy;
- Removing fossil fuel subsidies to balance the energy pricing mechanism in order to attract or drive private capital to the energy industry;
- Developing skills and capacities to create a knowledge workforce leads to success of energy efficiency programs, proper operation and maintenance of clean technologies;
- Providing as much certainty as possible concerning long-term (e.g. 5 to 10 years) funding for R&D



- Monitoring and evaluating R&D programs enables timely adjustments to funding levels and strategies when necessary

#### 11.4.9 Institutional and funding framework for R&D

Government should fund the R&D programme through schemes such as “R&D Schemes of MoP being implemented through CPRI”. The projects can also be carried out in collaborative mode with participation from CPSUs, Industry and academic institutes and utilities.

CPRI, NTPC, NHPC, SJVNL, THDCIL, POWERGRID, DISCOMs, BHEL, CSIR laboratories, Government funded R&D Institutions, IITs, NITs may execute the projects identified, which shall be coordinated and managed by CEA and CPRI on behalf of MoP.

Government should continue to support CPRI through capital grants. The regional laboratories of CPRI can help India’s small and medium entrepreneurs to produce globally competitive electrical products. This will be a major initiative to boost our “Make in India” programme.

Policy to earmark a larger percentage of profit after tax (PAT) by PSUs as part of CSR should be considered to provide the much needed impetus to R&D in Power sector. It may be worth creating a large corpus funds for R&D in power through CSR funding from various organizations in power sector.

### 11.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Followings are the important recommendations:

1. Collaborative research projects having high impact on the Power Sector may be taken up with Industry, Academia, and Research Labs. Such projects should have specific deliverables which can be immediately implemented on field.
2. Short-term R&D Projects on specific priority areas as identified by Utilities/Industry for adoption in the major domains may be taken up every year.
3. The focus of research should be on product development and the Industries should be encouraged to become product oriented rather than service oriented.
  - a. Our country has a vast talent pool and very capable research groups. Efforts should be made to identify potential research groups working on the same areas and initiate joint projects and start-ups to achieve specific targets
  - b. Promote a culture for research, IPR creation and commercialization within the CPSUs/ research organizations under the MoP, through conduct of ‘In-house’ Awareness Programmes, Workshops, etc
  - c. Specific mission mode projects are required to be identified which can be taken up during the next five years. To this end the following could be done:
    - i. One or two brainstorming meetings/conclave/workshops should be organized twice every year to identify research problems that are of interest to the industry and review the ongoing one
    - ii. Industries may come up with focused project write ups identifying contemporary problems as well as the impending research requirements, which could then be communicated to experts in IITs/NITs/other engineering institutes to elicit project proposals from these institutes
    - iii. Industry should be associated in evolving and designing these R&D projects and steering the execution of the same, as applicable (e.g., by way of mentoring and field visits by experts from industry etc)
    - iv. Obtaining the patents and converting the patents/prototype to commercialization need to be promoted
    - v. Periodic review of i-STEM (Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map) data base w.r.t power sector to be conducted
    - vi. Technology Readiness level assessment and associated blue print for funding priorities and methodologies
    - vii. Collaboration amongst IITs, other higher educational Institutes, Industry, R&D centres and BIS for standardization of new technologies being developed
    - viii. An apex committee at CEA level may be formulated for granting approvals related to foreign procurement for R&D projects thus smoothening current guidelines necessitating approvals from Ministry
4. The right balance should be maintained between exploratory research and research leading to product development. The allocation of R&D funds among these two categories should be decided at the beginning of each financial year. The quantum of allocation between the two categories could be reviewed periodically and readjusted.
5. A central agency to facilitate the collaboration among different research bodies and research groups working on the same/similar themes be created.

6. A cadre of R&D professionals need to be created/maintained. Researchers be given opportunities to higher education and exposure to training and testing methods. They need to keep themselves updated in the areas of their research and also interact with other groups where their research efforts could be made use or they can acquire the research expertise from other group of different area.
7. There is a need to review the method of induction of the professional into the research bodies. The training of new professional and refresher training of seniors, especially for R&D management should be taken care of.
8. Analytics and Data Science (AI/ML, Big Data) domain is a horizontal cognitive layer that works primarily on huge amounts of data. Internet of Things generates huge amount of data that can be consumed by Analytics and Data Science practitioners and solutions. A common Research, Design and Engineering lab that works on data across all sub-sectors is recommended for this domain. This lab can work with various stakeholders on specific data science related problem statements.
9. Information security (e.g. block chain) and cybersecurity domains are horizontal technology layers that are relevant to all phases of a project, viz, product/ project design, procurement, installation & commissioning, operations & management, supply chain etc. Research on Cyber security of Power Systems should be taken up by a common Research, Design and Engineering lab that works across all sub-sectors. This lab can work with various stakeholders on problem statements, specifically focused on design and engineering of systems, networks, applications etc. This lab will also work with the AI/ML and Data Science lab for application of AI/ML in Information & Cyber security.
10. In order to support high value projects, inter-departmental funding from Ministry of Power, Department of Science & Technology, NITI Aayog etc. may be encouraged. If possible a corpus can be created with CSR contributions from various power sector organizations for promoting R&D and commercialization activities.



**CHAPTER 12  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**12.0 INTRODUCTION**

Human Resource Development and capacity building, in the present power scenario, demands a very comprehensive and pragmatic approach to attract, utilize, develop and conserve valuable human resources. Training, re-training and career prospects are some of the important elements of human resources development. The Money spent on training should be treated as an investment rather than as expenditure. Trained Manpower is an essential prerequisite for the rapid development of all areas of the power sector. The trained manpower comprises of skilled engineers, supervisors, managers, technicians and operators.

Power sector is poised for massive growth in renewables but intermittent solar and wind generation which is a major challenge for integration with grid and stability thereof. Reforms in distribution sector with implementation of smart meters, underground cables etc requires trained manpower so that quality and reliability of the supply is maintained. Multiple stakeholders with defined roles and responsibility have to ensure that personnel are imparted training for better understanding of the regulation and its impact on the commercial aspect there off. Trading of electricity is an emerging area and power industry to benefit it is essential that concept or fundamentals are clear. With increase in automation threat from cyberattacks has increase manifold.

Hence to meet the complexity /challenges in the power sector the technical knowledge acquired needs to be supplemented with emerging technologies and applied engineering in various fields of power generation, transmission, distribution, load despatch, Power Trading and Cyber Security. All these skills need to be regularly upgraded to meet the modern power sector in India.

