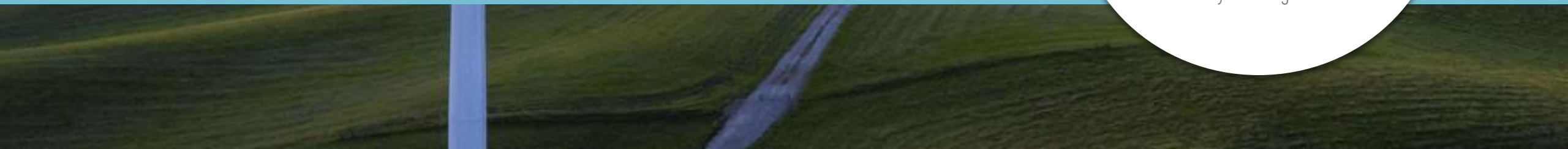
India's Energy Overview

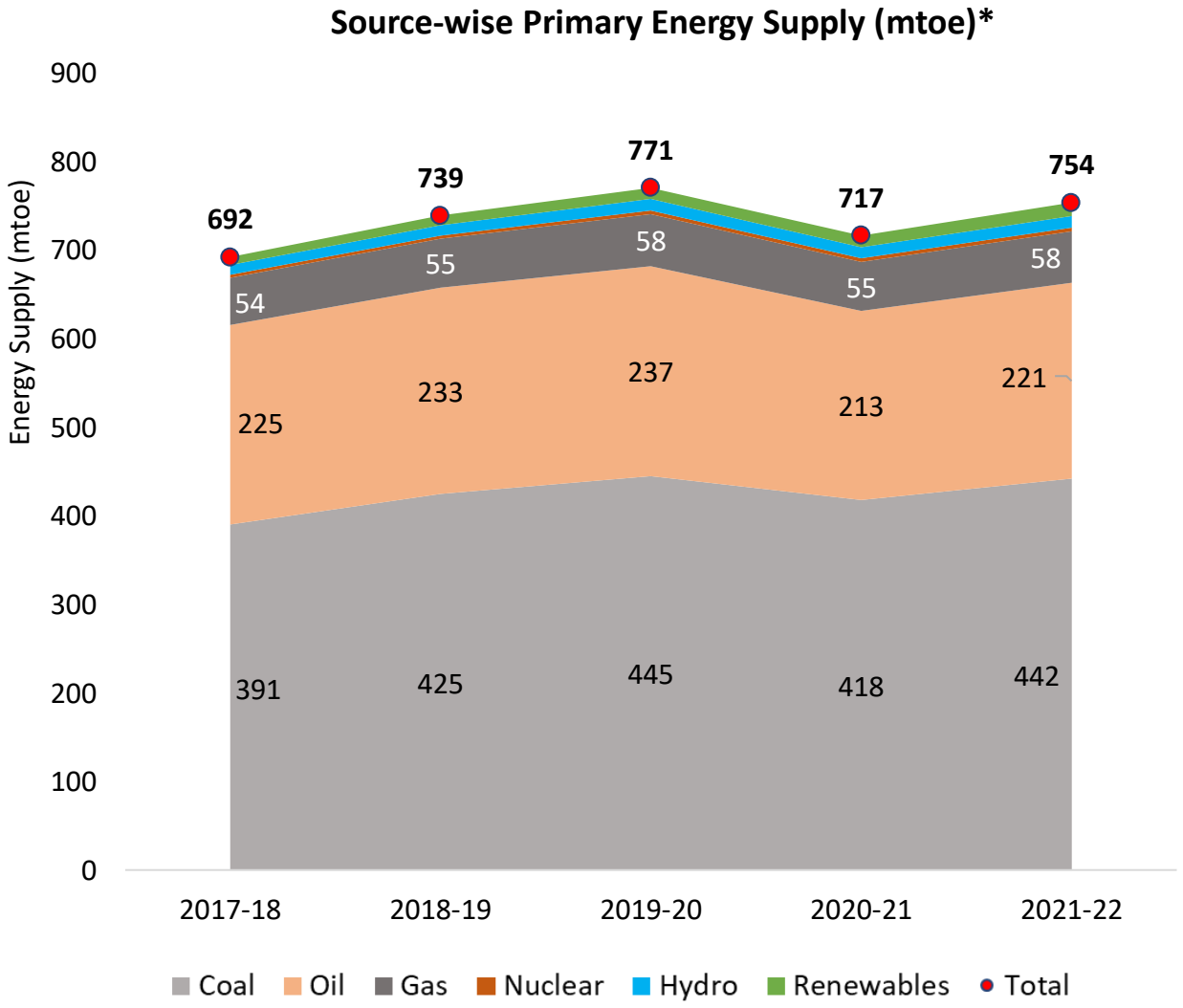
August 2023

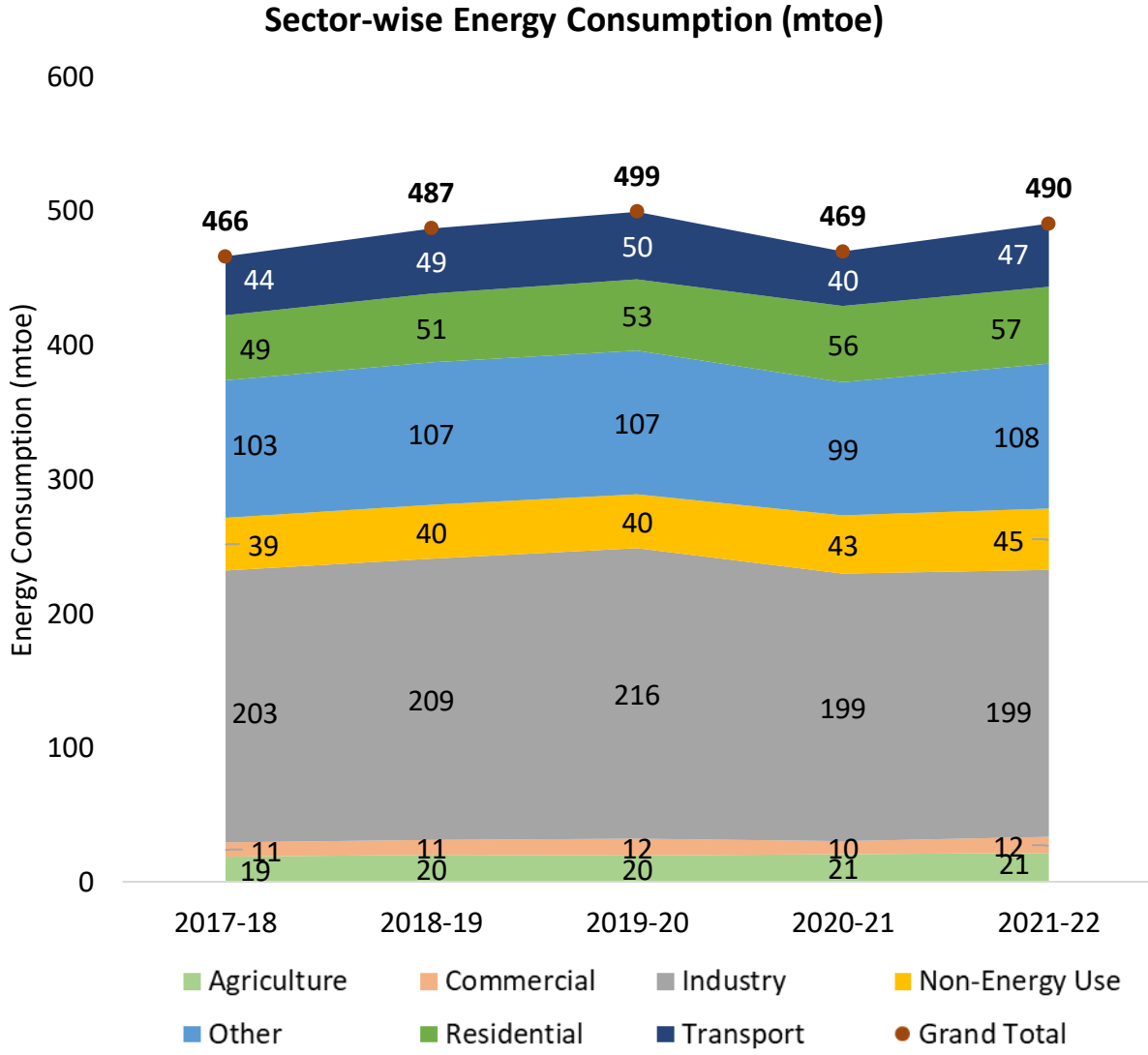
VASUDHA FOUNDATION
Green ways for a good earth!



Contents

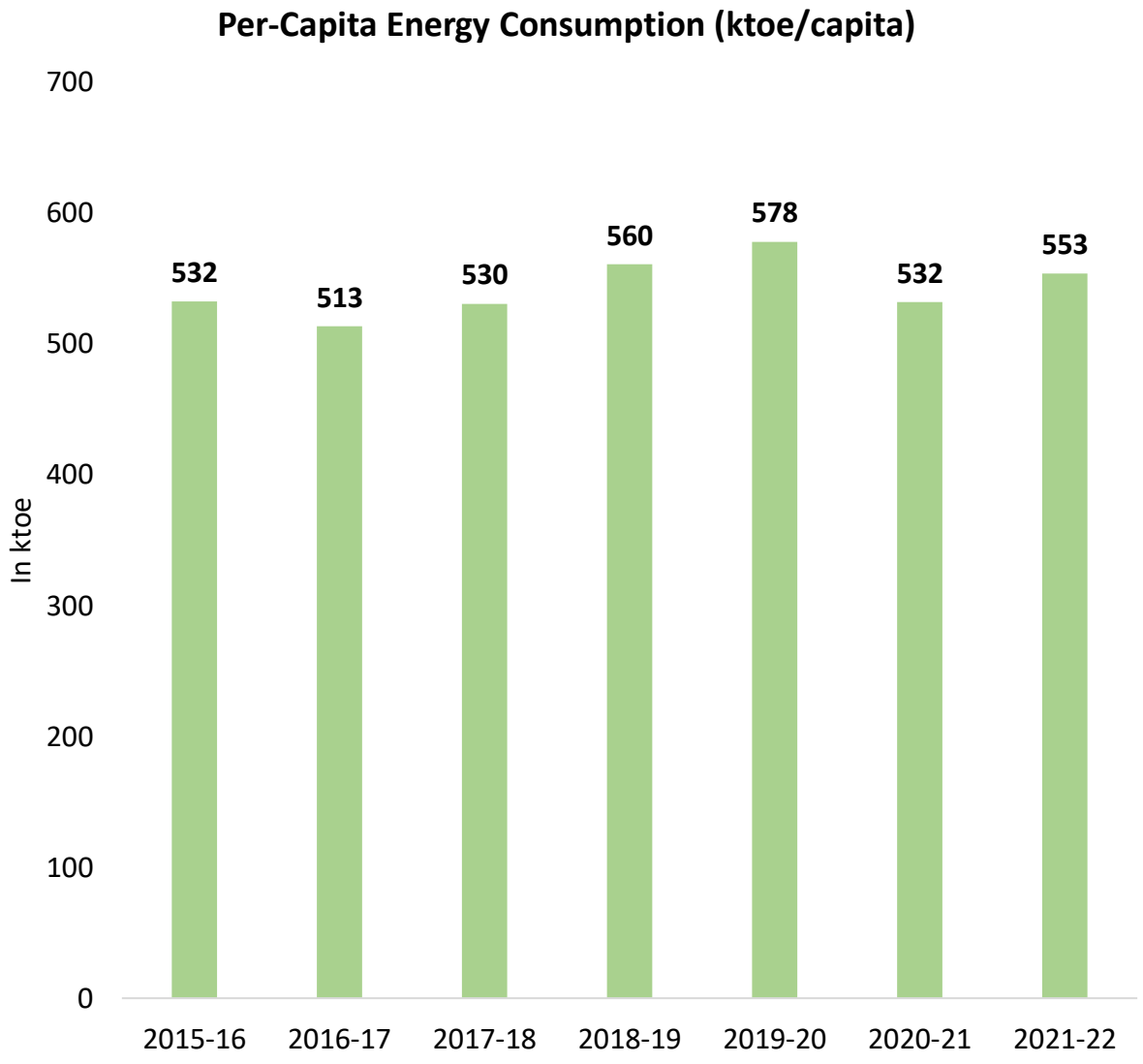
Primary Energy Mix* in India

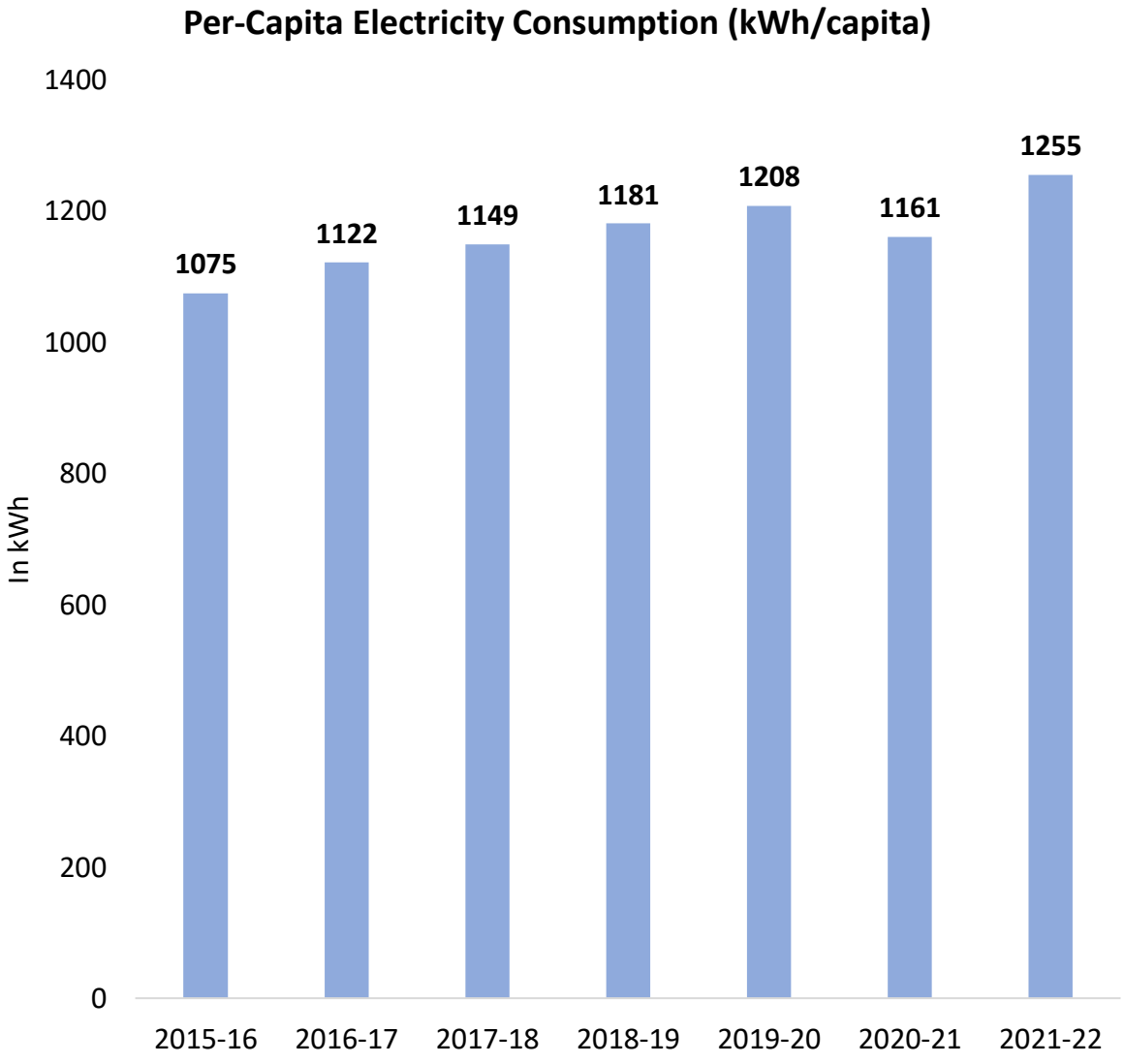




*Excluding biofuels, waste, and other non-commercial source of energy

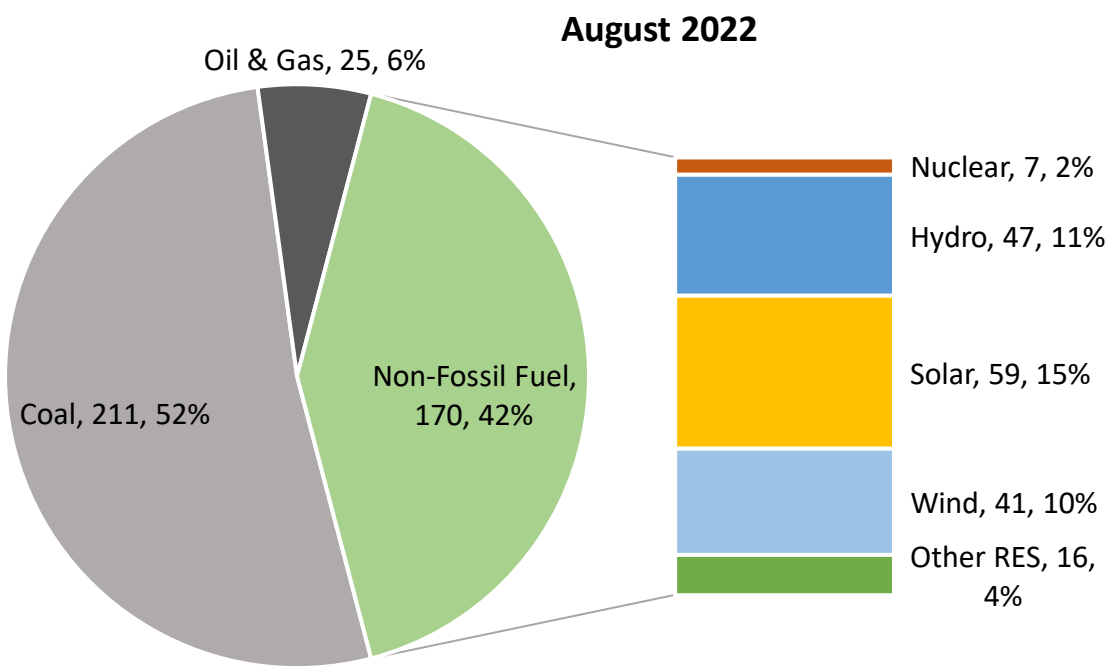
Per-Capita Energy and Electricity Consumption



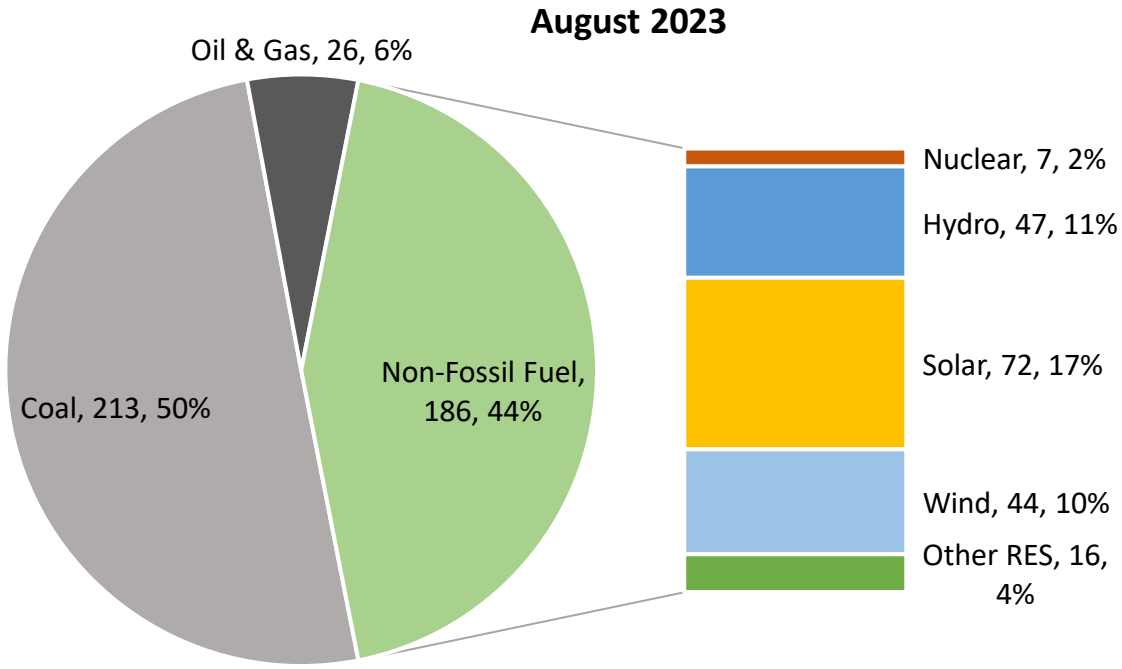


Note: Per Capita energy consumption is calculated on energy supply basis.

