

AKASHAY PRAKASH (Issue No: 2 of 2022)

(special issue on Union Budget FY22- 23: Impact on Power Sector)



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Complied By
Vijay L Sonavane
ME(Elect)
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Thought for the day



Lisa is a Chartered Financial Planner & a Fellow of “The Personal Finance Society”. Lisa joined financial IND 16 years ago & in Oct 2020 she was voted Financial Adviser of the Year & Marketing Influencer of the Year : London by Professional Adviser Magazine: WIFA. Lisa is with Westminster Wealth Management LLP

“The Secret to budgeting is that:

It needs to be honest;

Not what you think it should be
or wish it could be;

But, what it really is”

- Lisa Conway-Hughes

FM unveils budget FY 22-23 → boosting Indian Economy

- Hon FM Nirmala Sitharaman on 01/02/22 tabled the Union Budget for FY 2022-23, which aims to attain 25 year vision of AMRUT KAAL by [promoting Energy Transition & Climate Action](#) (up to 2047) with productivity enhancement & investment for “Sun-rise” opportunities
 - During her budget speech, FM announced major allocations centered on RE, Energy Efficiency, Electric Mobility, Data Centers, Building Efficiency, Grid-connected Energy Storage, & incentives for Green bonds.
- FM laid emphasis on this vision by putting the same as one of the important priorities of the country for moving forward as the risk of [climate change is the strongest negative externalities that is affecting India](#).
- Union Budget 2022-23 has many steps which focus on re-energising India’s Energy sector:

Battery Swapping & Interoperability Standards

- **Given the constraint of space in urban areas** for setting up of EV charging stns, FM announced that “EV Battery Swapping Policy” will be brought out & inter-operability Standards will be formulated & resources will be provided for Battery Swapping to allow for setting up of Charging Stns. Private Sector shall be encouraged to develop innovative business models
 - Energy as-a-Service Model will accelerate economies of scale in, Charging infrastructure, increase adoption of EVs in public transportation & also encourage innovations to use energy more efficiently.
 - Battery Swapping will be beneficial especially for 2 WH & 3 WH categories, since swapping aims at minimizing stop time for EV owners & promote sustainable battery management practices.
 - It would promote entrepreneurship in Battery Swapping, Energy Management etc. & encourage businesses in delivery services & Car aggregation to incorporate EVs into their fleet.

Electric Vehicles (EVs)

- FM also stated that action plans for 10 sectors such as electronic waste, end-of-life vehicles, used oil waste, & toxic & hazardous industrial waste are ready.
 - Aforesaid transition would be supported by active public policies covering Regulations, Extended producers' responsibilities framework & innovation facilitation
 - Notification of Motor Vehicles (Registration & Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules, 2021 was issued by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways on Sept 23, 2021.
- However, there is no mention of “EV Battery Recycling policy. Absence of such a framework could lead to ENV degradation, if EV batteries are disposed of without care.

IND expected more from the Budget (on EVs)

- FM announced a battery-swapping policy to accelerate EV adoption.
- While battery swapping as a solution to bring down EV costs for consumers, encouraging cost-competitive & consumer friendly fuelling solutions for EVs & addressing range anxiety issues & reduce charging times has found support so far in several Central & State Policies, the finer policy implementation hasn't provided it a level playing field.
- Beyond the battery-swapping announcement, the budget did not have more for EVs, as was expected.
 - A key opportunity that was a miss was on easing the financing for EVs. Another key area where there could have been a focus from the budget was specific support for small & medium Ind players.
 - While the Auto PLI Scheme has set the stage for investments in EV supply chain & supply production, it has excluded players that do not meet the high company turnover criteria
- FM may also needs to announce some tough measures, like ICE phaseout time line, stricter taxation on ICE/ICE fuels, & supply-side mandates. These will be equally cortical to achieve higher EV penetrations.



- In Cop-26, India committed to have 500 GW installed RE capacity by 2030 & promised to meet 50% of its energy requirements from RE sources by 2030.
 - Current RE capacity is 140 GW & 11% share of Energy. RE Capacity & Gen needs to increase roughly 3/4 times by 2030.
- A report by ICRA estimates that India would need roughly US\$ 450-500 Bn investments including investment in Trans infrastructure & Storage capabilities to meet these ambitious targets.
- In this backdrop, Budget presented some groundwork to enable India to achieve its COP26 commitments & move towards a low carbon future.

