

Energy and Policy Environment 2030

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Drivers

India's commitment at global stage

- 40% non-fossil based electricity capacity
- Reduction of emission intensity of GDP by 33-35% over 2005 levels

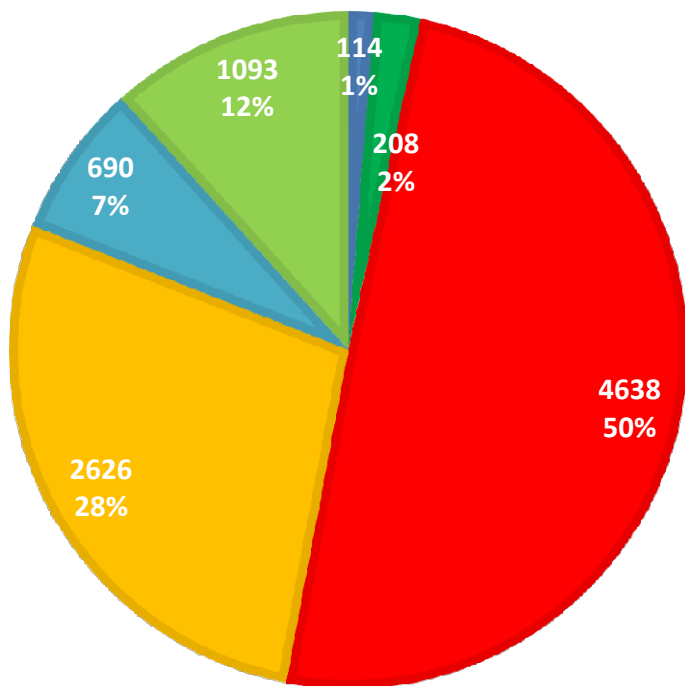
India's own development ambitions

- Access of quality electricity and clean fuels for cooking to all
- Improving energy security by boosting production and demand side interventions
- Enhancing sustainability through decarbonisation
- Faster economic growth by bringing competitiveness in energy sectors

Primary Energy Supply

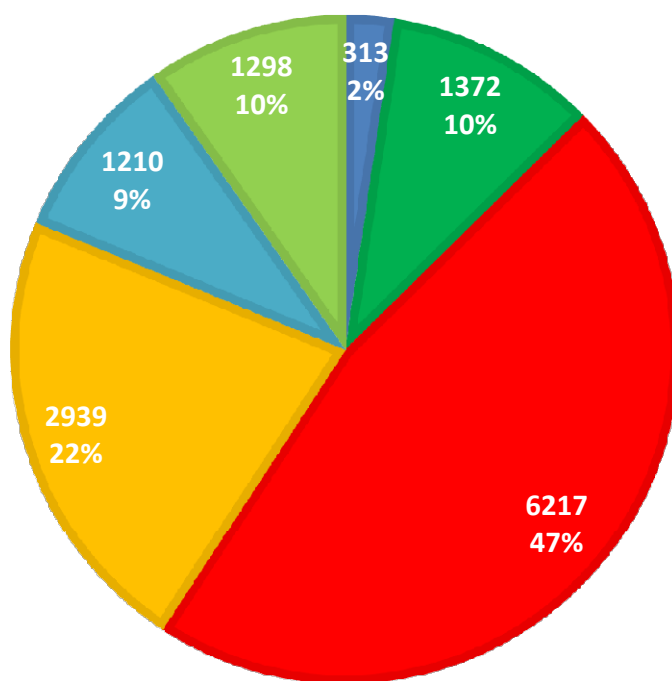
2017 (TOTAL 9369 TWH)

- Nuclear
- Coal
- Natural gas
- Renewable & Clean Energy
- Oil
- Biomass

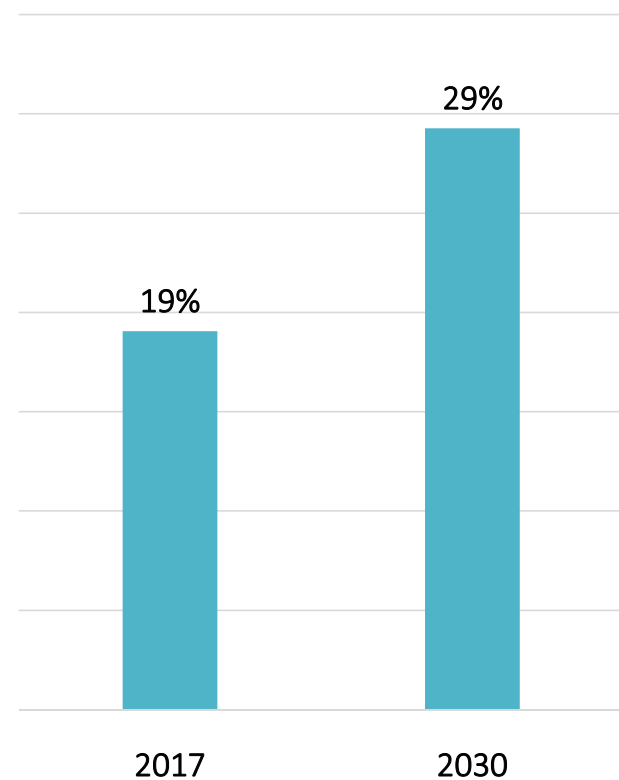


2030 (TOTAL 13349 TWH)