India’s Electricity Capacity Mix (Utility-scale)



Total Capacity: 406 GW



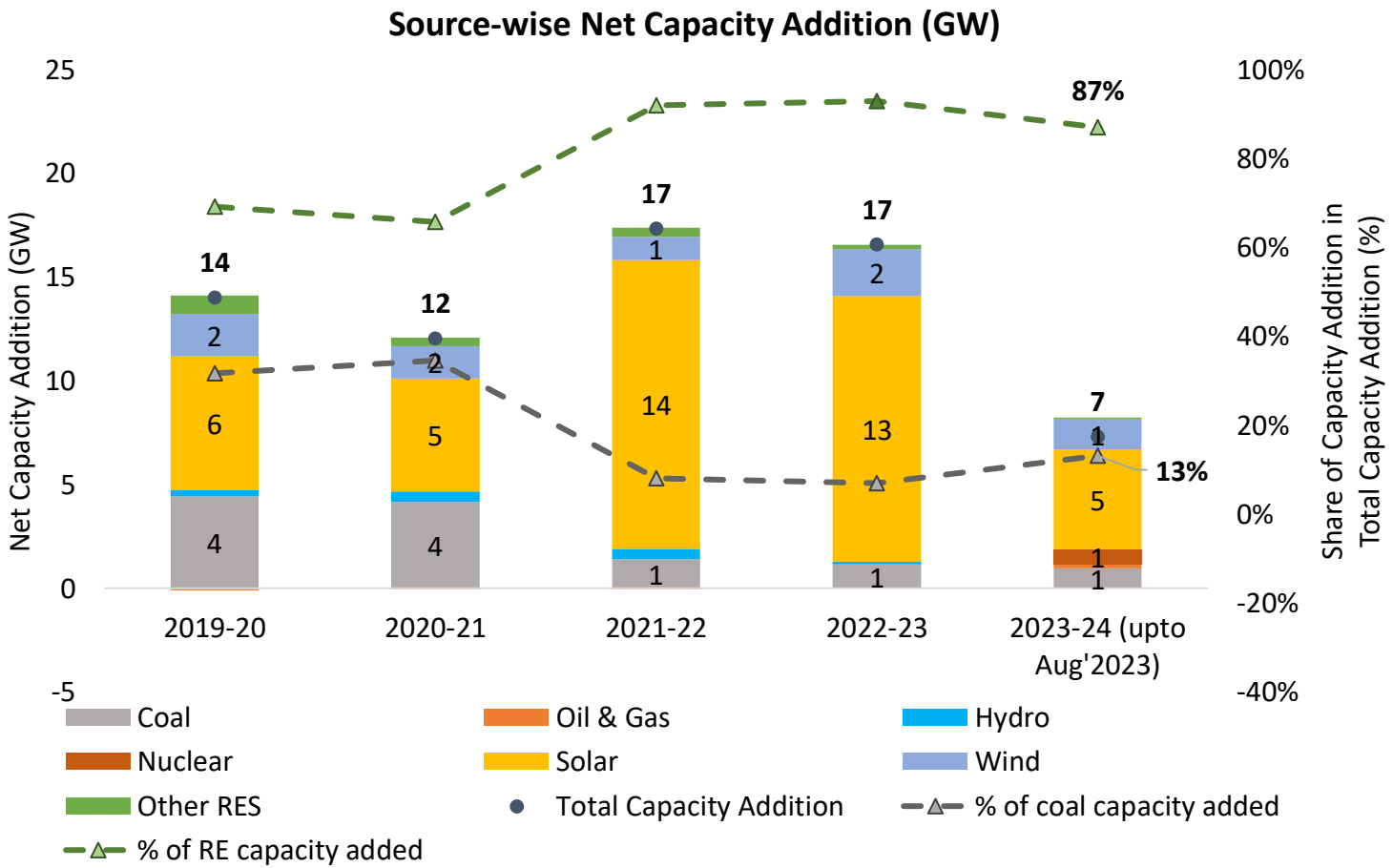
Total Capacity: 424 GW

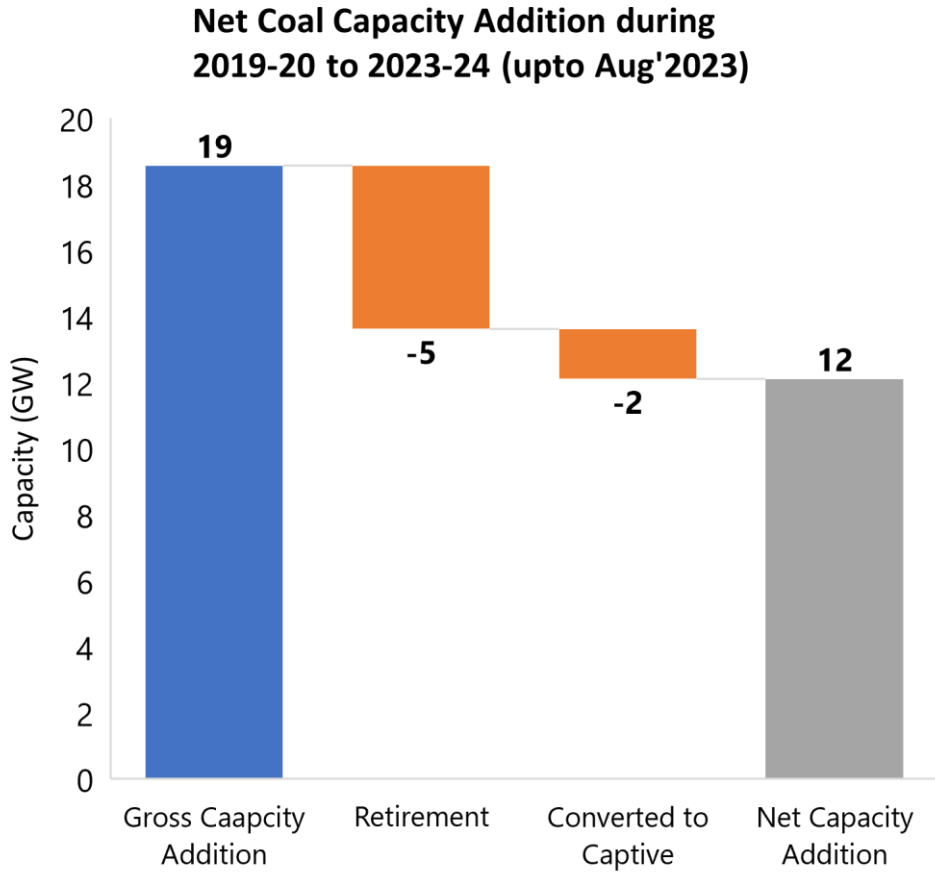
*Capacity Numbers are in GW

- India’s electricity generating capacity is 424 GW as on Aug’2023 [coal 213 GW (50%), solar 72 GW (17%), hydro 47 GW (11%), and wind 44 (10%)].
- As on Aug’2023, the share of non-fossil-based electricity capacity is 44% against the set target of 50% non-fossil capacity by 2030.
- As on Aug’2023, India’s renewable energy capacity (including large hydro) stood at 178 GW out of 424 GW.

Source: CEA

India’s Electricity Capacity Addition in last 5 years





- A total of 55 GW of generation capacity has been added in RE (Hydro, solar, wind, and other RES) over the past 5 years, whereas the net coal capacity addition during the same period was 12 GW, mostly in the central sector.
- The share of RE addition in total capacity has shown an increasing trend (from 69% in 2019-20 to 93% in 2022-23).

Source: CEA & MNRE

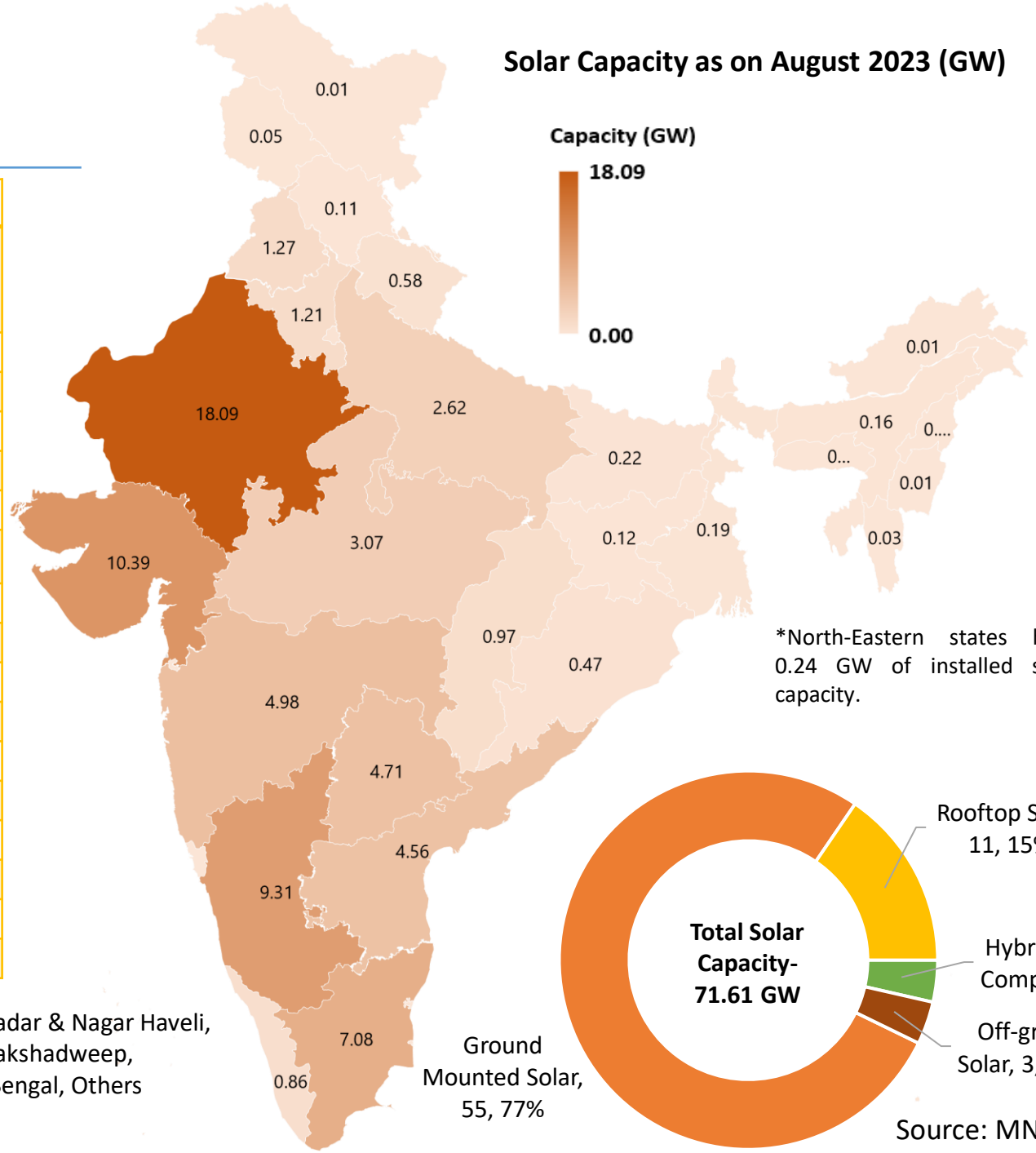
State-wise Solar Capacity

as on August 2023

State-wise installed capacity of Solar Power (GW)					
States	**Ground Mounted**	**Rooftop**	**Solar Component in Hybrid**	**Off Grid**	**Total Solar Power**
Rajasthan	**14.5**	1.0	2.0	0.6	18.09
Gujarat	6.9	**2.9**	0.6	0.1	10.39
Karnataka	7.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.31
Tamil Nadu	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	7.08
Maharashtra	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	4.98
Telangana	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.71
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.56
Madhya Pradesh	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.07
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.62
Punjab	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.27
Haryana	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.21
Chhattisgarh	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.97
Kerala	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.86
Uttarakhand	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.58
Others	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.92
All India	**55.36**	**11.08**	**2.55**	**2.62**	**71.61**

Others include- Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Others

Solar Capacity as on August 2023 (GW)



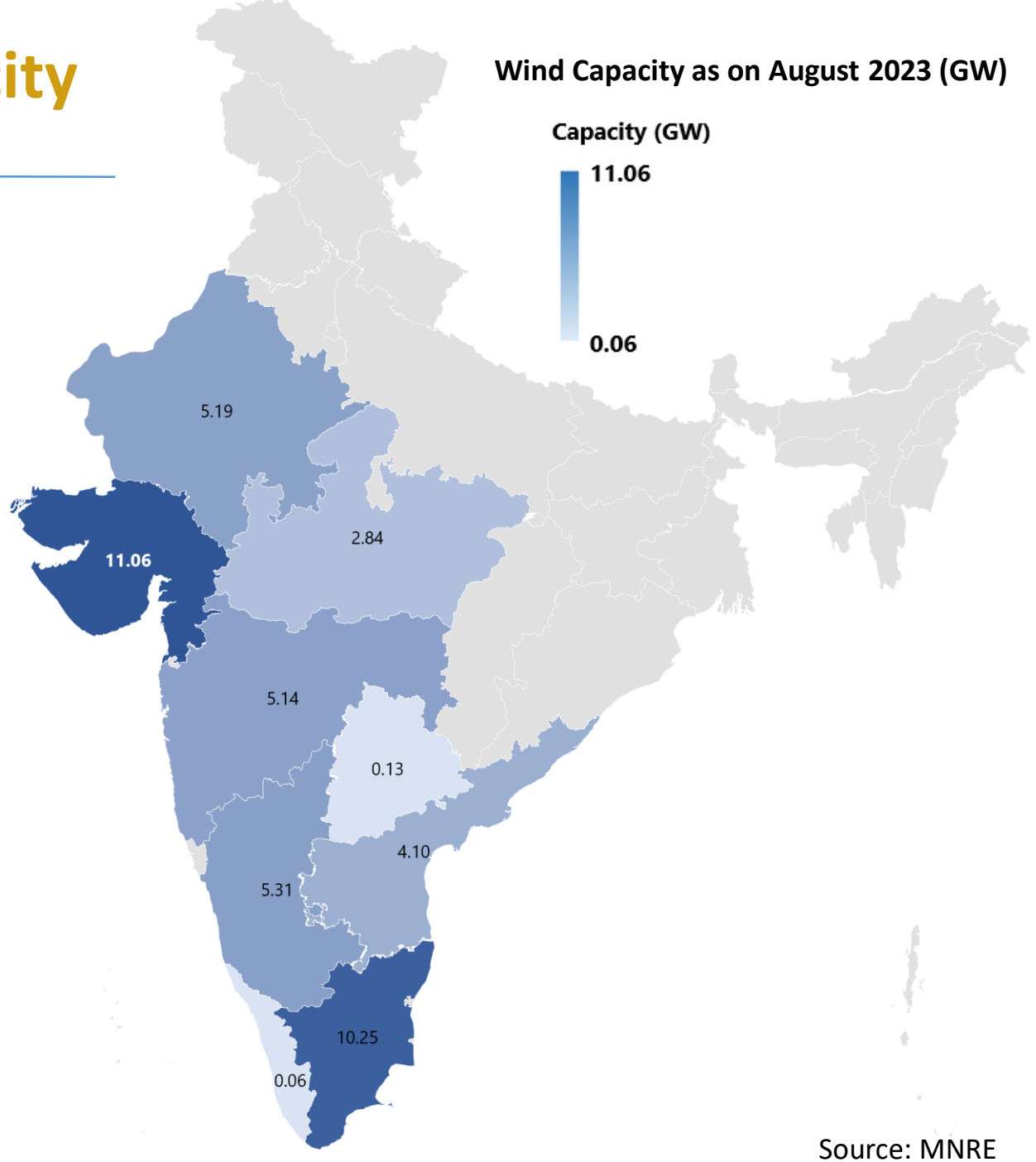
*North-Eastern states have 0.24 GW of installed solar capacity.