PLI scheme to aid creation of 45 GW Solar equipment making capacity

- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing of Solar cells & Modules will aid creation of 40-45 GW addition Solar equipment manufacturing capacity in India.
- Additional allocation under PLI scheme for domestic solar cells & module manufacturing increased by Rs 19,500 CR from existing Rs 4,500 CR. This will strengthen Gol's attempts to dramatically expand Solar cell & Module manufacturing in the country, which will be facilitating for ambitious goal of 280 GW Solar IC by 2030.
 - Accordingly, Tata Power, L&T, Adani Enterprises, & Coal India, which plan to set up Solar PV modules are expected to benefit out from this move, to facilitate domestic manufacturing
- Increase in Import duty on Solar Modules from 20% to 40% & on Solar Cells to 25% from 20% from 1st APR 2022. because of which, may raise tariff for Solar power projects,

What is a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme?

- PLI is a popular strategy used by Govts to boost indigenous production of goods considered necessary for job creation, social welfare & taxation. PLI schemes are essentially financial incentives for businesses to improve their output.
 - PLI scheme offers turnover linked incentives to approved investors, upon meeting the specified investment, capacity, & turnover criteria.

Solar PV modules:

- Currently, India largely (>90%) relies on imports of Solar PV modules & cells. (mainly from China).
- To combat this import , PLI scheme has drawn considerable attention from potential investors. Success of this scheme would reduce import dependence in a strategy sector like Solar Power
- PLI scheme promotes local procurement, thus triggering a cascading impact of the incentives. This will boost creation of ancillary units & augment the entire Solar PV manufacturing ecosystem.

It may take 2/3 years to yeild results from initiation last year, meanwhile we may have to depend on import from China. But, it is a proactive step

Proposal to issue Green Bonds for financing Sustainable & Climate change

- Sovereign Green Bonds to be issued in FY 22-23, for mobilizing resources which aims in Servicing Global capital for sustainable & climate finance in India, which is signalling India's seriousness in pursuing climate action Plan
- GOI will finance thematic fund including climate action involving blended finance for “SUNRISE Sectors”, with Govt share being limited to 20%, & the funds be managed by Private Fund managers
 - Green Bonds for mobilising Green infrastructure will be used for projects that will help reduce India's carbon intensity. Allocation for RE & Energy Storage technologies & Solar modules.
- Access to Green bonds will enable local Govts to cost-effectively finance basic public infrastructure projects that will lead to climate co-benefits.

- India will now join a select group of countries, primarily European Union, which have issued Green Bonds
- This move will catalyse the development of domestic corporate Green Bond market.
- The proceeds will be deployed in public sector projects which help in reducing carbon intensity of economy The mention of Green bonds as part of overall market borrowings is a good Proactive step to raise funds for projects ear- marked as green infrastructure.
 - Budget seemed to acknowledge clean energy transition as a fundamental principle: because of mention of clean tech solutions, battery swapping policies, improving EV efficiency, finalising Rs 19,500 CR PLI scheme for Solar, as a way to move ahead on low carbon strategy.
- By referring to climate action as a “Sunrise sector”, Budget has sent an important signal to markets, financial institutions & workforce.

Energy Storage Systems (ESS:)

- ESS including dense charging infra structure & grid scale Battery systems will be included in the “Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure” (HMI) & [will get Infrastructure Status](#)
 - Increased use of Public Transport to be promoted in Urban Areas with focus on EVs, Special Mobilty Zones with zero fossil fuel policy.

Energy efficiency in Commercial buildings thro’ Energy Service Company (ESCO) mode:

- ESCO would facilitate capacity building & awareness for energy audits, performance contracts, & common measurement and verification (M&V) protocol.