**12.1 MANPOWER ASSESSMENT**

**12.1.1 Norms For Manpower Requirement**

The Norms have been taken from National Electricity Plan 2017-22 Volume I-Generation (Notified in 2018). The norms have been arrived at by considering both contractual and non contractual manpower. These norms are given in **Table 12.1** below:

**Table 12.1  
Norms for Manpower Requirement**

(Man/MW)			
S No	Particulars	Technical	Non-Technical
1	Thermal Generation	0.486	0.144
2	Solar	0.550	0.165
3	Wind	0.321	0.096
4	Biomass	0.486	0.144
5	Hydro Generation	1.341	0.405
6	Nuclear	1.098	0.468

**Note:** Norm for manpower considered is including regular as well as contractual employment. These norms are average of all sizes of generation capacity. Man/MW ratio may further get reduced with increase in level of automation and installation of higher size plant.

**12.1.2 Manpower requirement during the years 2022-27**

For a capacity addition of 2,11,819 MW considered (including renewables of 1,79,939 MW, Nuclear of 6300 MW and thermal (coal & gas)) of 25,580 MW in 2022-27, the manpower requirement shall be of the order of 150.97 thousand out of which 115.48 thousand will be technical and 35.49 thousand will be non-technical. The details of the same are given in **Table 12.2** and **Table 12.3** below:

**Table 12.2**  
**Capacity addition during 2022-27<sup>@</sup>**

Particulars	Total (MW)
Thermal	25,580
Nuclear	6,300
Hydro	10,462
Small Hydro	352
Solar	131,570
Wind(On shore)	32,537
Biomass	2,318
Pump Storage Plants	2,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,819</b>

<sup>@</sup>9,306 MW of solar, 1572 MW of Wind, 50MW of Biomass and 208 MW of Hydro (incl. SHP) has already been added during 2022-23 as on 31.12.22.

**Table 12.3**  
**Manpower required for Capacity Addition of 2,11,819 MW envisaged during 2022-27**  
(Figures in Thousands)

	Technical	Non-Technical	Total
<b>Thermal</b>	12.43	3.68	16.12
<b>Nuclear</b>	6.92	2.95	9.87
<b>Large Hydro</b>	13.87	4.19	18.06
<b>Small Hydro</b>	0.35	0.11	0.46
<b>Solar</b>	67.25	20.17	87.42
<b>Wind (on-shore)</b>	9.94	2.97	12.91
<b>Biomass</b>	1.10	0.33	1.43
<b>PSP</b>	3.62	1.09	4.71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115.48</b>	<b>35.49</b>	<b>150.97</b>

**Note :** Manpower requirement for Transmission and Distribution will be covered in Vol. II of NEP

### 12.1.3 Manpower requirement during the period 2027-32

For a capacity addition requirement of 2,91,802 MW (including renewables of 2,59,722 MW) during 2027-32, the manpower requirement shall be of the order of 227.40 thousands out of which 174.21 thousands will be technical and 53.19 thousands will be non-technical. The details of the same are given in **Table 12.4** and **Table 12.5** below:

**Table 12.4**  
**Capacity addition during 2027-32**

Particulars	Total (MW)
Thermal	25,480
Nuclear	6,600
Hydro	9,732
Small Hydro	250
Solar	179,000
Wind(On-shore)	47,500
Wind(Off-shore)	1,500
Biomass	2,500
Pump Storage Plants	19,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,802</b>

**Table 12.5**

**Manpower required for the Capacity Addition of 2,91,802 MW envisaged in 2027-32**

(Figures in Thousands)

	Technical	Non-Technical	Total
<b>Thermal</b>	12.38	3.67	16.05
<b>Nuclear</b>	7.25	3.09	10.34
<b>Large Hydro</b>	13.05	3.94	16.99
<b>Small Hydro</b>	0.34	0.10	0.44
<b>Solar</b>	98.45	29.54	127.99
<b>Wind(onshore)</b>	15.25	4.56	19.81
<b>Wind(offshore)</b>	0.48	0.14	0.63
<b>Biomass</b>	1.22	0.36	1.58
<b>PSP</b>	25.80	7.79	33.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174.21</b>	<b>53.19</b>	<b>227.40</b>

**Note :** Manpower requirement for Transmission and Distribution will be covered in Vol. II of NEP

**12.2 TRAINING NEED ASSESSMENT**

**12.2.1 Training Strategy**

To fulfil the above needs, training to the power sector personnel is required in the following categories:

- i) O&M Training to all existing employees engaged in O&M of generating projects (Thermal, Hydel, Gas) and Transmission & Distribution System as per statutory requirements under the Gazette Notification of September 2010 issued by CEA ranging from 4 Weeks to 30 Weeks.

This inter-alia includes the following:

- Classroom Training
- Simulator Training for Thermal and Hydel
- On-Job Training

- i) Induction level training is mandatory for newly recruits Engineers, Supervisors and Technicians for O&M of the power plants.
- ii) Refresher/Advanced training of 5 Days in a year to all existing personnel of varying degrees in various specializations.
- iii) Management training in a year to the Senior Executives/Managers in India/Abroad
- iv) Training for personnel from retiring units found suitable for re-engagement.

The most important component of the strategy should be “Training for All” irrespective of the level in the hierarchy. At least one-week of training in a year must be provided to every individual. Five days training per annum per technical person based on National Training Policy is being implemented selectively at some utilities. This needs to be strictly implemented.

**12.2.2 Recommendations for Capacity Building**

♦ O&M Training

As per the Gazette Notification No. CEI/1/59/CEA/EI (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and amendment thereof, if any, issued by CEA, Engineers, Supervisors and Technicians engaged for O &M of Power Projects (Thermal, Hydel, Gas) and T&D have to mandatorily undergo training ranging from 4 weeks to 30 weeks.

♦ On-Job Training Facility

On-Job training is also now mandatory for all trainees who are being given training in O & M of Generation Projects (Thermal, Hydel, Gas) and Transmission & Distribution. This training varies from 2 weeks to 16 weeks.

♦ Induction Training

Induction training to all technical personnel is a mandatory.

❖ **Refresher/Advanced Training**

Refresher/Advanced Training must be arranged for each individual on promotion, which calls for performing new/different roles and working conditions.

A mix of Technical, Commercial and Management capabilities of 1 week is proposed.

❖ **Training of Personnel engaged in the thermal plants to retire for their re-engagement in new power plants**

Manpower engaged in the plants to be retired needs to be reoriented / retrained in the modern thermal technology for engaging them in new power plants planned to be commissioned in 2022-32.

❖ **Management Training**

Continuous development of Executives/Managers, especially at the transition period of their career and in the context of constantly changing business environment and the Regulatory aspects is of utmost importance. Aspects of Commercial and Regulatory affairs of the power sector should be taught to the executives. Also, Executives in Finance and Management with non-technical background should be provided technical orientation through suitable training programs. For this a training of 1 week is proposed.

❖ **Simulator Training**

As per the Gazette Notification No. CEI/1/59/CEA/EI (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, Simulator training of 2 weeks & 1 Week is a must for operation and maintenance personnel of Thermal and Hydro plants respectively. This is included in O&M training above. For safe and efficient functioning of manual and automatic equipment, personnel have to be trained on Simulators.