Source: MNRE

State-wise Wind Onshore Capacity

as on August 2023

State-wise installed capacity of Wind (Onshore) Power	
States	**Installed Capacity (GW)**
Gujarat	11.06
Tamil Nadu	10.25
Karnataka	5.31
Rajasthan	5.19
Maharashtra	5.14
Andhra Pradesh	4.10
Madhya Pradesh	2.84
Telangana	0.13
Kerala	0.06
India Total	**44.09**



Source: MNRE

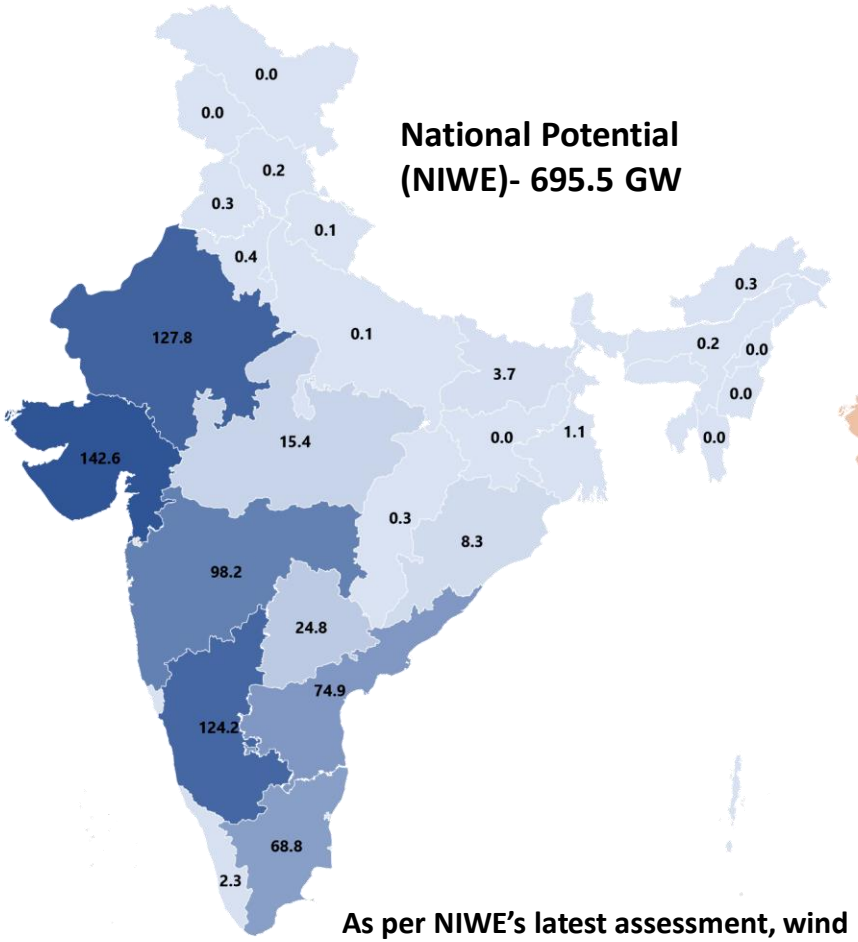
RE Potential and Installed Capacity (1/2)

RE potential in the state

Wind Onshore Potential at 120m agl

State Potential (GW)

0.0 142.6



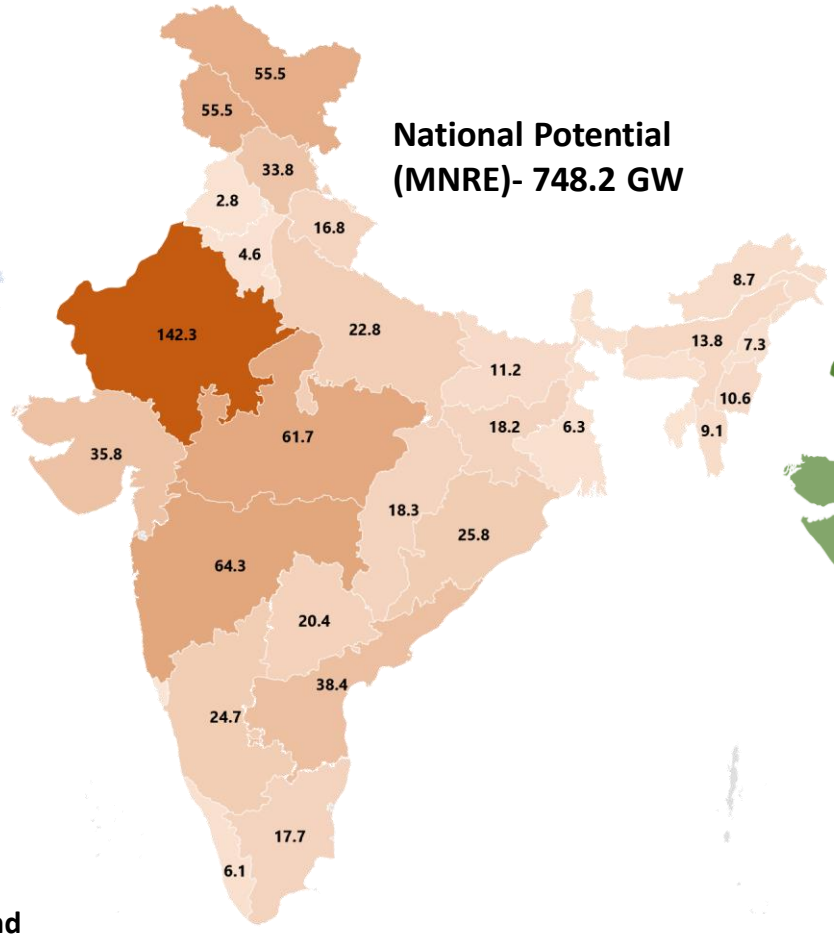
National Potential (NIWE)- 695.5 GW

As per NIWE's latest assessment, wind potential at 150m agl is 1164 GW.

Solar Potential

State Potential (GW)

0.9 142.3



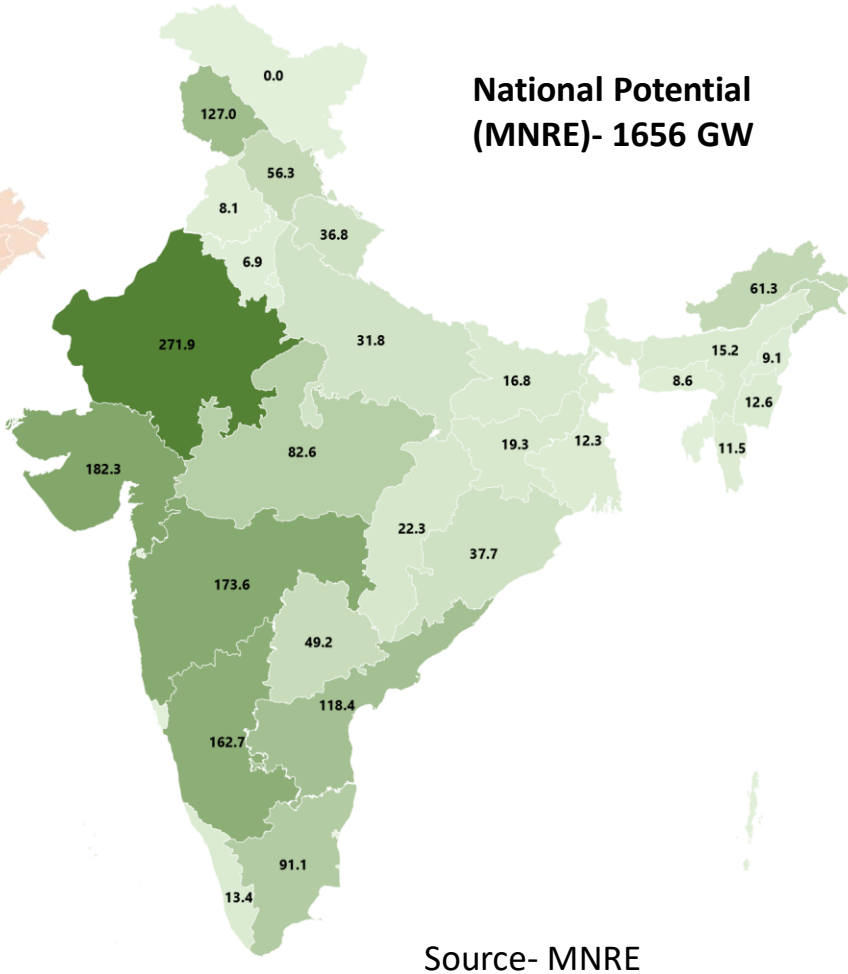
National Potential (MNRE)- 748.2 GW

Market potential for SPV rooft
124 GW.

Renewable Energy Potential (all sources including large Hydro)

State Potential (GW)

0.0 271.9

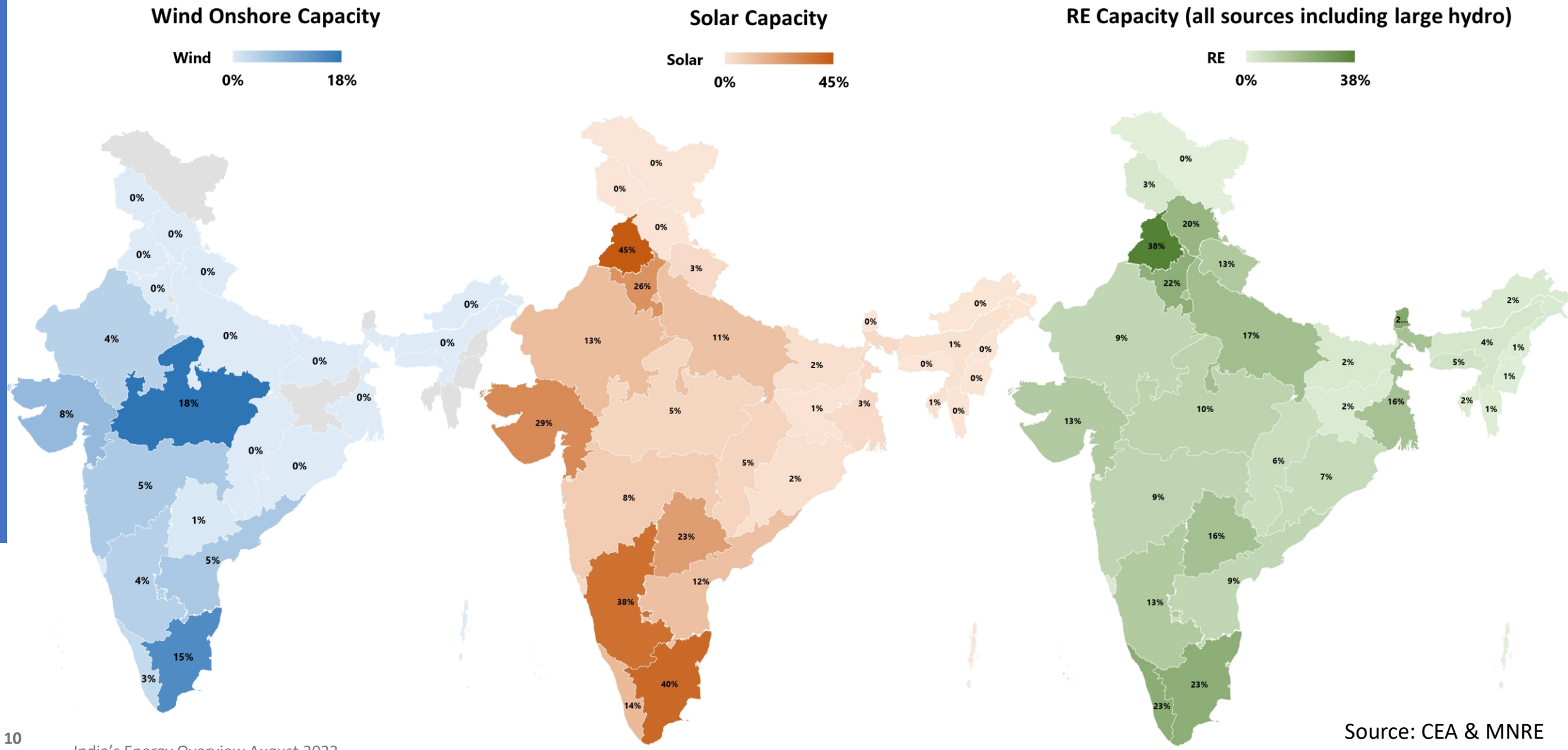


National Potential (MNRE)- 1656 GW

Source- MNRE

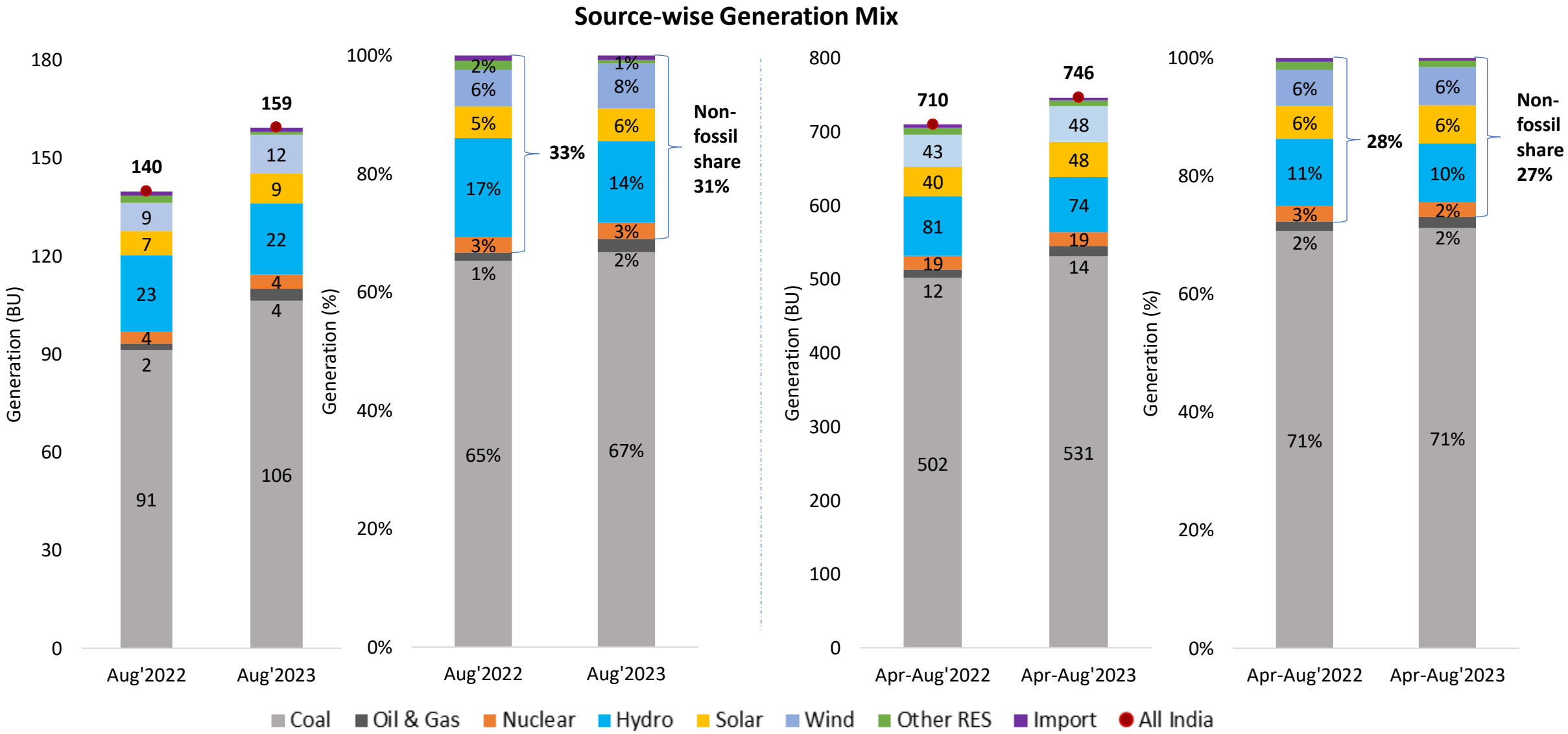
RE Potential and Installed Capacity (2/2)

RE Installed capacity as a Percentage of the total resource potential in the state as on August 2023