Vibrant Village Programs :

- For Northen Border villages to include provisioning of Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) aimed at providing to enhance financial support for setting up distributed RES
 - PM-DevINE Scheme: To fund infrastructure & social development based on felt needs of the North East

- States will be allowed a fiscal deficit of 4% of GSDP of which 0.5% will be linked to “Power Sector Reforms”
- 4 pilot projects to be set up to test techno-commercial viability of Coal Gasification & conversion of coal into chemicals
- Proposal to infuse Rs 1,500 CR capital in Indian RE Development Agency (IREDA) will encourage further lending to RE sector.
- A graded rate structure will be introduced thro’ Custom Duty rates to facilitate Domestic manufacturing of Electronic Smart Meters

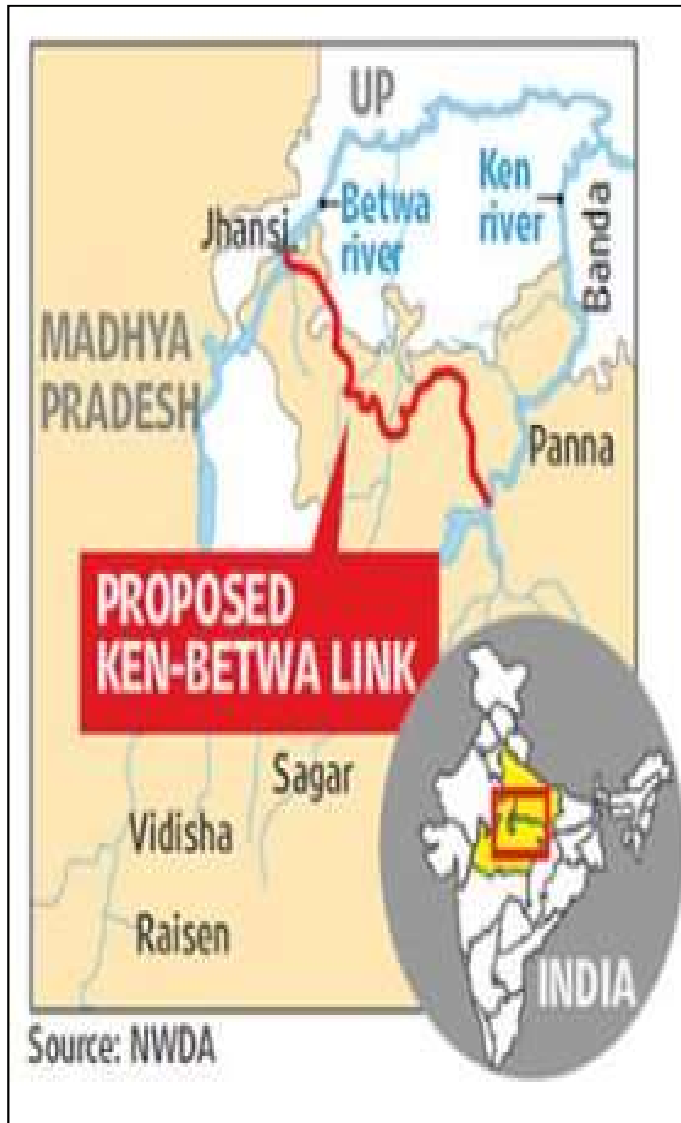
Green Mobility Zones:

- Govt will also make green mobility zones in overcrowded areas like Connaught Place or Sarojini Nagar in Delhi

4 pilot projects for Coal Gasification to be set up:

- **FM announced setting up four pilot projects for Coal Gasification.**
 - **Gasification of Coal is a process in which coal is partially oxidized by Air, Oxygen, Steam or CO₂ under controlled conditions to produce a fuel gas. for technical & financial viability**
- **Data centre & Energy Storage system will be given “infrastructure status” to provide easy financing to the sector.**
 - **Till date Private equity & venture capital investors invested Rs 5.5 Lakh CR in various start-ups**
 - **An expert committee will be set up to suggest measures to help attract more investments. Measures will also be taken to step up private capital in the infrastructure sector.**

Ken-Betwa River Linking Project (KBRLP)



