

ENERGY

Energy is one of the major drivers of a growing economy like India and is an essential building block of economic development. India's energy sector is one of the most diversified in the world. Sources of power generation range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, and agricultural and domestic waste. The development of energy and resources as a whole and the electric power industry in particular plays a major role in the growth of a country. Achieving energy security and smooth operation system holds equal importance from the human development point of view that aims at alleviation of poverty, unemployment and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government's focus on attaining 'Power for all' has accelerated capacity addition in the country while total installed capacity of power stations stood at 349288.22 megawatt (MW) as on December, 2018. The Government is also preparing a 'rent a roof' policy for supporting its target of generating 40 Gigawatts (GW) of power through solar rooftop projects by 2022. The ICC has been working proactively on key issues impacting the Energy sector through its various initiatives in the form of recommendation to the Ministry, publications, creating various platforms between government and industry body addressing important and relevant concerns. ICC has formed a National Expert Committee on Energy with a view to contribute effectively towards growth of Indian Energy which is headed by **Mr. Anil Razdan, Former Secretary, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.**

The **India Energy Summit** is one of the prime initiatives of ICC in the Energy Sector and has been recognized as being one of India's Largest Energy Gatherings witnessing active participation of the most important dignitaries & organizations relevant to the sector from India and abroad. Active involvement and participation from the States like **Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and others**, have also remained a major focus area and key strength.

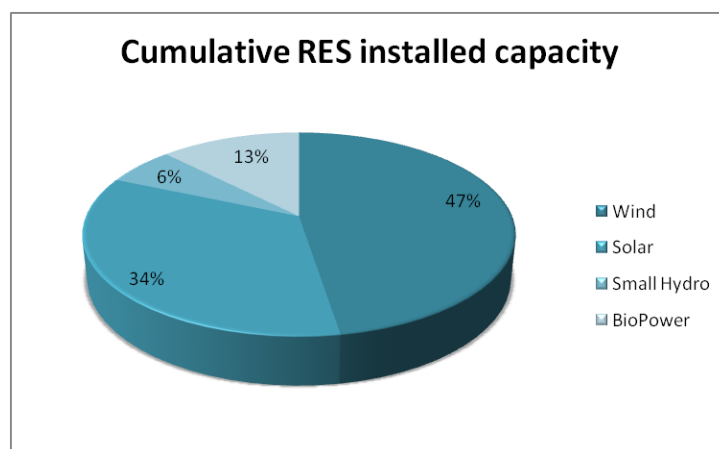
The **Green Energy Summit** has proved to be another major initiative by the ICC which exclusively focuses upon the **Indian RE (Renewable Energy)** Sector. It succeeded in bringing together leading renewable company and utility leaders, government decision makers and investors to discover how the economic, financial and political framework for renewable is evolving, and to assess the implications of growing renewable deployment for the future shape of the energy industry. It witnesses extensive participation from the Indian RE along with widespread representation from countries like **Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Ecuador, Iceland, Myanmar, Nepal, Kuwait, Singapore, Mauritius, South Africa and many others.**

The Department is headed by **Ms Serene Ghosal.**

ENERGY (SECTOR BRIEF)

CURRENT SCENARIO

In India, there is a need to balance the demand and supply of energy resources and quality supply of electricity. In this regard, the Government of India has made remarkable efforts to address the energy supply constraints and availability of electricity for commercial and domestic purposes. About 64% of the electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants, 13% by hydroelectric power plants, and 2% by nuclear power plants and rest by 21% from other alternate sources like solar, wind, biomass etc



Cumulative installed capacity of RES as of December 31st, 2018 that of wind is 35138.15MW, solar is 25212.26 MW, small hydro is 4517.45 MW and that of biopower is 9213.8MW, with wind and solar together accounts for almost 84% of India's RES installed power capacity. With over 74081MW of installed renewable power capacity in December 2018, the total share of clean energy in India's energy mix is now about 20%.

The Government has installed 11788MW of renewable energy capacity in 2017-18.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

- By 2022, India is targeting the installation of 225 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022.
- 60 solar cities will be developed in India as part of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy's Solar Cities program.
- Planned investment of over USD 5.5 million for the Green Energy Corridors to strengthen the transmission connectivity for renewable energy projects.

KEY POLICY INITIATIVES

- In May 2018, the Government approved the National Policy on Biofuels that is expected to offer health benefits, cleaner environment and employment generation.
- Launch of the UMPP scheme through tariff-based competitive bidding.
- The Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-“Saubhagya” aims of achieving universal household electrification. As of August 2018, 194.2 million households out of 219.2 million households were electrified and the remaining 25.0 million households are expected to be electrified by end March 2019.