Source: CEA & MNRE

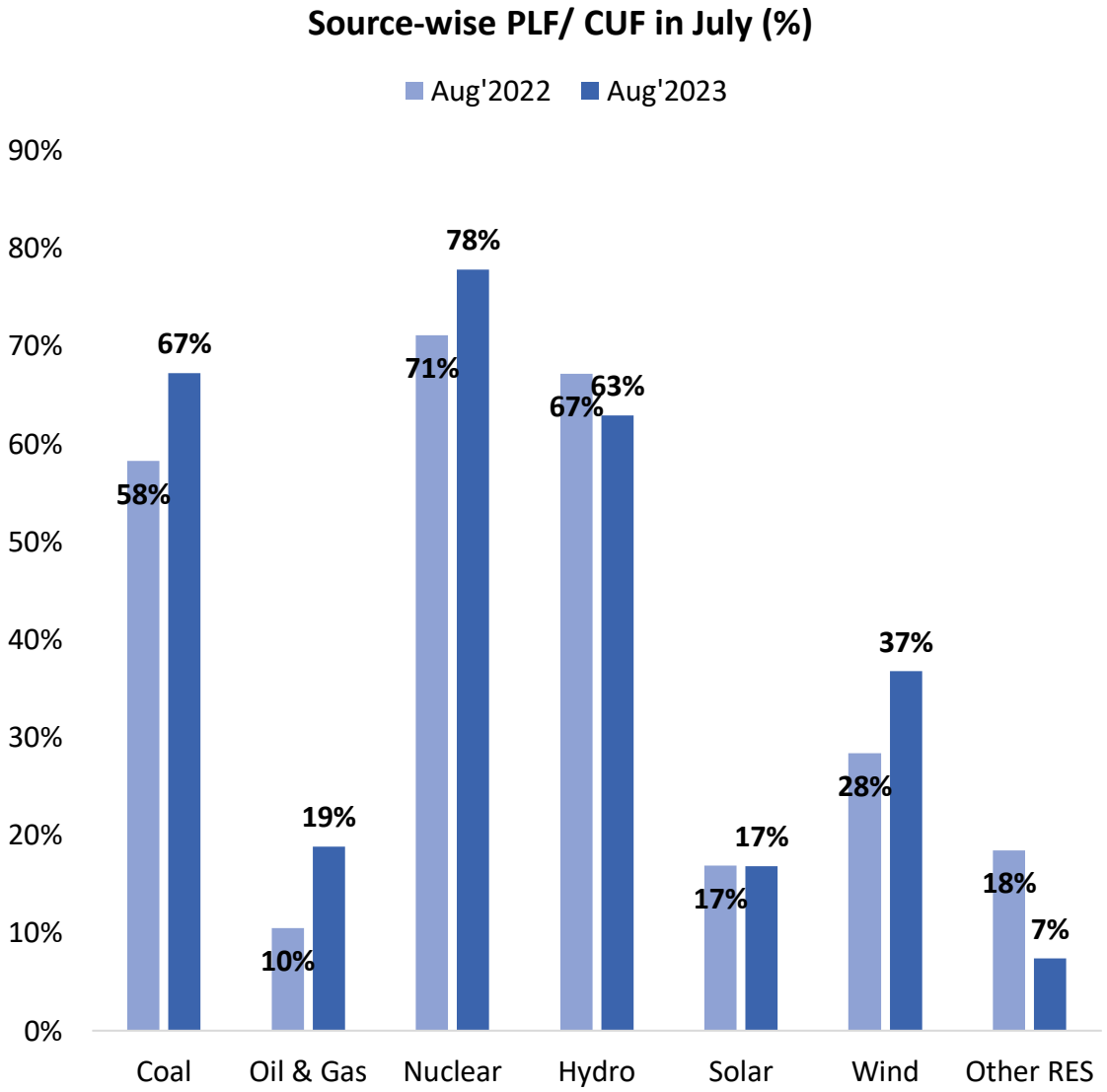
India’s Electricity Generation Mix

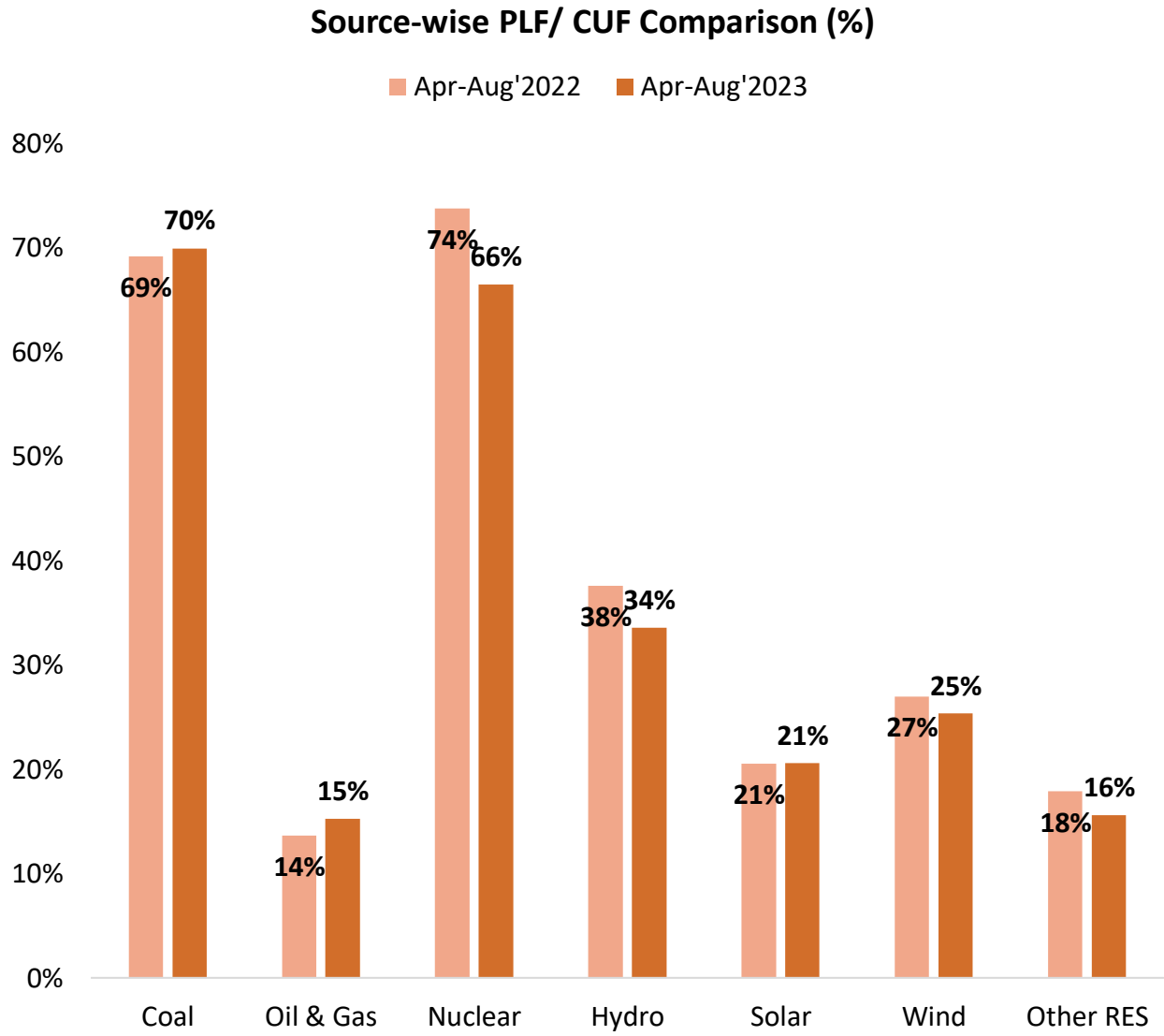


NOTE: The generation data for Aug’2023 is provisional.

Source: CEA

Source-wise PLF/CUF

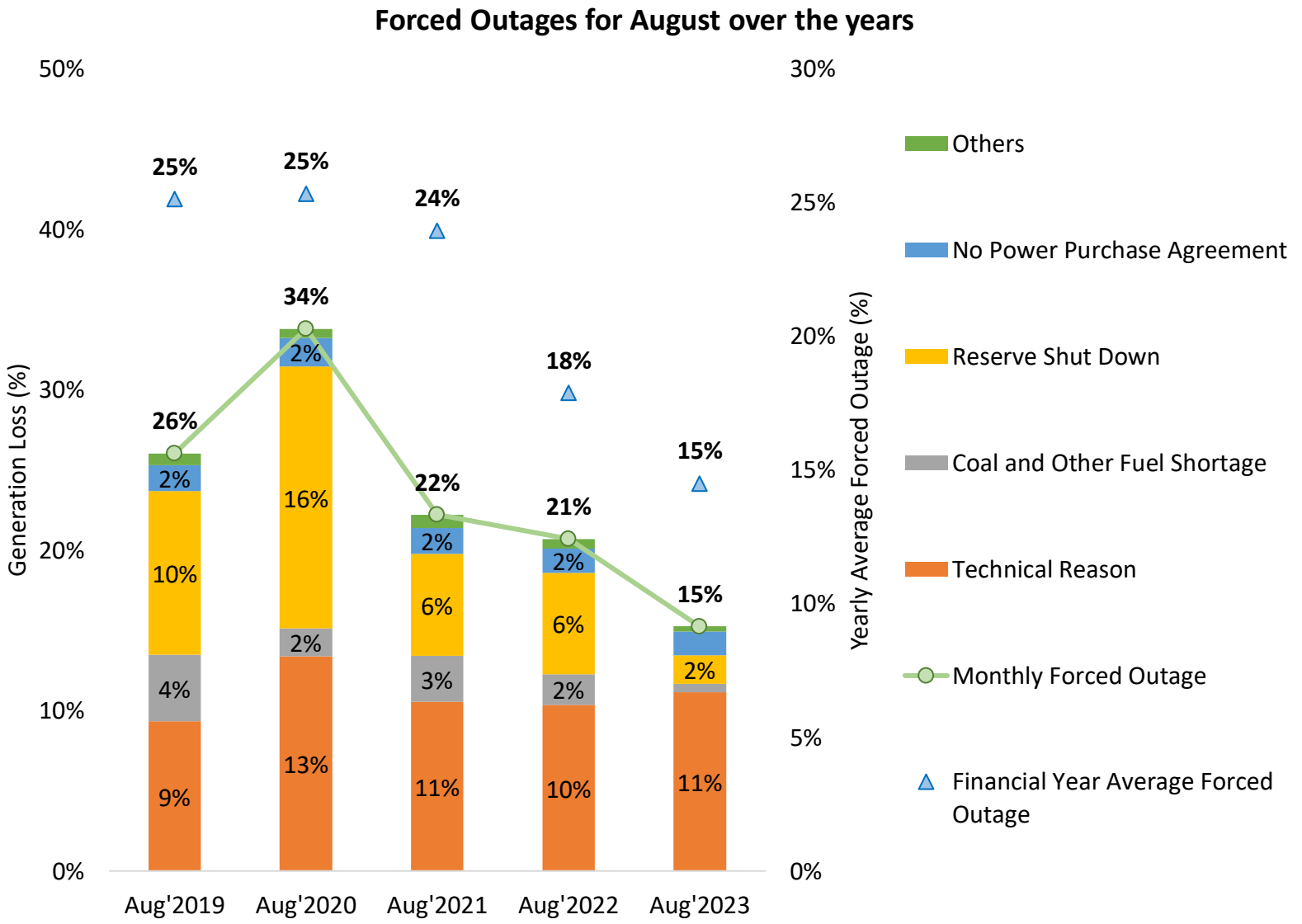




NOTE: The PLF/CUF data is based on provisional generation for Aug'2023.

Source: CEA & MNRE

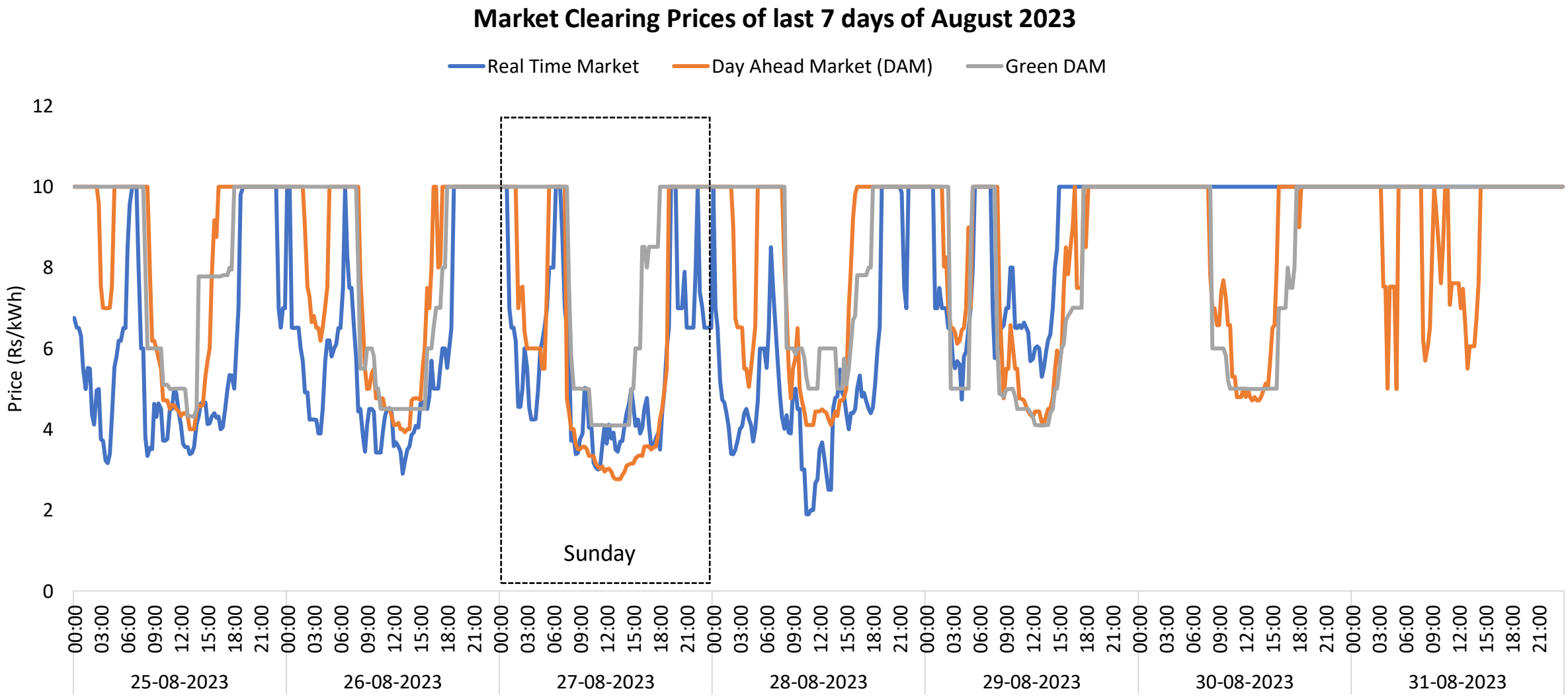
Thermal Generation Loss and Reasons for Forced Outages



Year/ Month		Average Forced Outage Share
Yearly	FY 2021-22	24%
	FY 2022-23	18%
	FY 2023-24 (up to Aug'2023)	15%
Monthly	Aug'2021	22%
	Aug'2022	21%
	Aug'2023	15%

Thermal includes only Coal and Lignite Plants.

Indian Electricity Exchange (IEX) Market Snapshot

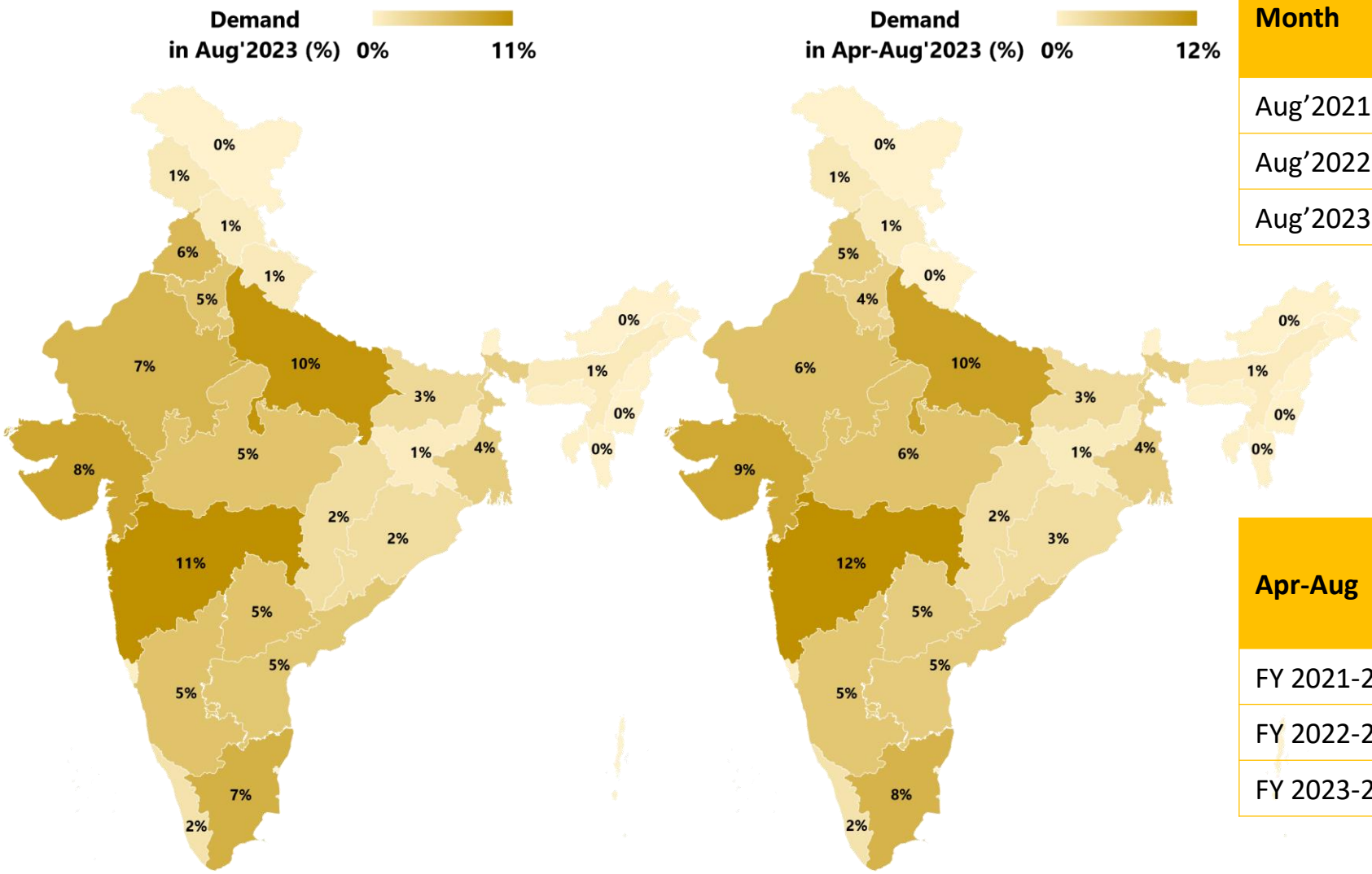


In April 2023, CERC revised the price ceiling from ₹12/kWh to ₹10/kWh in the power exchange market.