❖ **Training in Renewable Sources of Energy**

Since it is envisaged that about 1,79,939 MW of Renewable Energy is added in 2022-27 and 2,59,722 MW in 2027-32, it is proposed that specialized training of at least 1-2 months should be given in various renewable energy technologies like solar, wind, bio-mass, small hydel etc. Grid connectivity of Renewable energy sources may also be given importance in training.

❖ **Training in Demand Side Management, Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation**

Training for Energy Managers and Energy Auditors, Industry personnel, Operators, Farmers should also be provided in respect of DSM, Energy Conservation & Energy Efficiency. Energy Conservation should also be a part of course curriculum for students.

❖ **Power System Operators Training**

System Planners, Operators & Engineers at the entry level should be given extensive training of 3 months. This training shall be required to be given to about 250 – 300 trainees every year during the years 2022-27. Subsequently with 4 to 5 years experience a specialized training should be imparted for the load dispatchers.

❖ **HRD and Technical Competence building due to Technology Advancement and R&D**

There is a need to match the growth rate, Technology Advancement and R&D needs of both skilled manpower as well as highly qualified research personnel to sustain a steady growth in technology development. Thus, emphasis needs to be laid upon skill development of such Manpower.

❖ **Introduction of Training on Attitudinal Changes / Behavioral Sciences**

It is highly recommended to introduce training on Attitudinal Changes / Behavioral Sciences in the curriculum of induction level training as well as re-training programs. After undergoing such training, the personnel develop a sense of belongingness to the organization.

In addition to Technical Skills, Power Professionals need to have Life Skills like Communication Skills, Time Management, Team Work, Technical Writing, Morals & Ethics etc.

❖ **Training in Information Technology & Cyber Security**

Information technology has pervaded all facets of life. Adequate training according to the job requirement should be provided in the field of information technology & cyber security. As per CEA (Cyber Security in Power Sector) Guidelines, 2021, all Personnel engaged in O&M of IT & OT Systems shall mandatorily undergo courses on cyber security of Power Sector from any of the training institute designated by CEA. Presently NPTI is



conducting the training programs.

❖ Training in power trading

With regulatory reforms and strengthening the power market potential has increased considerably. Training in market structure is imperative for hedging the risk and growth in the sector.

❖ Training of Non-Technical Officers and Staff

Training of non-technical officers and staff should be done in regular intervals in the functional skills/management areas in association with the concerned Institutes as per needs.

❖ HRD and Capacity Building for Power Generating Stations

It is proposed to have a capacity building program for the Executives, Engineers, and Operators of Power Stations in both State and Central Sectors in the areas of DSM, Energy Management and Energy Audit during the years 2022-27.

❖ Training for Nuclear Power Personnel

Due to stringent safety requirements and other national and international regulations, every person working in Nuclear Power Sector is exposed to specialized training. To meet the multi-disciplinary needs, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has built in-house training facilities both for professionals and non-professionals.

❖ Training Abroad

Live liaison should be made with the concerned authorities to depute the eligible personnel for training in the developed countries to keep them abreast of the latest global developments.

❖ Hot Line Maintenance Training

There is a great demand from various Utilities for Hot Line Maintenance Training. There is an urgent need for augmentation of Training Capacity as this type of Training is presently being imparted by only two institutes in the country.

❖ Training through Distance learning education, E-Learning & Web based Training

Since it may not be possible for all the persons engaged in Construction and O&M of Power Projects, knowledge upgradation & training is suggested through correspondence and also by way of Web based Training and also through e-learning.

❖ Need for written Training Policy by every Utility

Every Utility of Central Sector, State Sector & Private Sector should have a written Training Policy indicating how the organization proposes to meet its Training needs.

❖ Adoption of ITIs

More than sixty (60) nos. of ITIs have been adopted by CPSUs wherein about 18,000 technicians pass out every year from these institutions. Such initiatives by CPSUs under their CSR activities may be encouraged.

❖ Provision for Training budget

In line with the National Training Policy for the Power Sector, a minimum of 1.5% of the salary budget of the organization may be allocated for training to begin with this should gradually be increased to 5% of the salary budget.

### 12.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- All the organizations under central/ state/private sector are required to impart training to their personnel at the institutes recognized by the Government(CEA/MoP) as mandated in Regulation 6 & 7 of CEA (measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulations 2010.
- It is proposed that all Central Sector Utilities, State Sector Utilities and IPPs provide O&M and refresher training as per the norms stipulated in Regulation 6 & 7 of CEA (measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulations 2010.
- Mandatory Training in CEA (measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulations 2010 shall be conducted in the Training Institutes recognized by Central/State Governments.
- Power sector training in the areas of Smart Distribution, Smart Transmission and Smart Generation may also be



strengthened in the recognized Training Institutes in order to accommodate emerging areas.

- In compliance with the National Training Policy (NTP) of Ministry of Power, a minimum of 1.5% of the salary budget of the organization may be allocated for training to begin with this should gradually be increased to 5% of the salary budget.

## CHAPTER 13 ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS

### 13.0 INTRODUCTION

Indian power sector is poised to witness significant capacity addition from renewable energy sources, resulting in an increase of variable renewable energy (VRE) penetration. The cost economics also indicate that the share of RE based capacity addition in future is expected to increase in the total capacity addition. However, this large-scale addition of RE capacity would require additional flexible generation in the system to balance the grid.

Apart from the significant addition of RE generation, a considerable increase in electrical peak demand is also expected in coming years. The demand during the non-solar hours when bulk VRE generation may not be available may pose a challenge of resource adequacy and flexibility requirements from non VRE based generation sources. Energy storage systems can prove useful in combating the challenges posed by integrating intermittent generation sources and grid stability issues by ensuring quality of supply on real time basis by storing excess generation over different time horizons (minutes, days, weeks).