- KBRLP envisages transferring water from Ken river to Betwa river, both tributaries of Yamuna River. Project will be completed in eight years. (in UP & MP)
- KBRLP will be taken with irrigation benefits to 9 Lakh Hector farmland, 100 MW HYD & 27 MW Solar Power & provide Drinking water to 63 Lakh people for an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 CR.
 - Allocation in FY 22-23 is Rs. 1400 CR (With this speed when will the project will complete complete?)
- Five more River Linking projects are under process of planning & implementation

Blending of Biomass pellets with Coal in TPS:

- FM announced co-firing 5-7% biomass pellets in THM plants, resulting CO2 savings of 38 MMT annually.
 - It is intended to provide extra income to farmers & job opportunities to locals & help avoid stubble burning in AG fields.
- This announcement follows the 'Revised Policy for Biomass Utilization for Power Gen thro' co-firing in coal based power plants' issued by MOP on Oct 8, 2021.
 - Under the aforesaid policy, THM plants had until 1 year to mandatorily use 5% blend of biomass pellets.
- This obligation would be increased to 7% with effect from two years from the date of issuance of the aforesaid policy & continue thereafter. Policy also stated that minimum contract period for procurement of biomass pellets is required to be 7 years.

There is no mention about any study on negative impact of pallet burning with coal on existing age-old Boilers in THM PS

Blending of Fuel:

- India is the world's third-biggest oil importer, which is relying on foreign suppliers to meet more than 85% of its oil demand
- FM said blending of fuel is a priority of GOI. To encourage the efforts for blending of fuel, FM announced **that unblended Petrol/diesel shall attract an additional differential excise duty of Rs 2 per litre from 1st Oct 2022 (on fuel sold without blending it with ethanol or biodiesel) to arrange for more ethanol**
- Presently, 8.5% ethanol, extracted from Sugarcane or surplus food-grain, is blended & mixed with petrol. with a view to cutting oil import dependence & provide farmers with an additional source of income.
 - Ethanol-blended petrol is supplied in 75-80% of country as availability of ethanol & logistics hamper supply in remaining areas.
 - Presently, parts of NE and J&K and some far-flung areas in South as well as in RAJ do not have a supply of ethanol-blended Petrol & will pay Rs 2/Liter of Petrol more

Aiming for an eco boost

Oil industry experts have allayed fears over mixing ethanol with petrol and say it cannot damage engines

- Ethanol is a bio-fuel obtained primarily from sugarcane. Blending of ethanol with petrol reduces dependence on fossil fuel and helps the environment

- The government had set a target of 10% of ethanol per litre of petrol

- Ethanol is blended through a separate pumping and metering mechanism

- Once blended, ethanol cannot be separated from petrol

Since ethanol can absorb moisture from the atmosphere, dealers say it can cause issues with vehicle engines



- There is only an experimental blending of biodiesel, extracted from non-edible oilseeds, in Diesel & Diesel is largely sold without any blending in the country.
- It is unlikely that India will be able to build infrastructure to manufacture biodiesel to the scale needed for blending in diesel in next 8 months.
 - Govt's desires that the blending happens & it benefits the country.
 - Hence extra Rs 2/Lit is proposed on unblended fuel from 1st Oct 2022

It may be noted that Blending can have issues in Vehicle Engine, so such a step can prove to be dangerous

“PARIVESH” Portal for Environmental Clearances:

- Single window portal, [PARIVESH](#) (Pro-Active & Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous & ENV Single-window Hub), for all Green clearances was launched in 2018, which is instrumental in reducing the time required for ENV approvals.
 - FM announced that the scope of PARIVESH will now be expanded to provide info to the applicants.
- Based on location of units, info about specific approvals will be provided.
- This would enable application for all four approvals ([ENV, Forest, Wildlife & Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances](#)) thro’ a single form, & tracking of the process will be thro’ [‘Centralized Processing Centre-Green. \(CPC-Green\)’](#)
 - It is expected that “Modified PARIVESH portal” will be able to provide ENV clearances in a more streamlined manner.