Source: IEX

National and State level Electricity Demand

State-level Electricity Demand as a percent of National Demand (%)



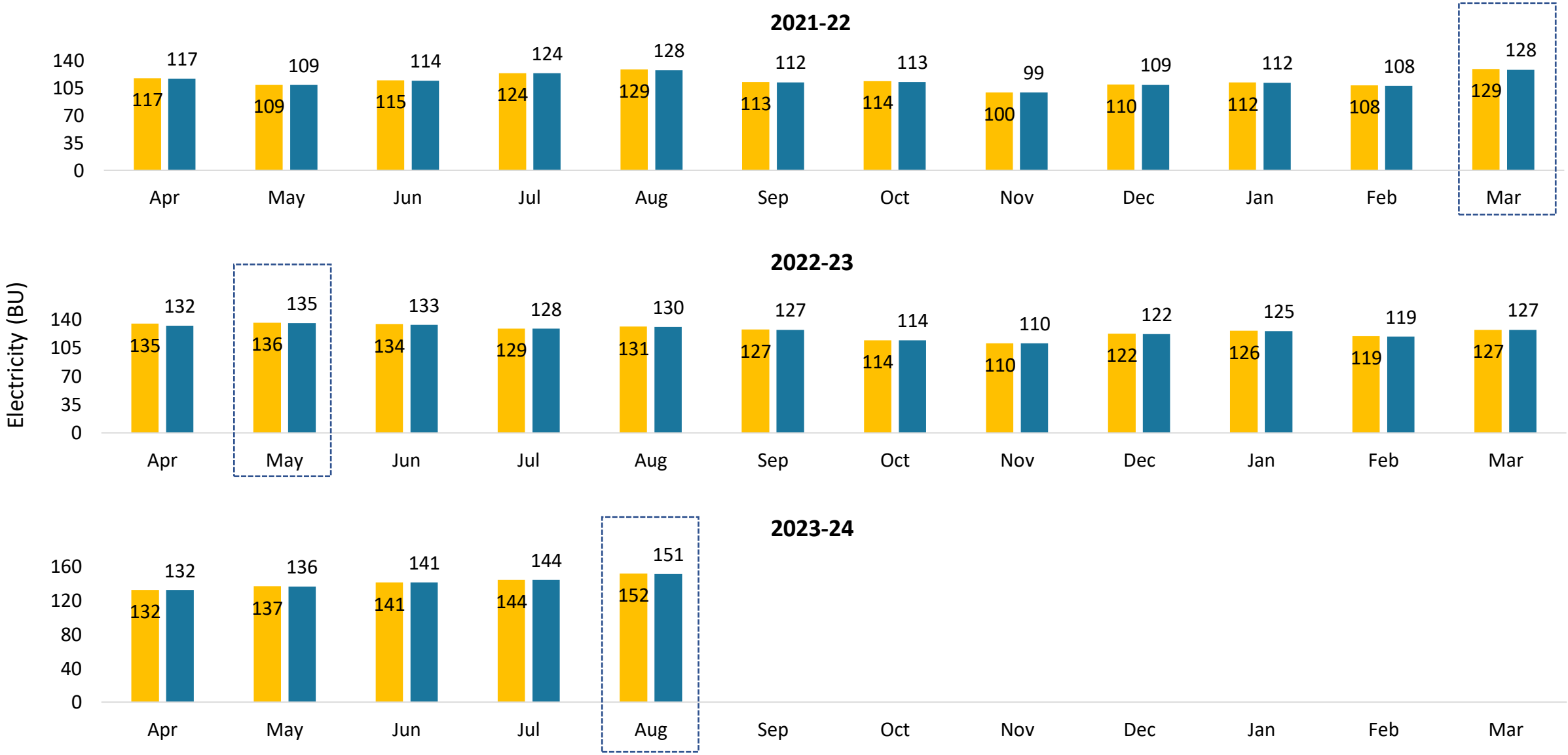
Month	Electricity Demand (BU)	Electricity Supply (BU)	Gap (BU) (+/-)
Aug'2021	129	128	0.6
Aug'2022	131	130	0.5
Aug'2023	152	151	0.8

Apr-Aug	Electricity Demand (BU)	Electricity Supply (BU)	Gap (BU) (+/-)
FY 2021-22	594	592	2
FY 2022-23	664	659	5
FY 2023-24	707	705	2

NOTE: The demand represented above includes intra state T&D losses.

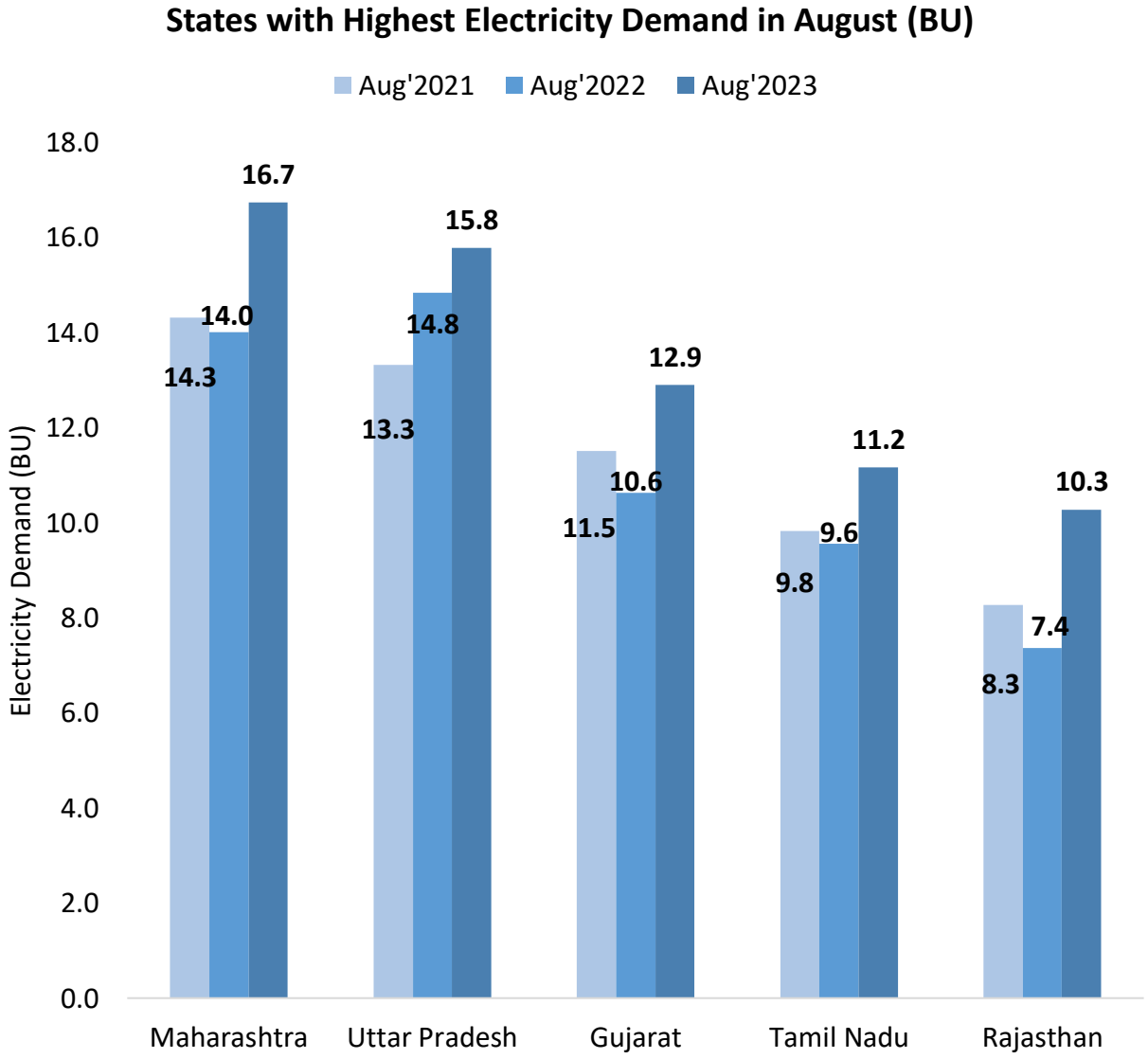
Source: CEA

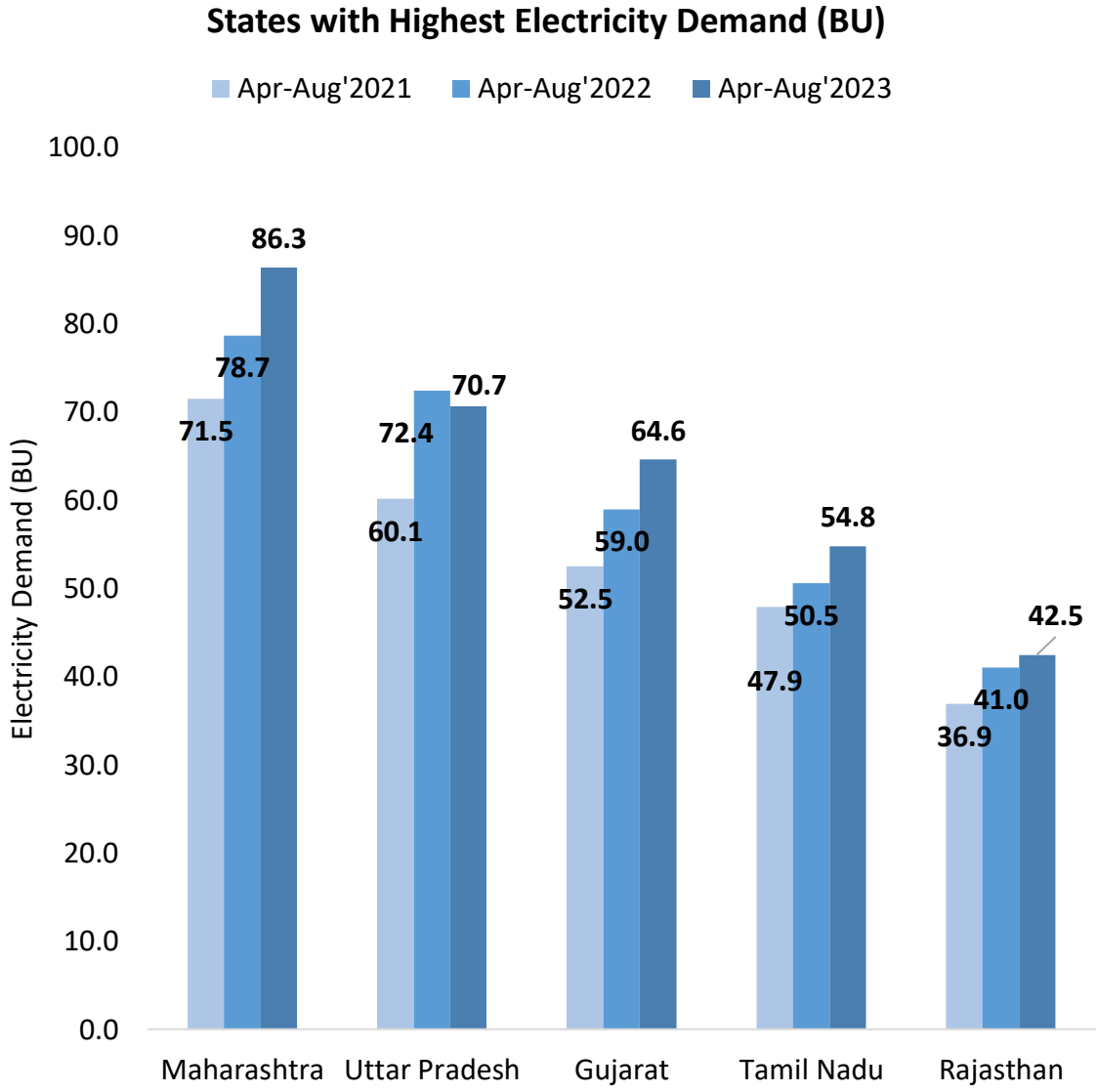
India’s Monthly Electricity Requirement and Supply



Source: CEA

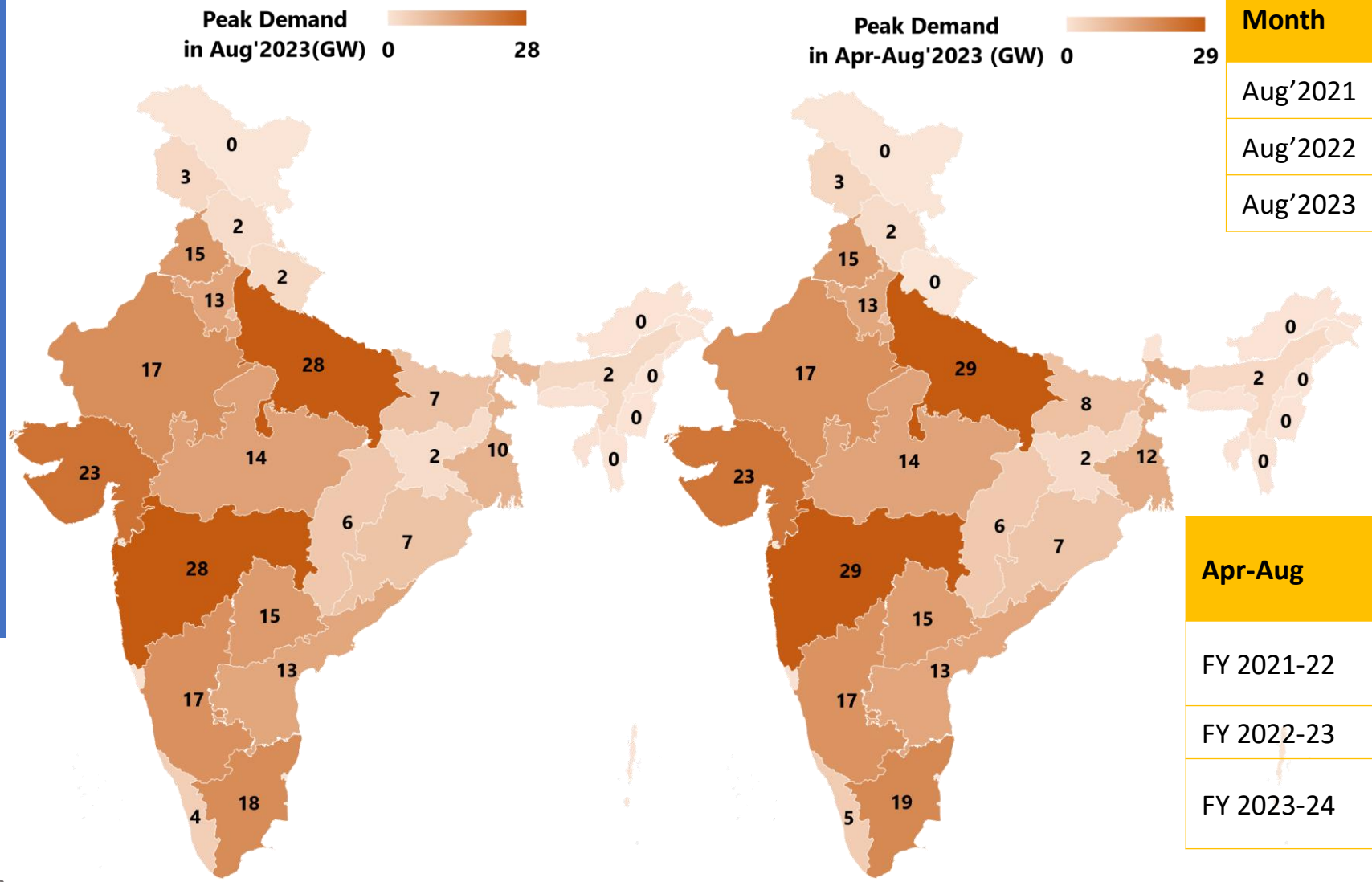
Monthly Electricity Demand of the top 5 states





National and State level Peak Electricity Demand

State-level Peak Electricity Demand (GW)

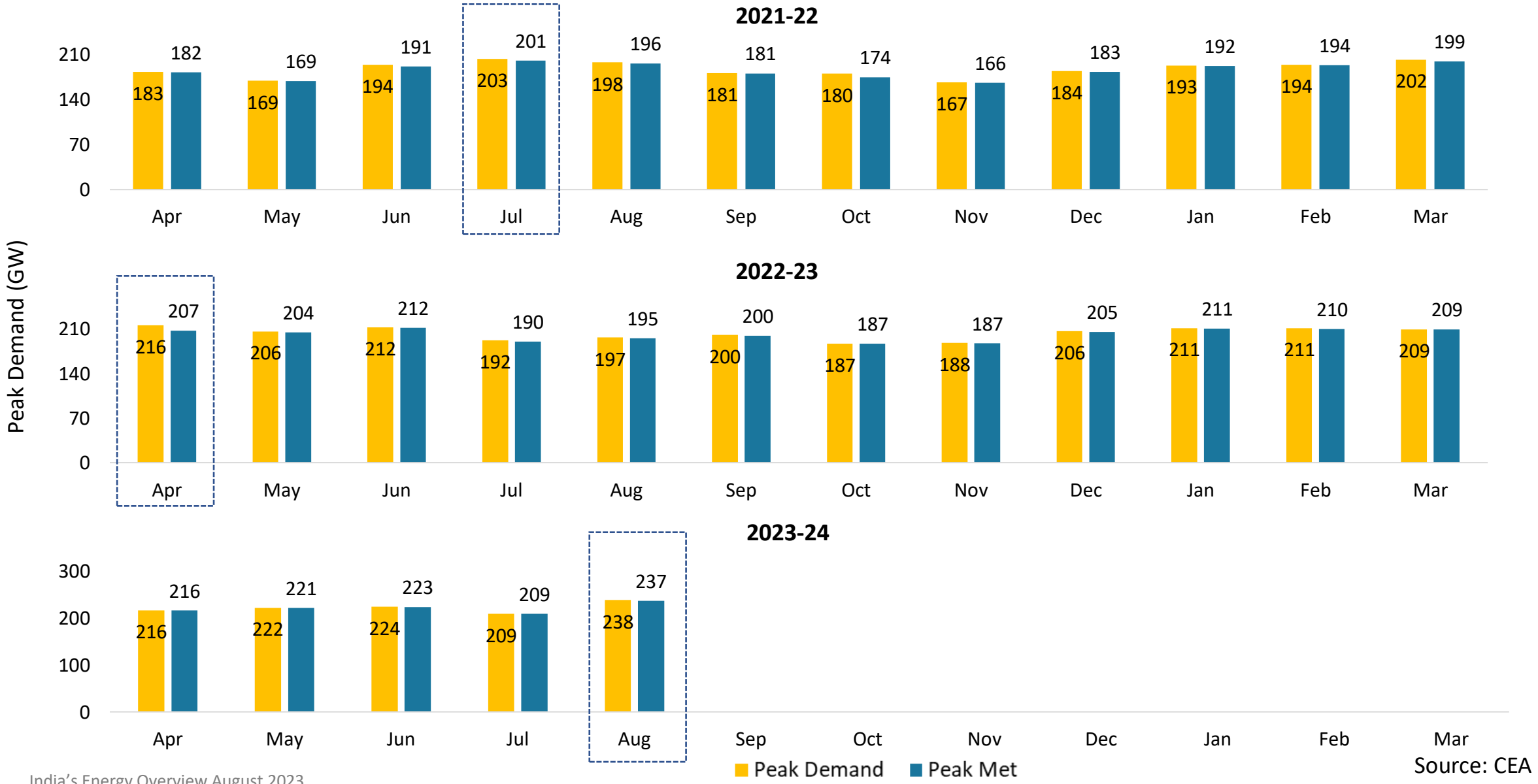


Month	Peak Demand (GW)	Peak Supply (GW)	Gap(BU) (+/-)
Aug'2021	198	196	1.5
Aug'2022	197	195	1.4
Aug'2023	238	237	1.6