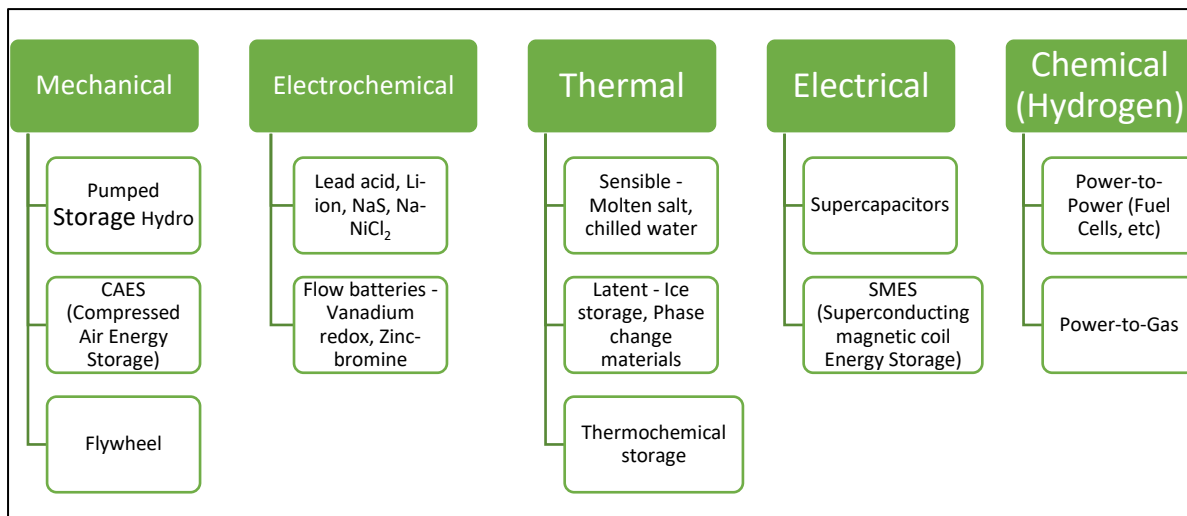
Many grid scale energy storage systems are commercially available worldwide, which includes Pumped storage plants, Battery energy storage systems, etc. However, many energy storage technologies, like Molten salt, flywheel, Super capacitors, Green Hydrogen, are in nascent stages of development and projections in terms of cost and their technical characteristics are not yet firmed up. The effectiveness of an energy storage facility is determined by its response to changes in electricity demand, the rate of energy lost in the storage process, its overall energy storage capacity, and recharging time.

This chapter talks about the techno economical parameters of the energy storage system used in the generation expansion-planning studies and gives a brief of the storage solutions that are at nascent stages.

### 13.1 ENERGY STORAGE OVERVIEW

Electrical energy storage systems are used to exchange power with the grid and can be categorized based on the energy form ultimately stored. There are several energy storage technologies, broadly classified as - mechanical, thermal, electrochemical, electrical and chemical storage systems. Mechanical storage technologies include Pumped Storage Hydro (PSH), Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) and Flywheels. Thermal storage includes ice-based storage systems, hot and chilled water storage, molten salt storage and rock storage technologies. Within the electrochemical category, which includes technologies that use different chemical compounds to store electricity, the most common are lead-acid batteries, high-temperature sodium batteries, flow batteries, zinc-based batteries, and Li-ion batteries. Electrical storage systems also include super-capacitors and Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES), while chemical storage typically uses electrolysis to produce hydrogen as a storage medium which can subsequently be converted to energy in various modes including electricity (via fuel cells or engines), heat and transportation fuel (power-to-gas). The classification of **Energy Storage Technologies** is shown in **Exhibit 13.1**.

**Exhibit 13.1**



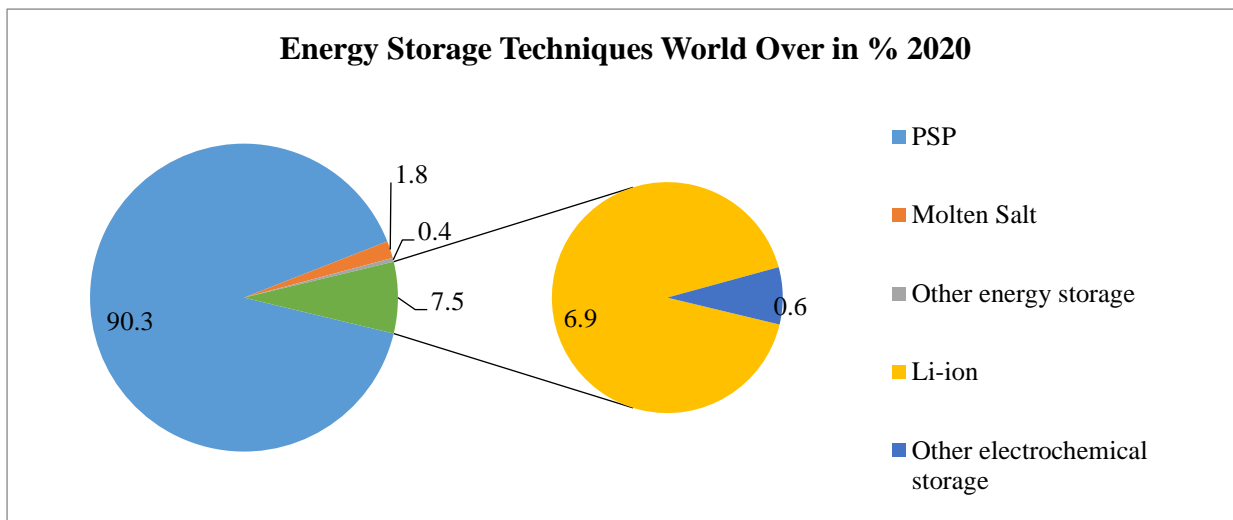
Each technology type has different individual performance metrics for characteristics such as energy efficiency, power-to-energy (P/E) ratio, cycle life, depth-of-discharge (DOD), self-discharge, energy density, space footprint, and suitability for various size ranges (in MW and MWh). The performance characteristics of any energy storage technology determines its suitability for a particular application.

Technologies for electricity storage are further divided into power-intensive storage services and energy intensive storage services.

- Power-intensive services are provided by delivering large amounts of power for time periods on the scale of seconds or minutes, and thus, they are characterized by a high ratio of power to energy (short discharge times) and fast response. These services are used in a power system for balance of frequency and voltage or providing power quality.
- Energy-intensive services are used for storing large amounts of energy in order to match demand and supply, energy arbitrage or reducing congestion in the network. These technologies are characterized by a lower ratio of power to energy (long discharge times) and used on an hourly to seasonal basis.

The global deployment of various storage technologies is illustrated in **Exhibit 13.2**. The most adopted storage technologies are pumped hydropower storage (approx. 90%) and electrochemical-based storage (approx. 7.5%). These technologies are used to absorb variable renewable energy either locally (behind the meter) or at the grid level (in front of the meter). While other types of storage like flywheels, molten salt, and compressed-air energy storage are also commercially exploited but their proportion is very low in energy storage deployment worldwide. Besides, there are some upcoming options like Hydrogen energy which can prove to be a game changer in the whole gamut of energy storage system (ESS).