Power Demd Growth in FY 23

- India Ratings & Research (Ind-RA) expects Demd growth to come back to a normal level of 6-7% pa in FY 23. & overall PLF of THM plants would reach closer to 60% in FY23 due to consistent growth in Demd & continued dependence on THM Gen in absence of any major increase in capacity additions in any other sector except RES.
 - Dom Coal availability to power sector improved in 9MFY22 (Apr to Dec 2021). RE capacity addition increased to 10GW in 9MFY22 from 4GW in Apr-Dec 20
- GOI assistance of Rs 3.05 L CR for improving Discom infrastructure including Smart metering & System upgradation should result in reduction in AT&C Losses.
- However, "implementation remains key"..
 - Impetus to fasten the energy Transition would require technologies such as Battery Storage & Green Hydrogen, to be viable for commercial scale

- PPPs are back on agenda, with Odisha completing DISCOM privatisation & DISCOMs in UTs in the pipeline. We may see more such activities in FY 23
 - So Discoms privatisation & Amendments in EA 2003 would be on agenda, **though not explicitly mentioned**
 - There is a focus on Coal evacuation infrastructure & indigenisation of capital goods in mining.
- For FY 2022-23 GOI has already introduced a scheme allowing additional borrowing space for states by 0.5% of the gross/ net State Domestic Product, based on the power sector's performance.
 - GOI is to promote a shift to the use of public transport in urban areas. This is to be complemented by clean tech & governance solutions, special mobility zones with zero fossil-fuel policy & EVs.

General Budget 22-23: A Vision Statement for 2047:

Mission & Vision Statements intermixed?

Just a Joke!! Don't take it Seriously !!!



If you can figure out which connection goes to which unit, you will be able to understand the Budget

- Vision statement focuses on tomorrow & what the Govt ultimately wants to become (a long term dream) It's aspirational
 - A mission statement focuses on present & what Govt does to achieve Vision, step by step.
- As regards Budget 22-23 the lines got blurred between the Vision & Mission
 - One needs to have clear Mission & Vision statements for better understand this budget
- Mission statement drives the Govt to what Govt needs to do at present/ the Core of the business toady, so that finally, it reaches those objectives, in the Vision

GOALS OF AMRUT KAAL (2022-2047):

25 year plan (a very long term. One has to take care of Tech absolens & new R&D about which, it is very difficult to predict).

Even then FM has mentioned goals for 25 years:

- Focus on growth & all inclusive welfare/ Promoting technology enabled development, energy transition & climate action/ Virtuous cycle starting from private investment,

Four Priorities for 25 years

- PM Gati-Shakti/ Inclusive Development
- Productivity Enhancement & Investment, “Sunrise” Opportunities, Energy Transition & Climate Action/ Financing of Investments

PM GatiShakti:

- Driven by seven engines: Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways, & Logistics Infrastructure.
- National Master Plan aimed at world class modern infrastructure & logistics synergy by 2047

(it's only a good dream which GOI wants to show with no clear path)

Major Issues in Budget FY 23:

- Formulation of Master Plan for expressways: Completing 25,000 km National Highways in FY 2022-23
- Open Source Mobility Stack for seamless travel of passengers
- 4 Multimodal Logistics parks thro' PPP to be awarded in FY 2022-23
- National Ropeways Development Plan as **sustainable alternative** to Conventional roads.
- Integration of Postal & Railways Network facilitating parcel movement
- One Station One Product: Extending coverage under Kavach 400 new generation Vande Bharat Trains
 - Multinodal connectivity between mass urban transport & Railway stations

- FM said financial support will be provided to farmers to take up agro-forestry. Natural farming will be promoted along Ganga river corridor
 - Promoting chemical free Natural farming starting with farmers' lands close to river Ganga
 - Promoting post harvest value addition, consumption & branding of millet (Bajara) products
 - Delivery of Digital & Hi-Tech services to farmers in PPP mode.
- Use of Kisan Drones to aid farmers: which can increase AG GDP by 1-1.5%
 - Market size for drones is estimated to be around Rs 20-30,000 CR. Out of this, even if 10-15% is adopted in AG will have a huge impact on AG sector
 - FM said use of Kisan drones will be promoted for crop assessment, digitization of land records, & spraying of insect pesticides
 - Launching fund with blended capital to finance AG-start ups

Record Foodgrains Production (in Million Tonnes):