Apr-Aug	Peak Demand (GW)	Peak Supply (GW)	Gap (BU) (+/-)
FY 2021-22	203	201	3
FY 2022-23	216	207	9
FY 2023-24	238	237	2

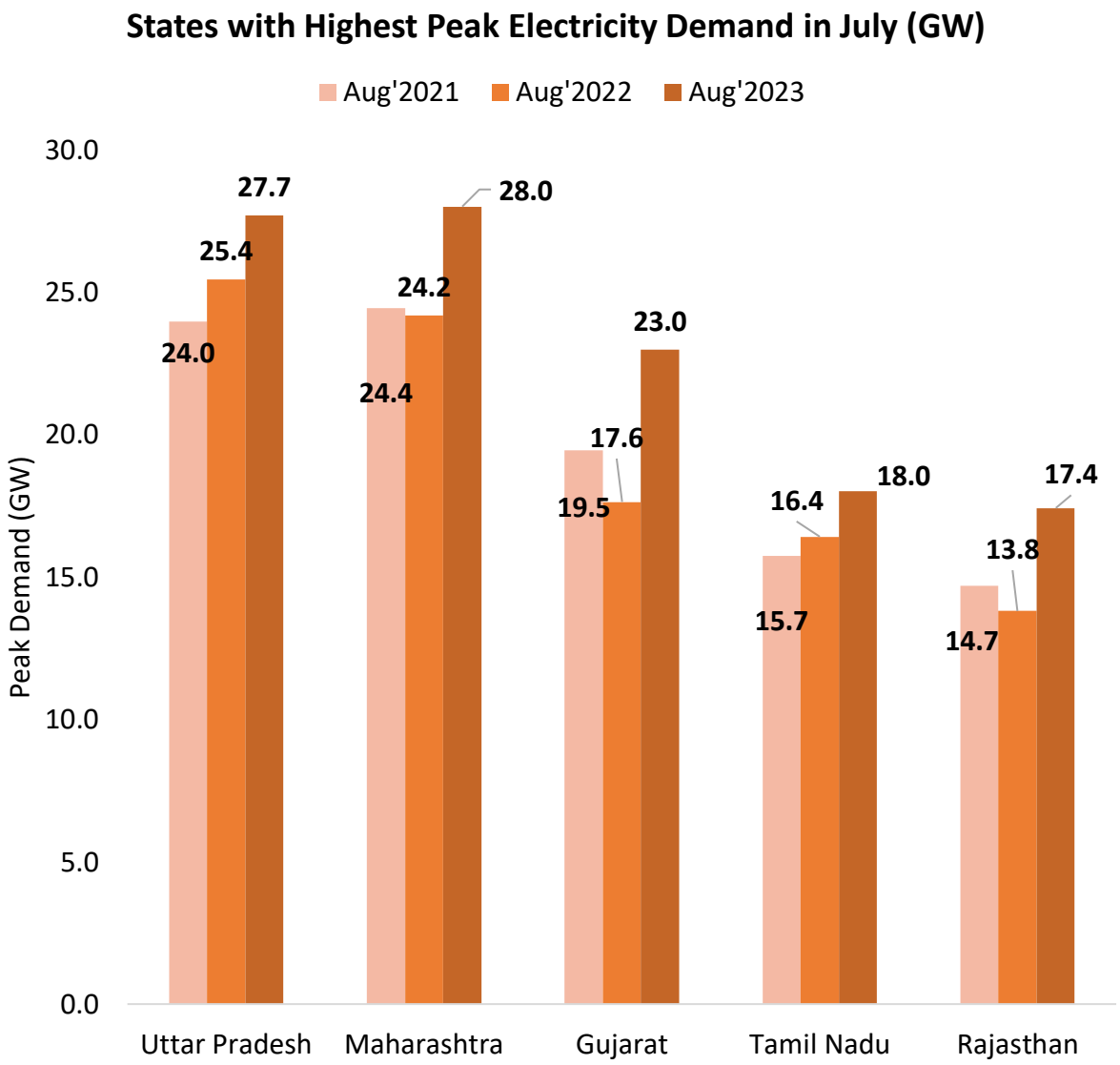
Source: CEA

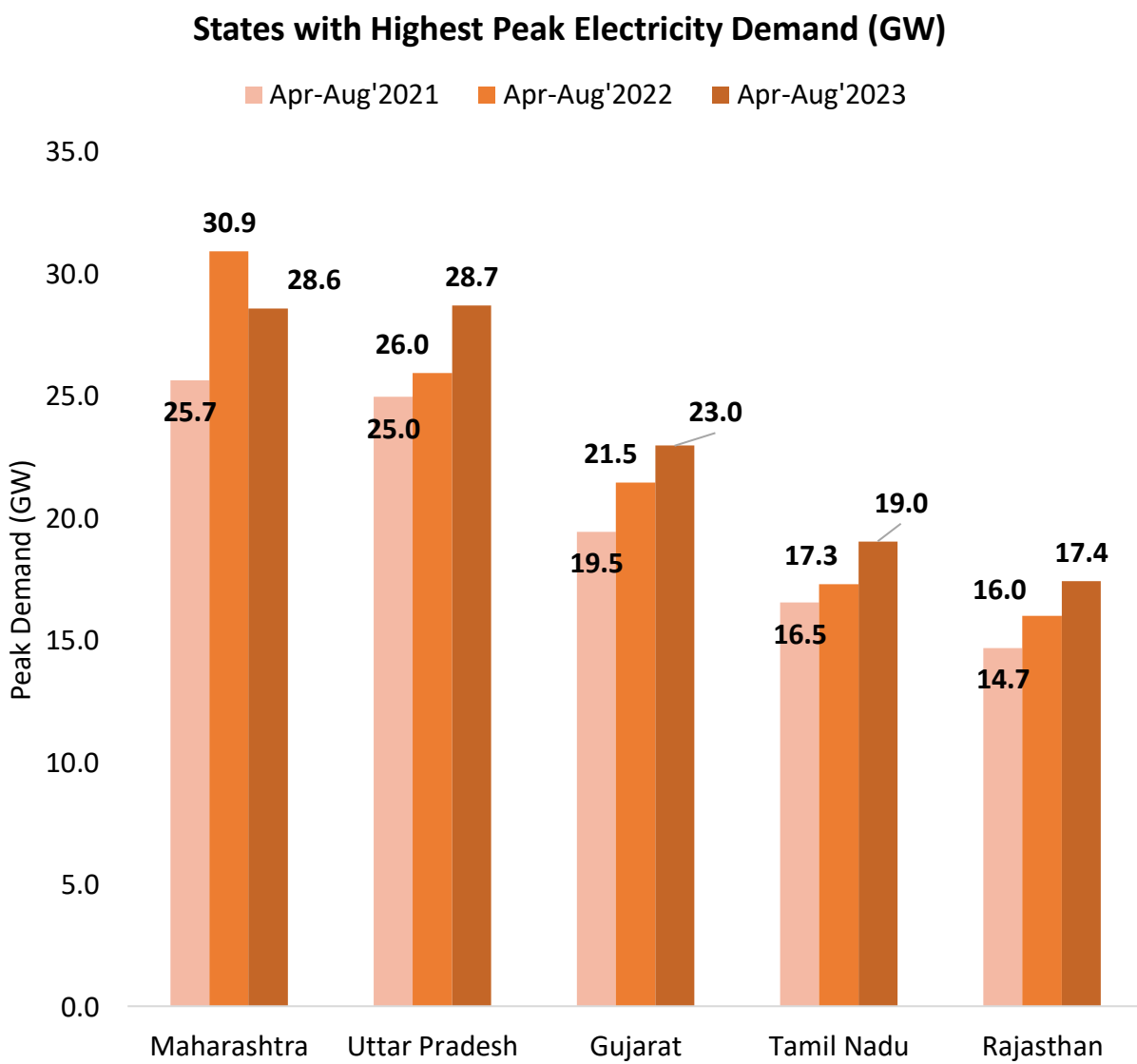
India’s Monthly Peak Electricity Demand and Supply



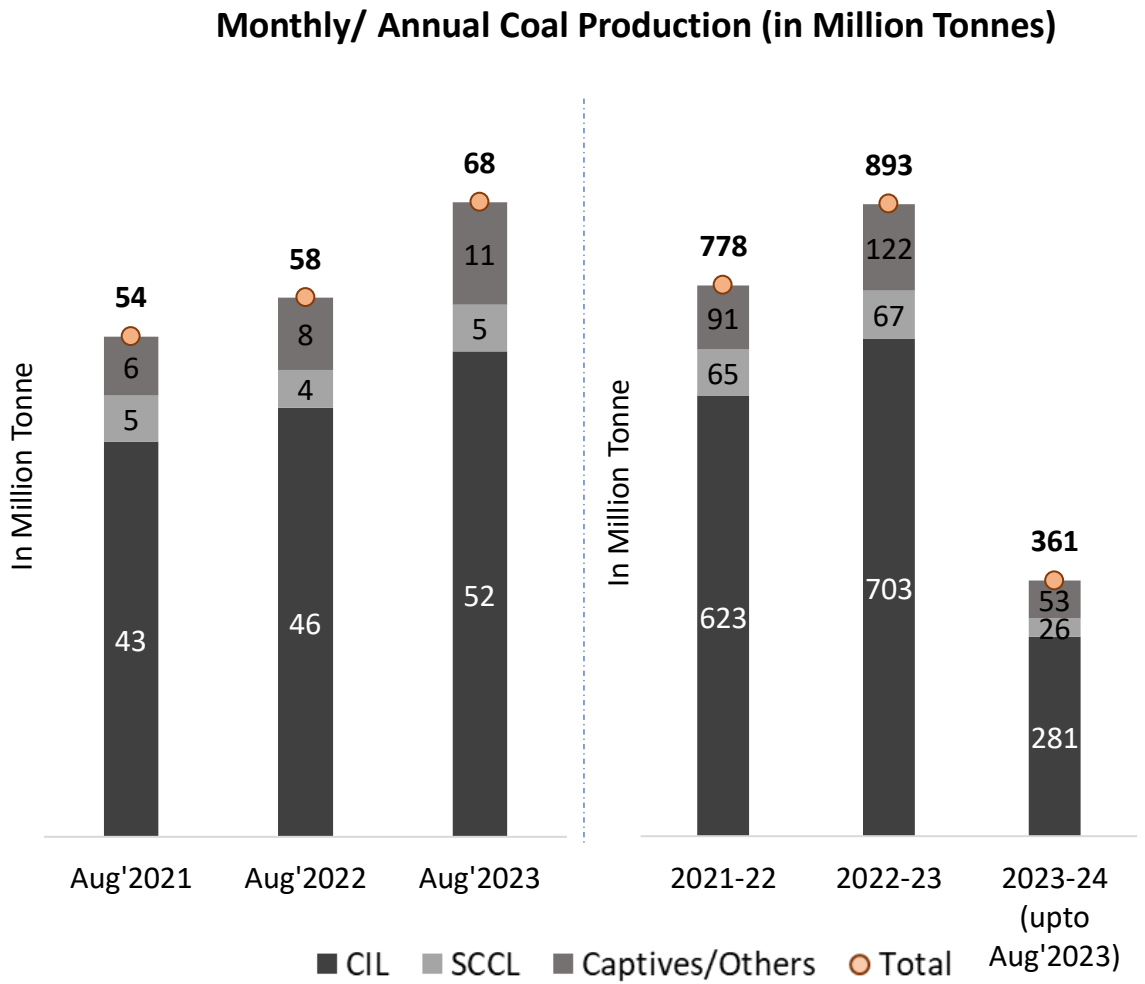
Source: CEA

Monthly Peak Electricity Demand of the top 5 states

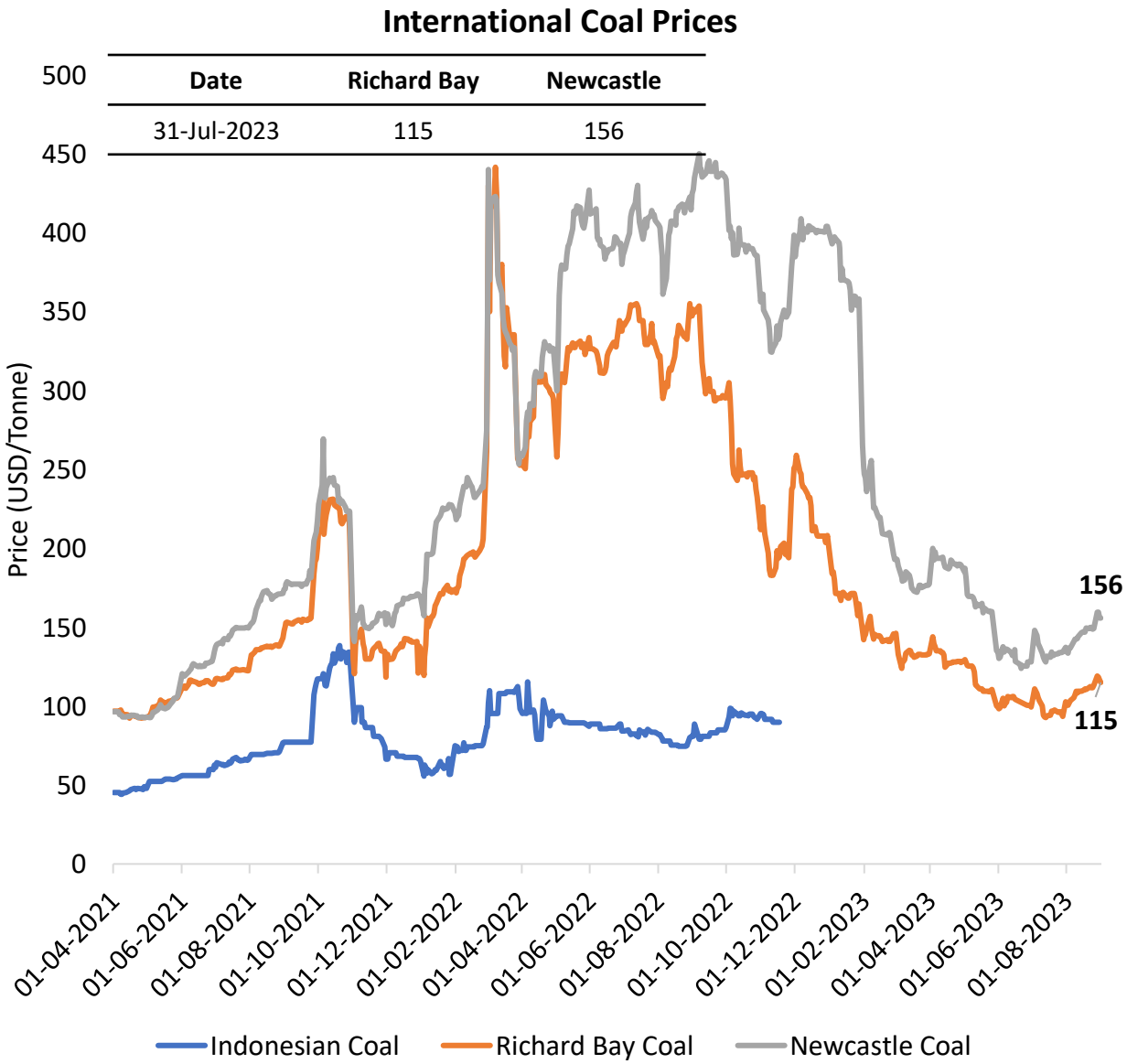




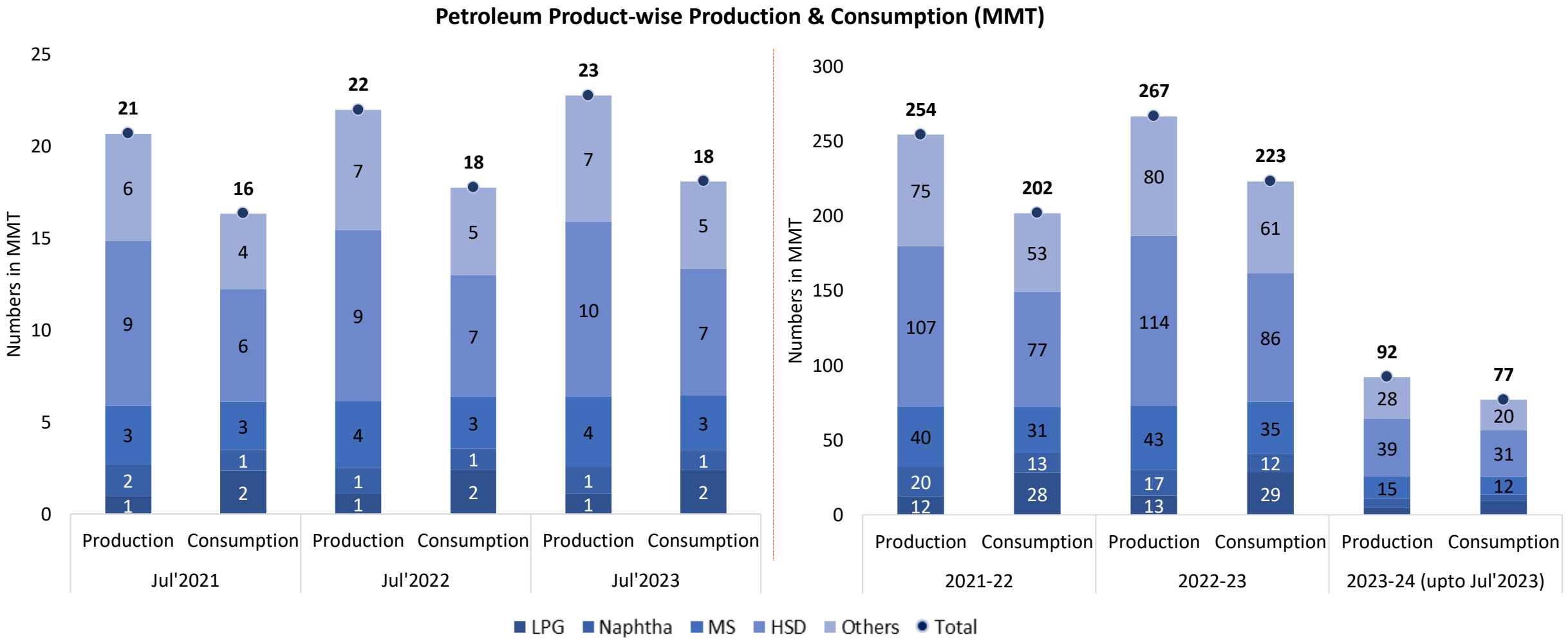
Monthly Coal Statistics



India's coal production increased in Aug'2023 (68 MT) by 18% as compared to Aug'2022.