**Exhibit 13.2**



Source: RENEWABLES 2021 Global Status Report

### 13.2 ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES

#### 13.2.1 Pumped Hydro Storage System

While many forms of energy storage systems have been installed globally, Pumped Storage Plants (PSP) are playing an increasingly important role in providing peaking power and maintaining system stability in the power system of many countries. Pumped storage technology is the long term technically proven, cost effective, highly efficient and flexible way of energy storage on a large scale to store intermittent and variable energy generated by solar and wind. PSPs improve overall economy of power system operation and reduce operational problems of thermal stations during low load period. The other advantages of pumped storage technology are the availability of spinning reserve at almost no cost to the system and regulating frequency to meet sudden load changes in the network. Also, PSPs provide environmental friendly large storage capacity compared to other storage options. It has the ability to provide ancillary benefits, such as flexible capacity, voltage support and Black start facility. The life of pumped storage projects is the same as hydro projects, i.e. 40 years. The Efficiency of PSP is in the range of 70% to 80%, because of the losses in pumping water up into the reservoirs. Pumped storage technology has advanced significantly since its original introduction and now includes adjustable speed pumped turbines, which can quickly shift from motor, to generator, to synchronous condenser modes, for easier and more flexible operation of the Grid.

A relatively new approach for developing pumped storage projects is to locate the reservoirs in areas that are physically separated from the existing river systems. These projects are termed as “closed-loop” pumped storage because they have minimal to no impact on the existing river systems. After the initial filling of the reservoirs, the only additional water requirement is the make-up water required to offset evaporation or seepage losses.

##### 13.2.1.1 Status of Development of Pumped Storage Plants in India

In India, the state of West Bengal has been a frontrunner in the promotion of pumped storage technology. Purulia project in West Bengal, with a capacity of 900 MW, set up in 2007, is running successfully. There are eight PSP projects in the country totaling to 4746 MW, as on 31.03.2022, out of which, projects with a capacity of 3306 MW are working in the pumped mode currently. Balance capacity is currently not operating in pumped mode due to delay in construction of the tail reservoir or due to vibration related issues in the system. Efforts are going on to operationalize the balance capacity in pumped mode.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has identified a PSP potential of 96,529.6 MW in different parts of the country. Region-wise, the western region has the highest PSP potential at 37,845 MW because of the topographical features.

The following PSP projects are under construction (as on 31.03.2022):

- Tehri Stage II - 1,000 MW in Uttarakhand implemented by THDC limited.
- Koyna Left Bank - 80 MW in Maharashtra being implemented by the Water Resources Department of Maharashtra; and
- Kundah Pump Storage Project Stages I, II, III and IV (500 MW) in Tamil Nadu being implemented by TANGEDCO.
- Pinnapuram Pump Storage Project (1200 MW) in Andhra Pradesh being developed by Greenko.

### 13.2.2 Battery Energy Storage System

A battery energy storage system (BESS) is an electrochemical device that charges (or collects energy) from the grid and discharges that energy at a later time to provide electricity or other grid services when needed. Several battery chemistries are available or under investigation for grid-scale applications, including lithium-ion, lead-acid, redox flow, nickel cadmium, Sodium-sulfur. Battery chemistries differ in key technical and each battery has unique advantages and disadvantages.

Battery technologies available and their relative advantages are given in **Table 13.1**:

**Table 13.1**

Technology	Round- trip-efficiency	Life span	Advantages
<b>Lithium-ion</b>	88-90%	10 - 15 years	High specific energy and high load capabilities with power cell
<b>Sodium-Sulphur battery storage</b>	75-85 %	10 - 15 years	Low-cost potential: Inexpensive raw materials and sealed, no-maintenance requirement
<b>Nickel Cadmium Battery</b>	60 - 80 %	10 - 15 years	Rugged, high cycle count with proper maintenance
<b>Vanadium Redox flow Batteries</b>	70-75%	5 - 10 years	Long service. Versatility
<b>Lead-acid Batteries</b>	60 - 70%	3 - 6 years	Low-cost and simple manufacture Low cost per watt-hour

Source: Handbook on energy storage system by ADB, Dec 2018

#### 13.2.2.1 COMPONENTS OF BESS

The battery system comprises the battery pack, which connects multiple cells to appropriate voltage and capacity; the battery management system (BMS); and the battery thermal management system. The BMS protects the cells from harmful operation, in terms of voltage, temperature, and current, to achieve reliable and safe operation and balances varying cell states-of-charge (SOCs) within a serial connection. The Battery thermal management system controls the temperature of the cells according to their specifications in terms of absolute values and temperature gradients within the pack.

The inverter system, also called Power Conversion System, converts the DC power to AC power while discharging and converts AC power to DC power while charging the batteries.

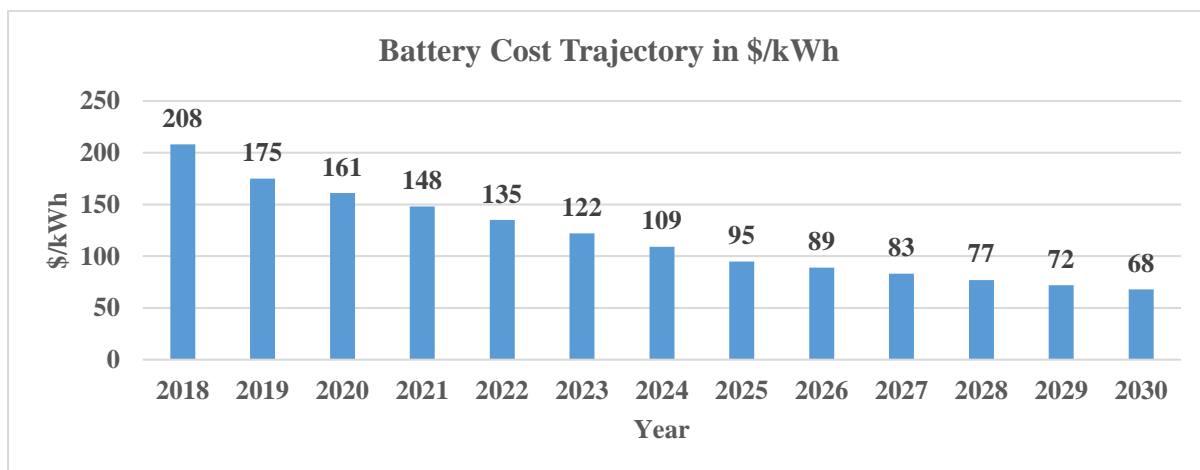
### 13.2.2.2 KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF BESS

- **Rated power** capacity is the total possible instantaneous discharge capability (in kilowatts [kW] or megawatts [MW]) of the BESS.
- **Energy capacity** is the maximum amount of stored energy (in kilowatt-hours [kWh] or megawatt-hours [MWh])
- **Storage duration** is the time duration in which the stored energy can be discharged at its power capacity before depleting its energy capacity. For example, a battery with 1 MW of power capacity and 4 MWh of usable energy capacity will have a storage duration of four hours.
- **Cycle life/lifetime** is the time duration or cycles a battery storage system can provide regular charging and discharging before failure or significant degradation.
- **Self-discharge** occurs when the stored charge (or energy) of the battery is reduced through internal chemical reactions, or without being discharged for the grid or application.
- **State of charge**, expressed as a percentage, represents the battery’s present level of charge and ranges from completely discharged to fully charged. The state of charge influences a battery’s ability to provide energy or ancillary services to the grid at any given time.
- **Round-trip efficiency**, measured as a percentage, is a ratio of the energy discharged from the battery to the energy put into the battery.