2014-15: 250 MT, 2016-17: 270 MT, 2018-19: 270 MT, 2020-21: 300 MT

All inclusive welfare focus

- Har Ghar, Nal Se Jal: 3.8 CR households to be covered in FY 2022-23
- PM Aawas Yojana: 80 lakh affordable houses will be completed at Rs 44,000 CR in FY 2022-23.
- Digital Banking by Post Offices: 100% of Post Offices to come on the Core Banking System
- Digital Payments: Scheduled Commercial Banks to set up 75 Digital Banking Units in 75 Districts
- Passports with biometrics will be rolled out in FY 2022-23. Very few countries (Germany, UK, Bangala-Desh) have them. An e-passport comes fitted with a small electronic chip containing the data.
- Two Lakh anganwadis will be upgraded for improving child health.
- A National tele-mental health program will also be launched for mental health counselling.

Allocation under [PLI Schemes](#), 2022-23 BE (in Rs CR)

- **Telecom & Networking Products: Rs 528 CR**
- **Large Scale Electronics & IT Hardware: Rs 5300 CR**
- **Pharmaceuticals: Rs 1629 CR**

Financing of investment:

- **Introduction of Digital Rupee by RBI starting FY 23**
- **Infrastructure status for Data Centers & Energy Storage Systems**
- **Measures to aid investment by Venture Capital & Private Equity Investment**
- **Green Bonds to mobilise resources for green infrastructure**
- **Blended Finance for “Sunrise sectors”**

Rupee Comes from:

- 35%: Borrowings & other Liabilities
- 16% GST
- 15%: Income Tax
- 15%: Corporate Tax
- 7%: Central Excise Duty
- 5%: Non-Tax Revenue
- 5%: Customs Duty
- 2%: Non-debt Capital Receipt

Rupee Goes to:

- 20%: Interest Payments
- 17%: States' Share of Taxes & Duties
- 15%: CS Schemes
- 10%: Finance Commission & Other Transfers
- 9%: Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- 9%: Other Expenditure
- 8%: Defense
- 8% Subsidies
- 4%: Pension

Revenue Receipts (Rs CR):

- 2020-21(Actuals):
16,33,920
- 2021-22(BE): 17,884,24
- 2021-22(RE): 20,78,936
- 2022-23 (BE): 22,04,422

Revenue Expenditure (Rs CR)

- 2020-21:(Actuals):
30,83,519
- 2021-22: (BE): 29,29,000
- 2021-22: (RE): 31,67,289
- 2022-23 (BE): 31,94,663

Capital Receipts (Rs CR):

- 2020-21: (Actuals):
18,75,916
- 2021-22 (BE): 16,94,812
- 2021-22: (RE): 16,91,064
- 2022-23: (BE):17,40,487

Effective Capital Expenditure (Rs.CR)

- 2020-21: (Actuals):
6,57,182
- 2021-22 (BE): 7,73,348
- 2021-22: (RE): 8,40, 396
- 2022-23: (BE):10,67,889

Allocation to major schemes (in Rs CR)

- National Health Mission : 2021-22 (RE): 34,947, 2022-23 (BE): 37,800 (Rise: 8%)
- Jal Jeevan Mission : 21-22 (RE): 45,011, 2022-23 (BE): 60,000 (Rise: 33%)
- National Education Mission: 21-22 (RE): 30, 796., 2022-23(BE): 39,553 (Rise: 28%)
- PM Gram Sadak Yojana : 21-22 (RE): 14,000 2022-23 (BE): 19,000 (Rise: 36%)
- PM Kisan : 21-22 (RE): 67,500 2022-23 (BE): 68,000 (Rise: 0.7%)
- Aatmanirbhar Bharat Yojana: 21-22 (RE): 5000, 2022-23 (BE): 6400 Rise: 28%
- PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana: 21-22 (RE): 7400, 2022-23 (BE): 10,000 (35%)

RBI to issue Central Bank Digital Currency in FY23

- RBI will roll out the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in FY23. CBDC will be based on blockchain technology. **RBI is in the process of rolling out its own version of a virtual currency.**
- CBDC will be a digital version of fiat money that will coexist with hard cash. Move on CBDC comes at a time when there has been a huge shift seen towards private virtual currencies called crypto-currencies.
 - FM said that Gifts of virtual digital assets will also be taxed in the hands of the recipient. Any income from virtual digital assets will be taxed at 30%.