Petroleum Products Market Scenario (1/3)



Others include ATF, SKO, LDO, Lubes, FO, LSHS, Bitumen, pet coke, and others.

Abbreviations: ATF- Aviation Turbine Fuel, FO- Furnace Oil, HSD- High-Speed Diesel, LDO- Light Diesel Oil, MS- Motor Spirit (Petrol), SKO- Superior Kerosene Oil, LSHS- Low Sulphur Heavy Stock, LPG- Liquefied Petroleum Gas, MMT- Million Metric Tonne

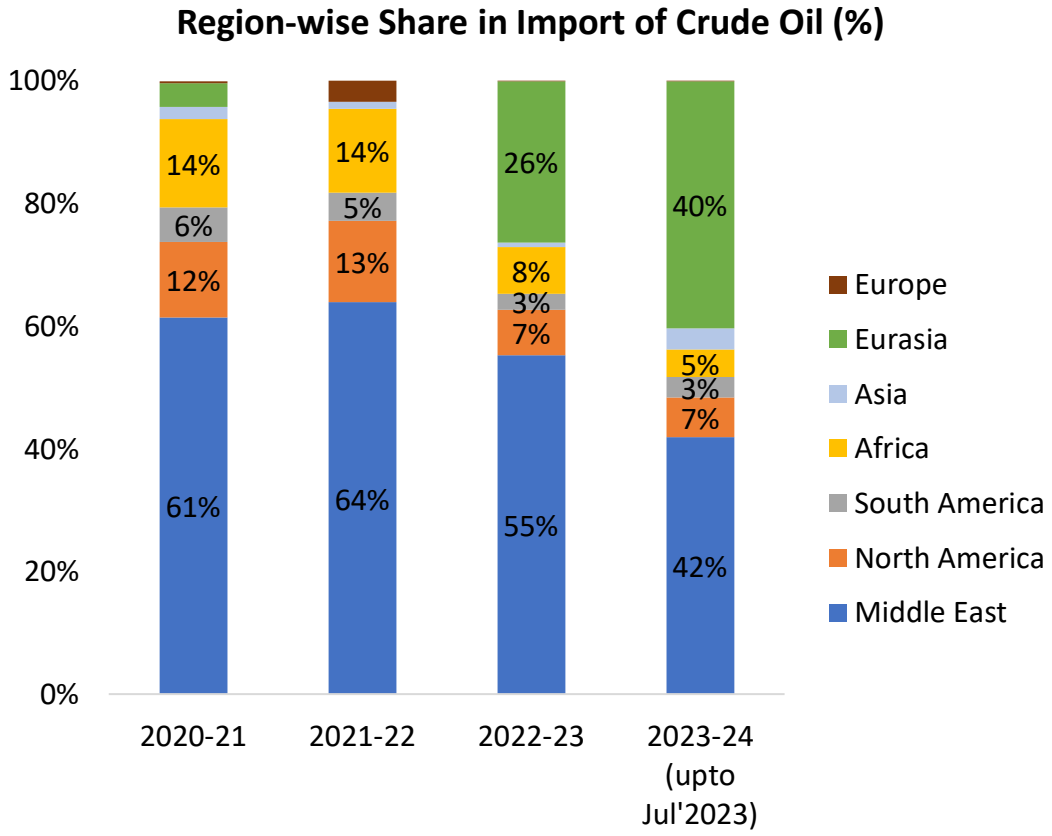
NOTE: The data is available latest up to July'2023.

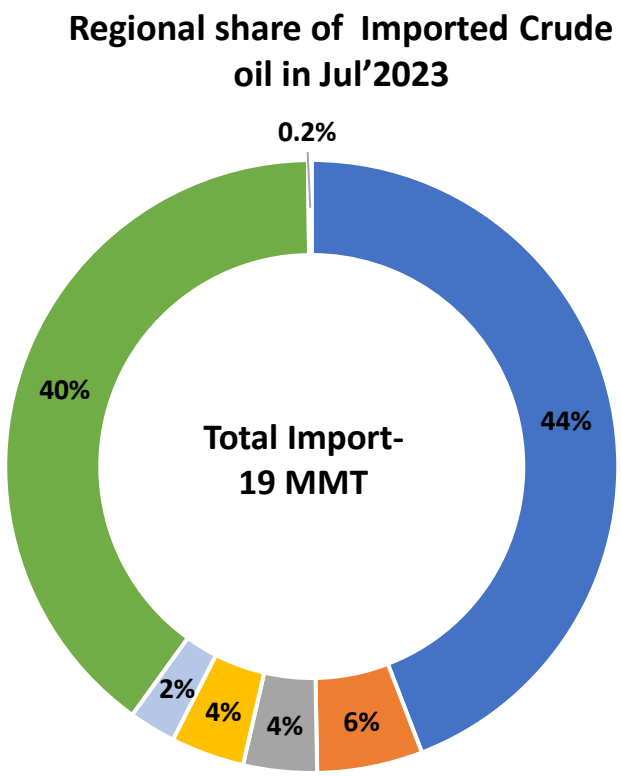
Petroleum Products Market Scenario (2/3)

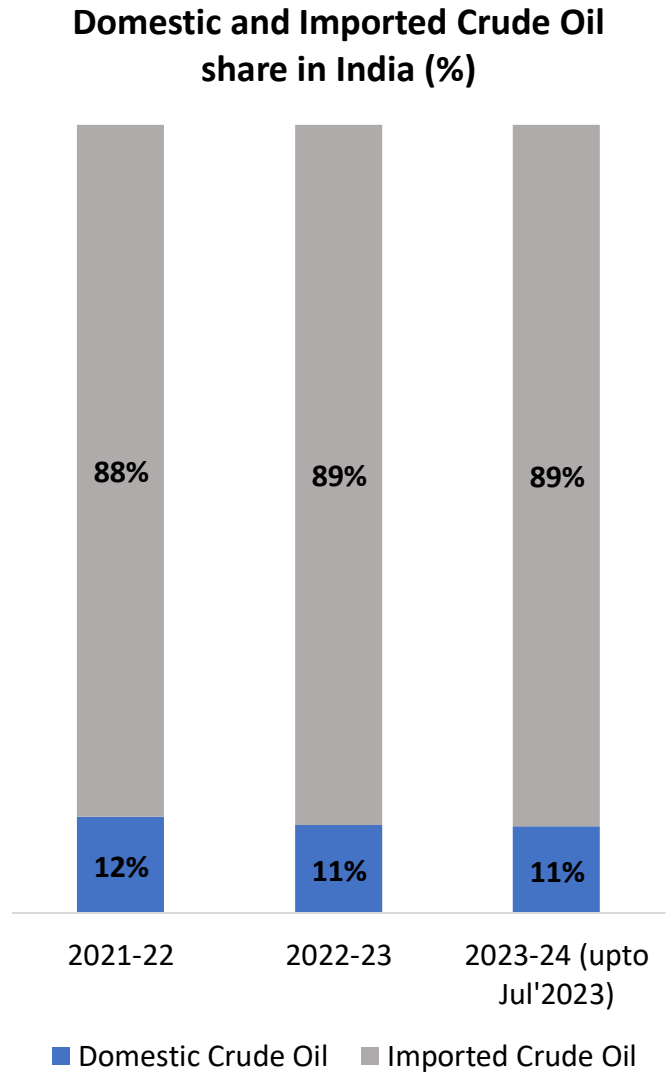
Import/Export of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ('000 Tonnes)							
Petroleum Products	Import/ Export	Monthly			Yearly		
		Jul'21	Jul'22	Jul'23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (up to Jul'2023)
Crude Oil	Import	15021	20624	19320	212382	232732	79402
	Export	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Import	**15021**	**20624**	**19320**	**212382**	**232732**	**79402**
LPG	Import	1403	1417	1363	17043	18309	5132
	Export	31	41	41	513	534	168
	Net Import	**1371**	**1376**	**1322**	**16530**	**17775**	**4964**
Diesel	Import	1	146	5	43	328	15
	Export	2259	2188	2384	32407	28535	8619
	Net Import	**-2258**	**-2042**	**-2379**	**-32364**	**-28206**	**-8604**
Petrol	Import	0	63	0	671	1069	146
	Export	1002	1109	1258	13482	13118	4991
	Net Import	**-1002**	**-1047**	**-1258**	**-12812**	**-12049**	**-4845**
Others	Import	1822	2113	2192	21259	24835	9329
	Export	1408	1350	1674	16352	18853	6264
	Net Import	**414**	**763**	**519**	**4907**	**5983**	**3065**

*Others include ATF, Naphtha, SKO, LDO, Lubes, FO, LSHS, Bitumen, pet coke, and others.

Petroleum Products Market Scenario (3/3)





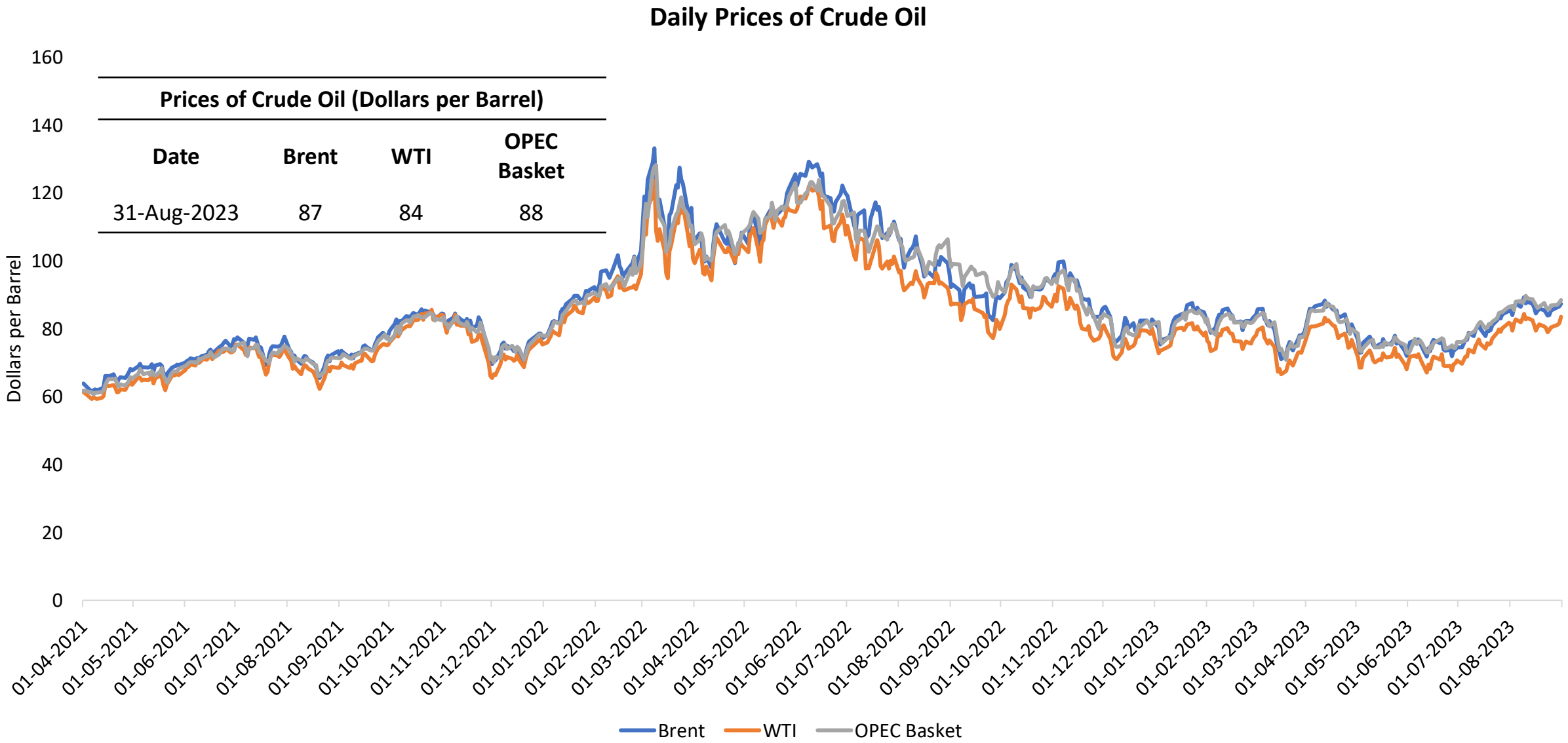


Total Import of Crude Oil (MMT)			
Total Import	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (up to Jul'2023)
Crude Oil	**212**	**233**	**79**

Source: MoPNG and PPAC

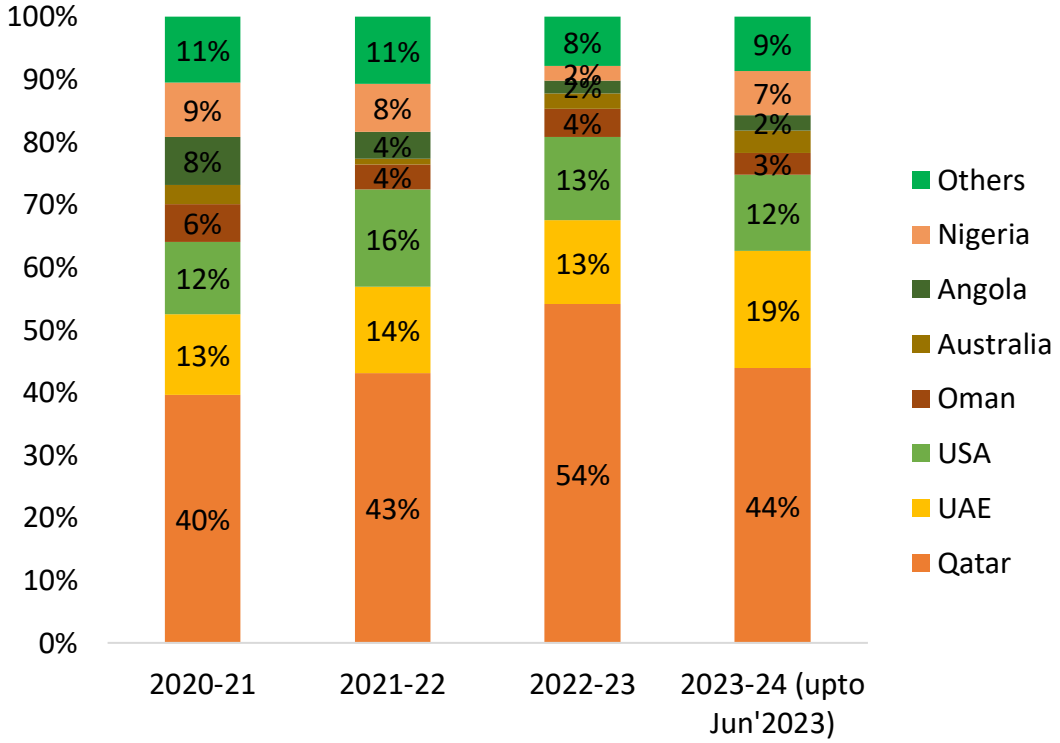
Daily Prices of Crude Oil

Prices of Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)			
Date	Brent	WTI	OPEC Basket
31-Aug-2023	87	84	88

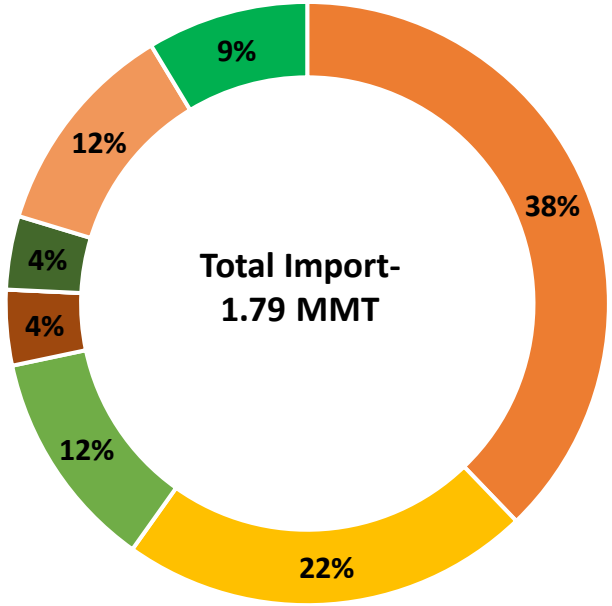


Gas Market Scenario

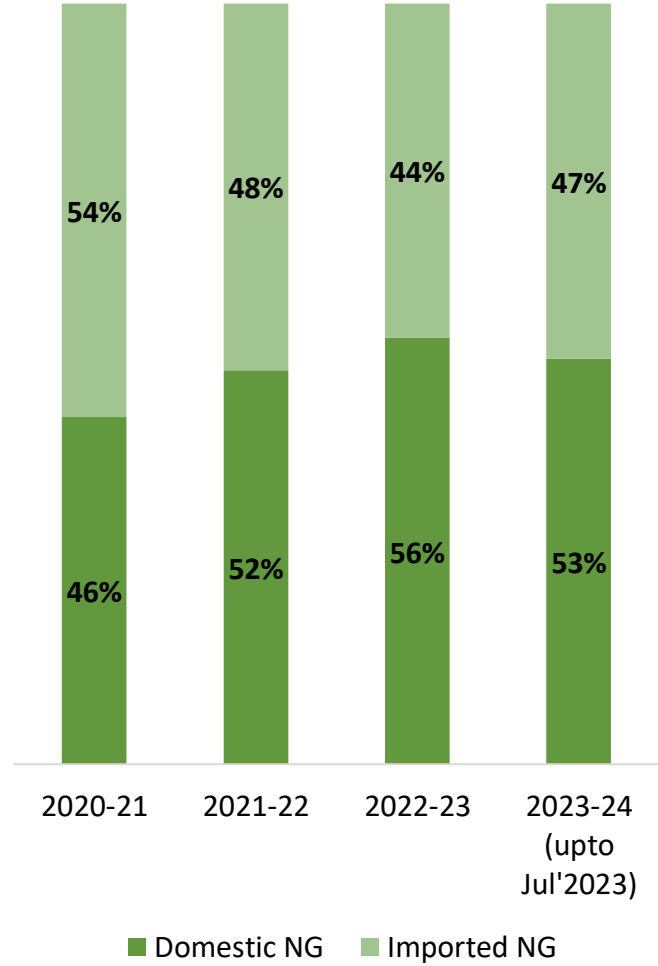
Region-wise Share in Import of LNG (%)



Country Share of Imported LNG in Jun'2023



Domestic and Imported Natural Gas share in India (%)



Others include- Equatorial Guinea, Trinidad, Cameroon, Egypt, France, Algeria, Belgium, Indonesia, Turkey, Russia, Spain, Malaysia, Brunei, Netherlands, Norway, and others.