### 13.2.2.3 Lithium-ions batteries

Lithium-ion batteries are perhaps the most promising for both small and large-scale electricity storage in power generation. They currently offer superior performance and have dominated the market globally. For Li-ion batteries applications industry is currently in the process of improving capacity, power, size, reliability and safety for applications involving both electrical vehicles and power generation. Due to technological innovations and improved manufacturing capacity, lithium-ion chemistries have experienced a steep price decline since inception. The cost trajectory of Battery Energy Storage system in future years is projected to decline, as per Bloomberg NEF projections shown in **Exhibit 13.3**.

**Exhibit 13.3**



Source: Bloomberg NEF

However, rising raw material and battery component prices and soaring inflation have led to the first ever increase in lithium-ion battery pack prices in 2022 as per Bloomberg NEF. Further, after more than a decade of declines, volume-weighted average prices for lithium-ion battery packs across all sectors have increased to \$151/kWh in 2022 and are expected to remain elevated in 2023 at \$152/kWh (in real 2022 dollars). The price of battery packs is expected to fall below \$100 by 2026 instead of the time as envisaged in **Exhibit 13.3**.



Government of India has announced VGF support for up to 4000 MWh capacity of Battery Energy Storage Systems as a part of budget 2023-24. It was also announced that a policy framework for Pumped Storage Plants is also being formulated.

### 13.2.3 Compressed Air Energy Storage System (CAES)

This is an emerging technology. The principle is based on conventional gas turbine generation. CAES decouples the compression and expansion cycle of a conventional gas turbine into two separated processes and stores the energy in the form of the elastic potential energy of compressed air. In low demand period, energy is stored by compressing air in an airtight space (typically 4.0~8.0 MPa) such as underground storage cavern. To extract the stored energy, compressed air is drawn from the storage vessel, mixed with fuel and combusted, and then expanded through a turbine. And the turbine is connected to a generator to produce electricity. The waste heat of the exhaust can be captured through a recuperator before being released into the atmosphere.

A CAES system is made of above-ground and below-ground components that combine man-made technology and natural geological formations to accept, store, and dispatch energy. There are six major components in a basic CAES installation, including five above-ground and one under-ground components:

- The motor/generator that employs clutches to provide for alternate engagement to the compressor or turbine trains.
- The air compressor that may require two or more stages, intercoolers and after-coolers, to achieve economy of compression and reduce the moisture content of the compressed air.
- The turbine train, containing both high- and low pressure turbines.
- Equipment controls for operating the combustion turbine, compressor, and auxiliaries and to regulate and control changeover from generation mode to storage mode.
- Auxiliary equipment comprising of fuel storage and handling, and mechanical and electrical systems for various heat exchangers required to support the operation of the facility.
- The under-ground component is mainly the cavity used for the storage of the compressed air.

CAES has a long storage period, low capital costs, but relatively low efficiency. Typical ratings for a CAES system are in the range 50 to 300 MW and currently manufacturers can create CAES machinery for facilities ranging from 5 to 350 MW. The round cycle efficiency of CAES is approximately 55% (electricity to electricity). The CAES plant can provide significant energy storage (in the thousands of MWhs) at relatively low costs (approximately \$400/kWac to \$500/kWac). The plant has practically unlimited flexibility for providing significant load management at the utility or regional levels.

\*As per Technology Data –Energy storage, first published in 2018 by the Danish Energy Agency and Energinet

At present, there are two CAES system operated in the world, the first in Huntorf, Germany, in 1978 and the second in McIntosh, Alabama, USA, in 1991. The CAES plant in Huntorf, Germany is the oldest operating CAES system. The Huntorf CAES system is a 290 MW, 50Hz unit. The second commercial CAES plant, owned by the Alabama Energy Cooperative (AEC) in McIntosh, Alabama with a generating capacity of 110 MW.

### 13.2.4 Hydrogen

Hydrogen could provide additional utility-scale energy storage options and unique opportunities to integrate the transportation and power sectors. Although hydrogen is currently a high-cost option, it offers some advantages over competing technologies, because it has a high storage energy density and a potential for co-firing in a combustion turbine with natural gas to provide additional flexibility for the storage system.

Hydrogen technologies have the potential to provide a spatial redistribution of energy or storage on the week-month timescale that is required for balancing the output from wind generation unlike CAES, batteries and PSP that allow the temporal shifting of electrical energy over time periods of hours to a few days.

Power-to-gas (P2G) refers to the process of converting excess electrical energy into storable chemical energy in the form of either hydrogen or grid-compatible methane – a key form of ‘sector coupling’. Surplus electricity is used to power hydrogen production *via* water electrolysis. The resulting gas may then be stored and used when required, for instance by a fuel cell, or undergo further processing to produce methane, also known as synthetic natural gas (SNG). Equally, it can then be converted back to electricity or used to displace demand for natural gas in the heating (and power) sector, or indeed for transport. There are two commercially available processes for water electrolysis: alkaline electrolysis cells (AEC) and polymer electrolyte membranes (PEMEC); while solid oxide (SOEC) offers the possibility of high efficiency but are still at a development stage.

To promote hydrogen, the Union Budget for 2021-22 has announced a **National Hydrogen Energy Mission (NHM)** that will draw up a road map for using hydrogen as an energy source. The budget allocates Rs.1500 crore for renewable energy development, including hydrogen.

The development of hydrogen infrastructure is an important barrier to the widespread uptake of H<sub>2</sub>FC technologies. Developing a cost-efficient infrastructure from these options that may evolve over time with developing demand is a significant challenge. Producing cost-competitive low-carbon hydrogen at a range of scales is arguably the greatest barrier to developing the hydrogen energy system. The efficiency and energy consumption of hydrogen production pathways is given in **Table 13.3**.

**Table 13.3**

	Efficiency (LHV)	Energy requirement (kW h per kgH <sub>2</sub> )
<b>Methane reforming</b>	72% (65–75%)	46 (44–51)
<b>Electrolysis</b>	61% (51–67%)	55 (50–65)
<b>Coal gasification</b>	56% (45–65%)	59 (51–74)
<b>Biomass gasification</b>	46% (44–48%)	72 (69–76)

Source: Energy Environ. Sci., 2019, 12, 463

### 13.2.5 Fly Wheels Energy Storage System (FESS)

Flywheel energy storage systems comprise a rotating cylinder (i.e., the flywheel rotor), balanced in a vacuum over an electricity-producing stator via magnetically levitated bearings. The rotor in many flywheels was often made of steel, but some newer, higher speed flywheels use fibre composite materials able to store more energy per unit of mass. Flywheels store kinetic energy in the cylinder that spins in a nearly frictionless environment. To charge the flywheel, a small electric motor using electricity from an external source brings the cylinder up to an extremely high speed—up to 60,000 rotations per minute. As the rim in the flywheel spins faster, it stores energy kinetically in the rotating mass, with a small amount of power used to maintain the operating speed. When energy is needed, the flywheel is slowed and the kinetic energy is converted back to electrical energy.