Reforms announced in budget namely the issuance of Digital Rupee, Green bonds, announcement of 75 digital banking units are the hallmarks for a healthy financial sector that will accelerate the financing & augmenting credit flow," Indian Bank MD/ CEO Shanti Lal Jain said.

International arbitration Centre to be set up at GIFT City (Gandhinagar) for faster dispute resolution:

- An International Arbitration Centre will be set up at GIFT City (Gandhinagar) to provide faster dispute resolution.
 - In addition, a world-class University should be allowed in GIFT IFSC (International Financial Services Centre) free from domestic regulation. Currently, GIFT-IFSC is only International Financial Services centre in India.
- Govt to renovate National Skill Qualification Framework, launch digital ecosystem for skilling, aligned with dynamic industry needs.
 - “This will empower citizens to skill, reskill or upskill thro’ online training. It also provides API-based trusted skill credentials, payment & discovery that they can use to find relevant jobs & entrepreneurial opportunities,” FM said.
 - In select Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in all states, the required courses for skilling will be started.

Conclusions

- Clean & sustainable development: Budget has focused on 3 major sectors: Transport, Energy & AG with an aim to reduce CO2 & Air pollution emissions: which augur well for clean air programs in short term & achieving carbon neutrality in long term.
 - However, the announcements seem to have fallen short of promoting clean energy in an accelerated manner.
- GOI adopted a holistic approach for different infrastructure sectors thro' the Gati Shakti NMP. Issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds & Grant of infrastructure Status to Data centres & Energy Storage Systems should result in a fillip to India's climate change targets.
 - PLI incentives for Solar modules & EVs should aid India's low carbon development strategy.
 - Introduction of surety bonds as a substitute for bank guarantee will help improve the financial viability of suppliers & contractors by decreasing indirect costs.
 - Key themes for infrastructure announcements appear to be synergy & increased private participation to fuel ambitious growth plans & targets.

- Special mobility zones with zero fossil fuel policy & battery swapping policy with interoperability standards will encourage investment in Cos offering Battery Swapping services for EVs & other applications & reduce carbon emissions.
- Inclusion of Energy Storage Systems including Charging infrastructure & Grid scale Battery Systems in the Harmonised List of Infrastructure (HMI) will reduce the cost of funding for these businesses, encourage private sector investment & contribute towards mitigating worsening pollution in large metros in India.
- To attract more private capital into sustainable & low carbon business activities, Budget announced proposal to issue sovereign Green Bonds & setting up of thematic funds for blended finance with 20% contribution from GOI.
 - Biomass pellets, Energy Efficient Buildings, Coal Gasification & agroforestry are just the start of the transition to a carbon-neutral economy. Upcoming “Green H2 mission” & circular economy action plans can initiate a deep shift towards industrial decarbonization.

- Actually, India needs a comprehensive action plan to fully utilize 24 GW Gas based Gen capacity, which has been rendered unviable due to unavailability of domestically produced natural gas & high international prices.
 - Gas-based plants offer peaking capacities & are ENV friendly & may be utilized to offset RE Capacities. GOI collects a carbon tax (in the form of clean energy/GST compensation cess) at Rs. 400/ tonne from coal supplied to THM plants.
 - Union Budget could have proposed to utilize part of GST compensation cess to provide efficiency linked Subsidy for gas purchase to operationalise gas based plants
- Conspicuously, there was no mention of Nuclear energy in this year's budget. European Commission has recently decided to treat both NUC & natural Gas plants as part of "Clean Energy" which would make them eligible to attract ESG investments.
 - Given the intermittency of RE sources, India needs to expand its NUC Gen capacity (which along with coal based Gen sources & Battery Energy Storage) would provide grid balancing solution in future.

Thanks!! Your Kind Response is awaited !!

Together we can & we will achieve the Goal !!

(Contact: vlsonavane@gmail.com/ M: 98333 62062)