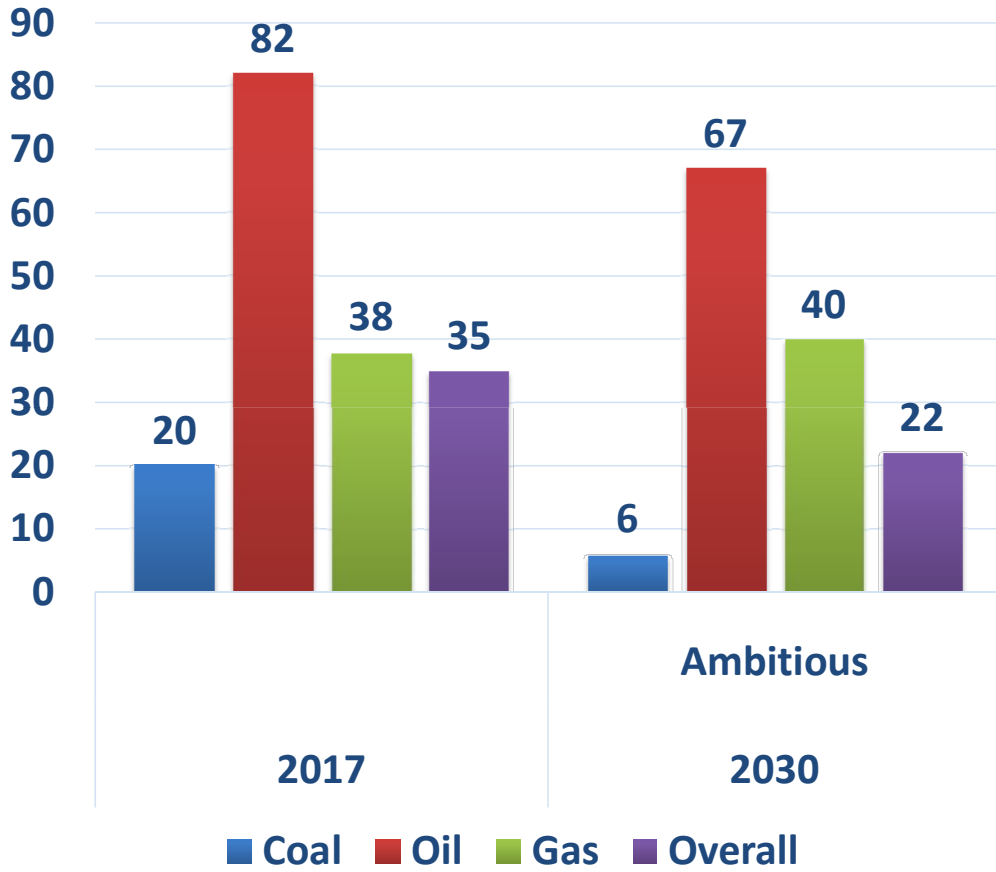
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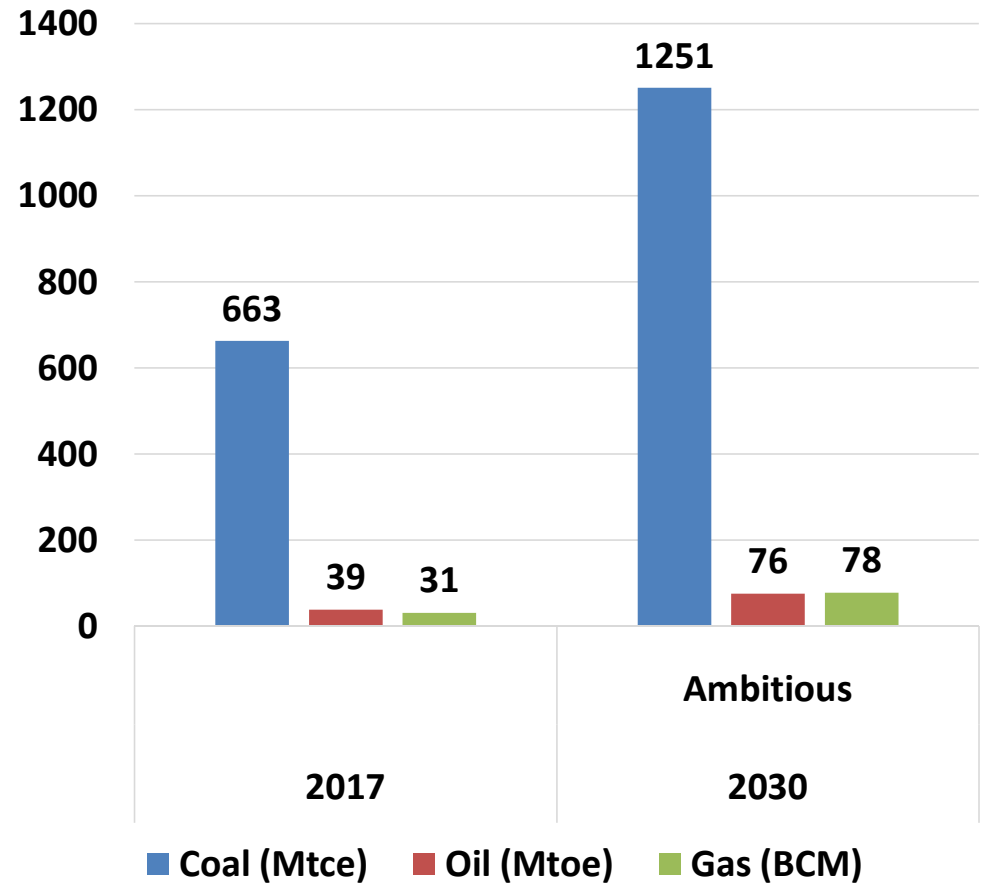
Share of Electricity in Energy Demand