Flywheels are used in applications where a large amount of power is needed over a short timeframe. While they are generally charged using power from the grid, they can go from a discharged to a fully charged state within a few seconds. According to the various Energy Storage Association, flywheels generally require low maintenance. Some flywheel technologies can undergo over 100,000 full discharge cycles or more without performance impacts.

The main characteristics of flywheels are a high cycle life (hundreds of thousands), long calendar life (over 20 years), fast response, high round trip efficiency, high charge and discharge rates, high power density, high energy density and low environmental impacts. The state of charge can be easily measured from the rotational speed and is not affected by life or temperature. The technology is capable of transferring large amounts of power in seconds, with a high round-trip energy efficiency between 90%–95%. FESS consists of a spinning rotor, MG, bearings, a power electronics interface, and containment or housing.

Flywheels can have power densities up to five to ten times that of batteries. Due to their relatively lower volume requirements and longer working life, they can replace batteries in certain applications, including in transportation and space vehicles. Flywheel self-discharge at a much higher rate than other storage mediums and flywheel rotors can be hazardous, if not designed safely. The charge holding ability of flywheels and thus the losses in currently available flywheels are high. These losses are mechanical (drag, bearing, friction), electrical (hysteresis, eddy current, copper), and power converter-related (switching and conduction).

### 13.3 Energy Storage Obligations Trajectory till 2029-30

Ministry of Power has issued RPO trajectory vide order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2022 and corrigendum dated 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2022. It specifies the RPO trajectory beyond 2021-22 (Table 13.4). Further, the order also specifies that a percentage of total energy consumed shall be solar/wind energy along with/ through storage.

**Table 13.4**

Fiscal Year	Storage on energy basis
2023-24	1.0%
2024-25	1.5%
2025-26	2.0%
2026-27	2.5%
2027-28	3.0%
2028-29	3.5%
2029-30	4.0%

The Energy Storage Obligation above shall be calculated in energy terms as a percentage of total consumption of electricity and shall be treated as fulfilled only when at least 85% of the total energy stored in the Energy Storage System (ESS), on annual basis is procured from renewable energy sources. The Energy Storage Obligation to the extent of energy stored from RE sources shall be considered as a part of fulfillment of the total RPO.

Ministry of Power issued guidelines to procure and utilize BESS as part of the generation, transmission and distribution assets along with Ancillary services in March, 2022. These guidelines were issued for procuring energy from BESS through competitive bidding, from grid connected projects to be set up on “Build-Own-Operate” or “Build-Own-Operate-Transfer” basis.

### 13.4 Energy Storage System Modelling

In the study, two types of Energy Storage Systems (ESSs) have been considered, Pumped Storage Plants (PSPs) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), and their technical & financial parameters are incorporated into the planning studies. The technical parameters of these ESSs are shown in **Table 13.5**.

**Table 13.5**

ESS technology	Cycle Efficiency (%)	Minimum State of Charge (%)	Maximum State of Charge (%)
PSP	80	0	100
BESS	88	10	100

Apart from the PSP capacity of 4746 MW as on 31.3.2022, a capacity totaling to 2780 MW is under construction for likely benefits during 2022-2032. Additionally, many PSP projects are either concurred by CEA or are under Survey and Investigation for future development in various parts of the country. A capacity of 24,310 MW of PSP projects have been identified which are Concurred or in S&I stage for benefits till 2032 and have been considered

as investment options for the studied period. Around 58% (14,210 MW) of these PSP projects are envisaged in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, many of the PSP projects which are in S&I stage are off river projects.

The upcoming PSP projects provide a daily storage in the range of 6 to 11 hours. These projects have long life cycle of 40 years or more.

PSP projects, along with the storage hours considered for the generation expansion planning studies for the period 2022-27 and 2031-32, are listed in **Annexure 5.4 D**. The technical parameters of the Pumped Storage plants viz. storage size, open or closed loop, year of commissioning have been considered as per the latest data furnished by the project developer.

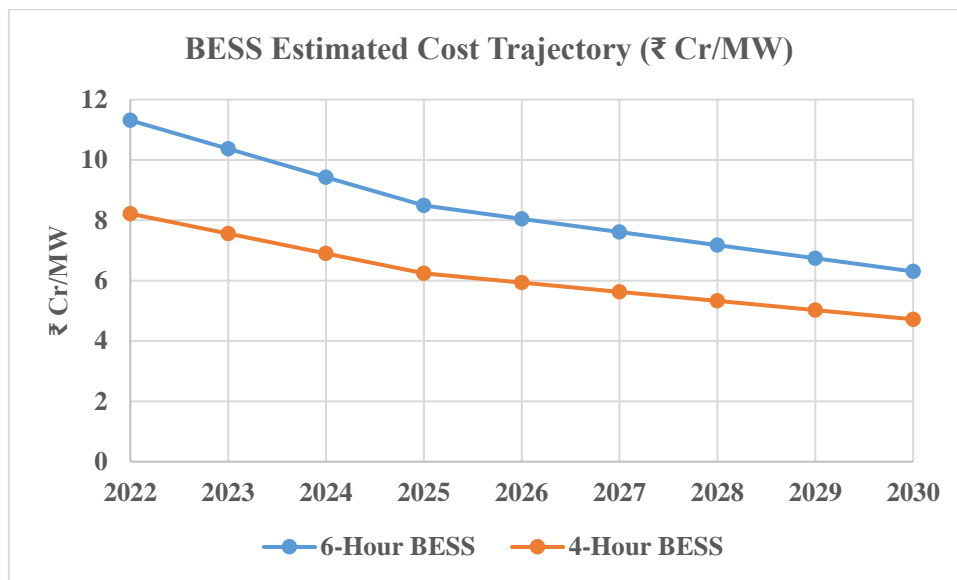
The capital cost of upcoming PSP projects varies from around 1.8 Cr/MW to around 9 Cr/MW as per the latest data submitted by the developers. The O&M cost of PSP projects is considered as 5% of the Capital cost.

BESS projects of sizes of 2 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours and 6 hour configurations have been considered for the study period. Additionally, a cycle life of 5000 cycles has been considered for different Battery configurations for the studies.