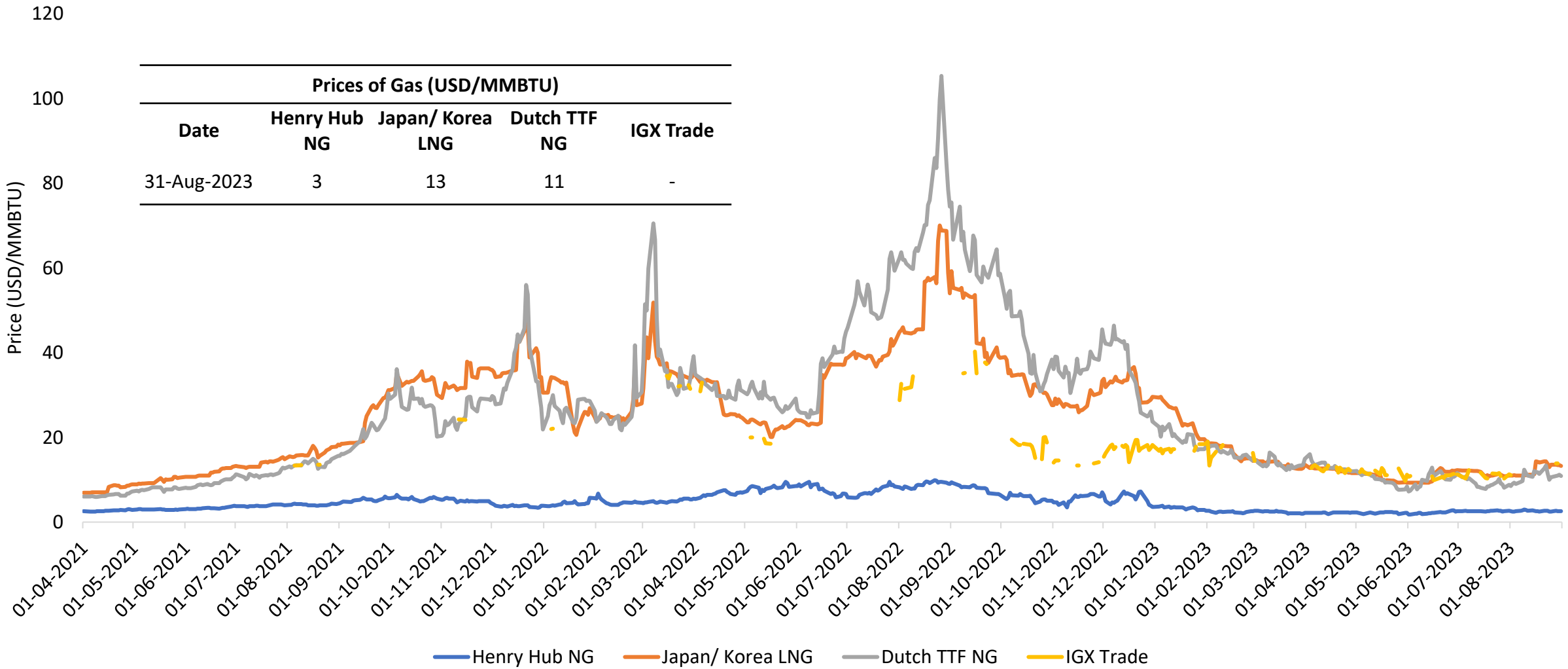
Total Import of Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) (MMT)			
Total Import	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (upto Jul'2023)
LNG	**23.42**	**19.85**	**7.53**

Source: MoCI and PPAC

Daily Prices of Gas

Gas Daily Market Price

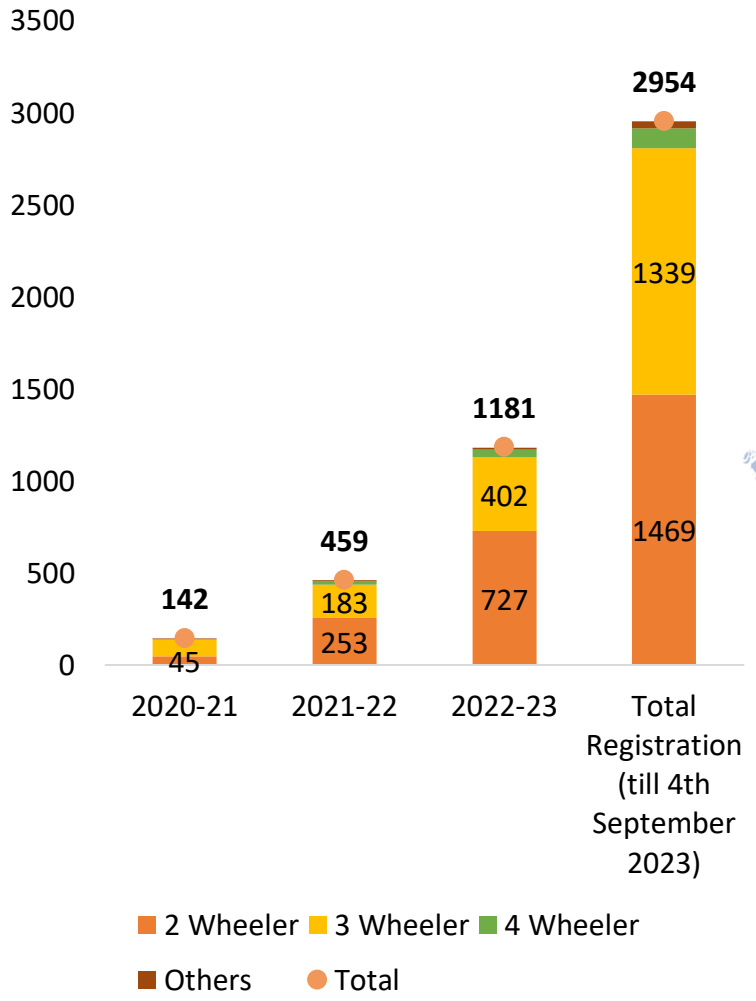
Prices of Gas (USD/MMBTU)				
Date	Henry Hub NG	Japan/ Korea LNG	Dutch TTF NG	IGX Trade
31-Aug-2023	3	13	11	-



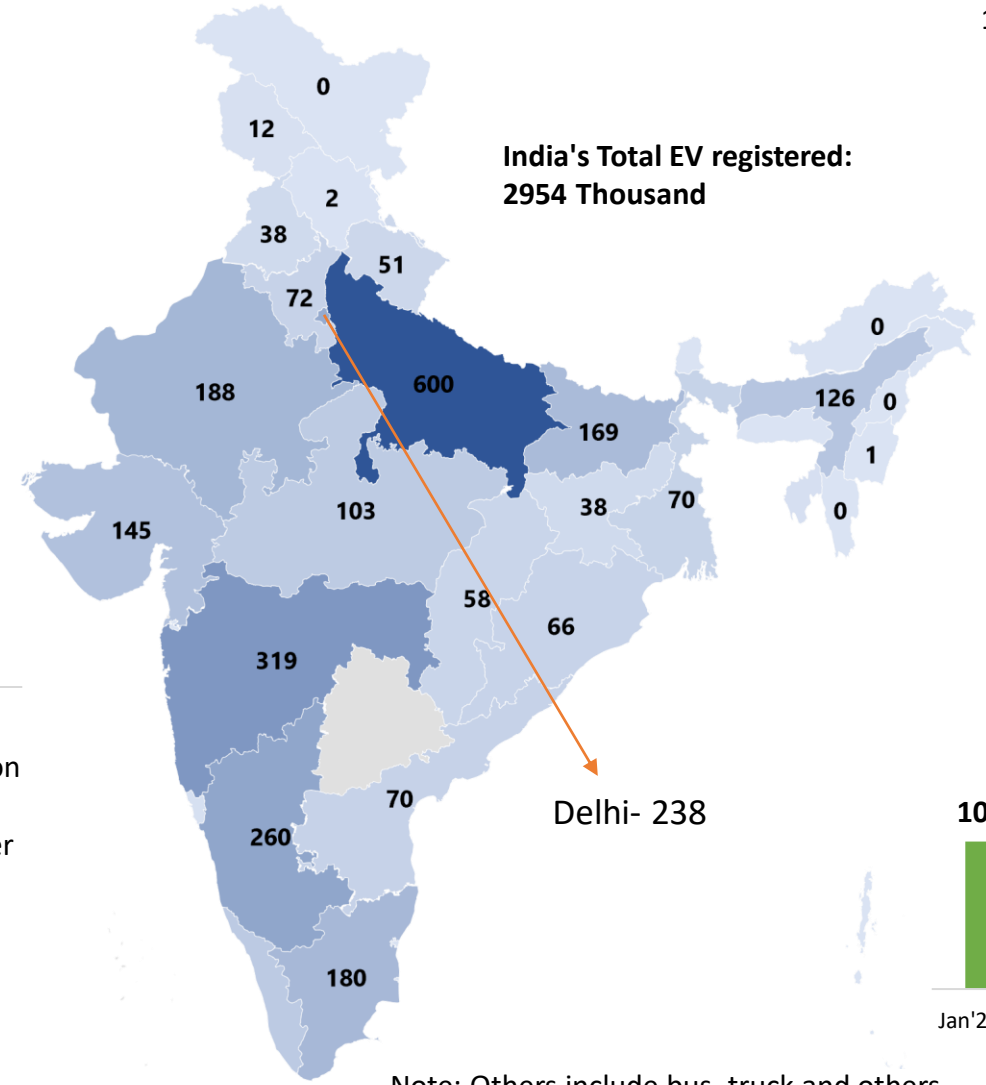
MMBTU- Million Metric British Thermal Unit

Status of Electric Mobility in India

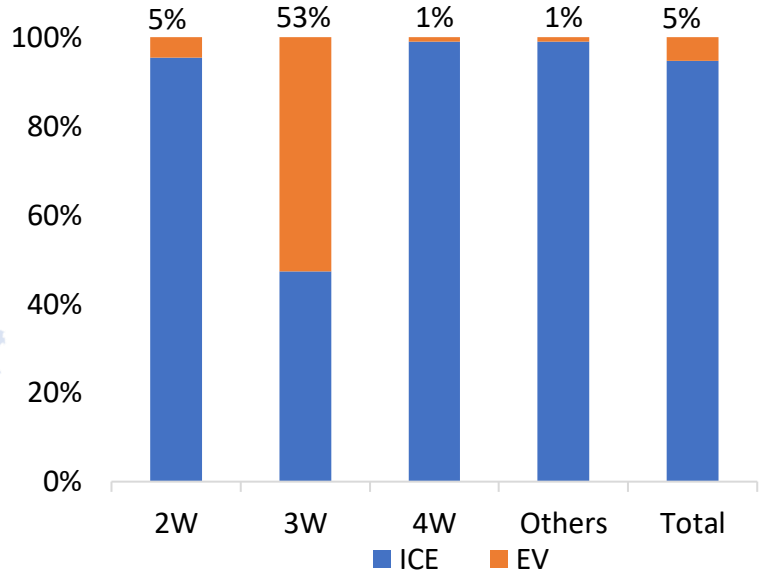
National EV registration (in Thousands)



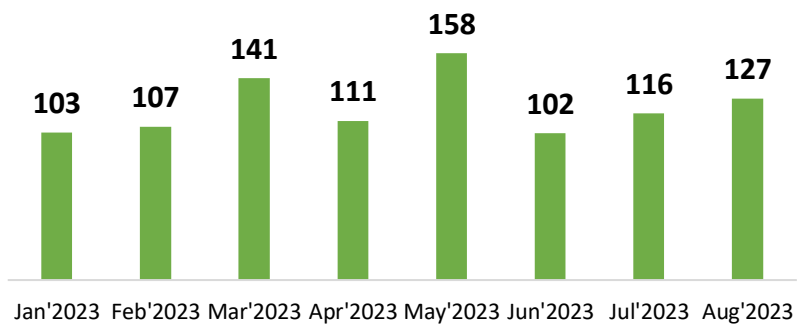
Cumulative State-wise EV registration as on 4th September 2023 (in Thousands)



EV and ICE sale composition in 2022-23



Provisional Monthly EV registered (in Thousands)



Note: Others include bus, truck and others

Recent Interventions to promote Renewable Energy

Solar

Under the PLI scheme, the GOI has announced INR 19,500 crores to incentivize the manufacturing of domestic solar PV modules.

CFA/ subsidy is available for residential solar rooftop projects up to 10kW.

CFA is applicable under RTS Phase II for residential consumers in rural areas under the VNM arrangement up to 3kW.

The inter-state transmission charges are waived for 25 years for the projects being commissioned before 30th June 2025.

The updated RPO compliance supports solar integration of up to 33.57% of the electricity purchased by DISCOMs/states till the year 2029-30.

PM KUSUM scheme has been extended till Mar'26 to install pump sets up to 15 HP in selected areas.

Approved List of Models and Manufacturers abeyance till 31 March 2024.
MNRE has reduced the application fee by 80% and the inspection fee by 70%.

Wind

Reverse auctions have been scrapped for wind projects. A traditional two-part (technical and financial) bid system has been put in place.

To support off-shore wind, SECI will invite bids for up to 4GW to set up offshore wind plants off the coast of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

The ISTS charges are waived for 25 years for the onshore projects being commissioned before 30th June 2025 and for off-shore projects on or before 31st December 2032.

The updated RPO compliance supports WIND integration of up to 6.94% of the electricity purchased by DISCOMs/states till the year 2029-30.

The draft National Repowering Policy for wind power projects is released for the optimum utilization of wind energy resources by maximizing energy (kWh) yield per sq. km of the wind project areas.

The GoI has decided to invite bids for 50 GW of RE annually, which includes up to 10 GW of wind capacity.

Energy Storage

Ministry of Power has released the guidelines for the development of PSP with the target of 26.7 GW of PSP and 47.2 GW of BESS to integrate with RE capacity till 2032.

PLI scheme unveiled for setting up 50 GWh ACC battery storage with an outlay of ₹18,100 crores.

Under the Waste Management Rules 2022, the disposal of waste batteries in landfills and incineration is prohibited and the recycling of waste batteries is made mandatory.

CERC, under RRAS regulation, has allowed the use of energy storage in secondary and tertiary ancillary support.

The Energy Storage Obligation of DISCOMs is pegged at 4.0% up to 2029-30.

The pilot projects are:

i. 1.4 MW SPV Project with 1.4 MWh BESS in Lakshadweep.
ii. 50 MWp SPV Project with 20 MW/50 MWh BESS in Phyang, Ladakh
iii. 100 MW SPV Project with 40 MW/120 MWh BESS in Chhattisgarh.

Green Hydrogen (H_2)

National Green Hydrogen Mission was approved by the Cabinet in January 2023. The mission aims to meet the target of 5 million metric tonnes of green hydrogen production by 2030. The initial outlay for the Mission will be INR 19,744 crores.

MOP has extended the waiver of ISTS charges from 30th June 2025 to 31st December 2030.

MNRE has proposed using green H_2 in Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) production by partly replacing natural gas with H_2 in gas-based DRI plants.

Indian Railways to run 35 Hydrogen trains under "Hydrogen for Heritage" at an estimated cost of ₹ 80 crores per train and ground infrastructure of ₹ 70 crores per route on various heritage/hill routes.

The pilot projects are-

i. 25kW AC hydrogen grid at NETRA that includes a 500kW PEM electrolyzer
ii. 5MW PEM electrolyzer at NTPC Vindhyachal.

Key Highlights or Announcements of August 2023

- MNRE has released the **Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects** and plans to auction 37 GW of offshore site leases in the next 7 years (until FY30). They have formulated three models for developing offshore wind energy projects, especially along the southern and western shorelines of the country
  - Model A: (1 GW) PPA award tender to be supported with Viability Gap Funding (VGF)
  - Model B: (14 GW) Exclusive site lease tender without VGF support
  - Model C: (22 GW) Sea-bed allocation bid for project development without VGF support

- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has released **the guidelines for a tariff-based competitive bidding process for procurement power from grid-connected wind-solar hybrid projects**. The guideline applies to all upcoming wind-solar hybrid power projects of 10 MW and above capacity for intra-state transmission, and 50 MW and above for inter-state transmission, with or without energy storage. However, at least 33% of the total capacity must come from either wind or solar resources. Any shortfall in the contracted CUF level will incur a penalty equal to 1.5 times of the PPA tariff for the shortfall in energy terms.

- The Ministry of Power has revised the **blending of imported coal from 6% to 4%** for all the central, state generating companies, and IPPs till March 2024.

- **Karnataka introduced the State Energy Efficiency Action Plan** with the objective of providing technical aid in identifying key sectors in the state, aligning resource allocation with the state's demands, and evaluating energy conservation potential in its predominant sectors.

Key Highlights or Announcements of August 2023

- MNRE unveiled the **Green Hydrogen Standards for India**, which outlines that the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from green hydrogen production through electrolysis and biomass conversion should not surpass 2 kg of carbon dioxide per kg of hydrogen over the span of a year.

- The Ministry of Power, Government of India, has unveiled a comprehensive **National Framework for promoting Energy Storage Systems** (ESS). The key objectives are:
  - to ensure a constant supply of renewable energy (Renewable Energy- Round the Clock)
  - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and lower energy costs by incentivizing ESS deployment while reducing the reliance on fossil fuel power plants
  - to enhance grid stability and reliability through ESS deployment
  - stimulate innovation in energy storage technologies, and ensure equitable access to energy storage for all segments of the population.

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