The cost of Battery Energy Storage system has been estimated after consultation with the various battery manufactures/suppliers. In the modeling studies, the cost of battery energy storage system considered includes cost of battery, inverter, Battery and Energy Management Systems and other costs (cabling and installation costs). The size of the battery estimated by the model is based on 100% depth of discharge in the short term studies. The actual size of the battery catering to 90% depth of discharge may be more by about 11%. Therefore, for modelling purpose the capital cost of the battery has been increased by 11% to account for the 90% depth of discharge. The O&M cost for the battery energy storage system has been considered as 1%. The cost trajectory considered for different BESS sizes in ₹ Cr/MW for the period of 2021-22 till 2029-30 are as shown in **Exhibit 13.4**. These cost projections of BESS consider appropriate values of cost components like custom duty, taxes, etc.

The cost of PSP is as per the data available in CEA for individual plants.

**Exhibit 13.4**



\*The cost is assumed to be constant beyond 2030

### 13.5 Energy Storage Requirement

Generation Expansion planning studies detailed in chapter 5 indicate that the total non-fossil fuel-based capacity to meet the projected demand in 2026-27 is about 350 GW, which includes 258 GW from variable renewable energy sources (VRE) (Solar & Wind). The non-fossil fuel-based capacity is likely to increase to 616 GW in 2031-32, which includes 486 GW of VRE based installed capacity. As per the generation planning studies, the total

storage requirement in the year 2026-27 is likely to be 16.13 GW /82.37 GWh which includes 7.45GW/47.65 GWh PSP based storage and 8.68 GW/34.72 GWh of BESS based storage. The storage capacity requirement increases to 73.93 GW/411.4 GWh in 2031-32 which includes 26.69 GW/175.18 GWh of PSP and 47.24 GW/236.22GWh of BESS. It is observed that BESS system is operating prominently in single cycle mode throughout the year.

Hourly Dispatch studies were carried out along with generation expansion studies to find out the optimal requirement of BESS, which ensures grid stability, efficient utilization of storage and minimal curtailment of RE sources. Since the studies have been carried out on a regional basis, it has been analyzed that the model chooses to invest preferably in NR region as compared to other regions. Due to the fact that historically NR peak occurs during the evening hours. Therefore, BESS resource is found to be most cost effective and optimally utilized if installed locally in the NR region.

It is seen that many PSP plants are likely to yield benefits during the period 2027-32 in the Southern region, thereby making it a cost-effective storage alternative there and thus reducing the need of additional Battery storage in SR for the said period.

In Western region, due to peak demand being coinciding with Peak solar hours, the requirement of BESS for energy shifting and/or peak shaving is not cost effective based on studies. Similarly, for Eastern and North eastern regions, the requirement of BESS is not seen based on studies due to low quantum of VRE generation.

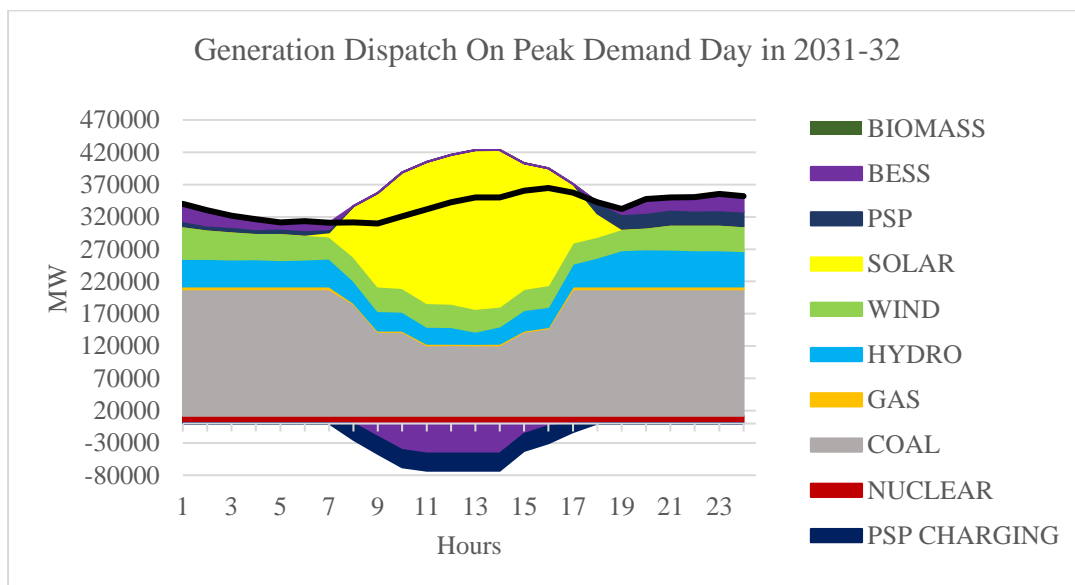
The Storage requirement in terms of percentage of peak demand and energy demand for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32 is given in **Table 13.6**

**Table 13.6**

Year	Storage in terms of percentage of Peak Demand	Storage in terms of percentage of Energy Requirement
2026-27	5.8%	1.55%
2031-32	20.18%	6.18 %

The daily operation of BESS and hourly dispatches from all other generation sources on a typical peak day in 2031-32 is shown below in **Exhibit 13.5**.

**Exhibit 13.5**



The Storage (BESS and PSP) is being charged primarily during the solar hours and is used to meet peak demand as well as demand in late night and early morning hours.

### 13.6 Conclusions

1. In view of large amount of Variable RE based generation likely to be integrated in the grid in the future, Energy storage technology is found to be useful in maintaining grid stability and reliability by storing excess generation over different time horizons (minutes, days, weeks) and meeting the peak demand which is not coincidental with the peak RE generation.
2. Many storage technologies like Flywheel Energy Storage Systems, Compressed Air Storage Systems, Hydrogen, etc. are in nascent stages of development and their techno economical details for commercial usage are not yet firmed up.
3. As per the hourly studies run along with generation expansion planning studies, the Storage capacities (BESS and PSP) is seen to get charged primarily during the solar hours and is used to meet peak demand as well as demand in late night and early morning hours.
4. As per the generation planning studies, the storage capacity requirement in 2026-27 is likely to be 16.13 GW (7.45 GW PSP and 8.68 GW BESS) with storage of 82.37 GWh (47.65 GWh from PSP and 34.72 GWh from BESS). The storage capacity requirement increases to 73.93 GW (26.69 GW PSP and 47.24 GW BESS) with storage of 411.4 GWh (175.18 GWh from PSP and 236.22 GWh from BESS) by the year 2031-32.
5. The Union Budget for 2021-22 has announced a National Hydrogen Energy Mission (NHM) that will draw up a road map for using hydrogen as an energy source.
6. As per studies, energy storage is seen to be efficient resource for energy arbitrage and transmission deferment applications. Other applications of energy storage like primary reserves for frequency balancing may be explored on a case to case basis.