Import Dependence (%)



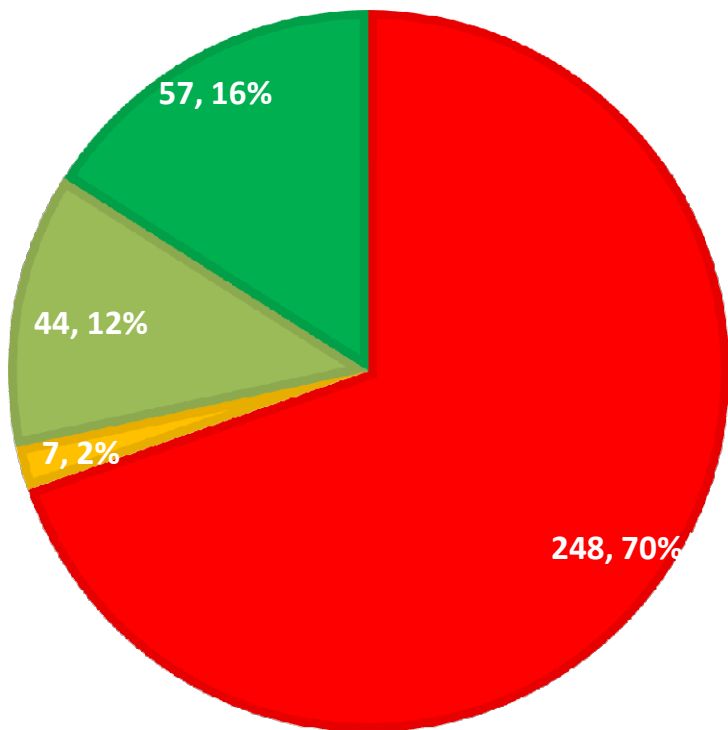
Domestic Production of Hydrocarbons



Electricity Installed Capacity

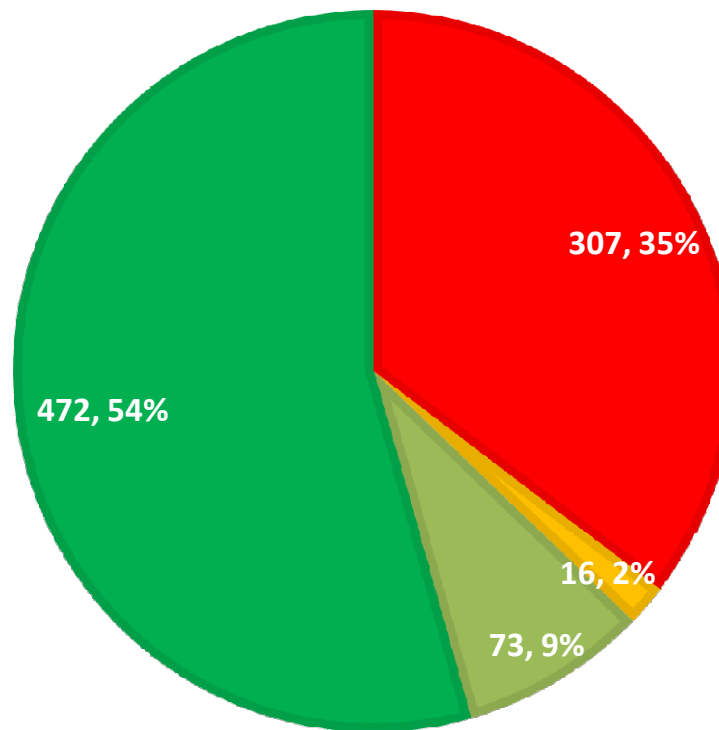
2017 (TOTAL 356 GW)

■ Total Fossil Fuel Capacity ■ Nuclear power
■ Hydro Power Generation ■ Total Renewable Capacity



2030 (TOTAL 866 GW)

■ Total Fossil Fuel Capacity ■ Nuclear power
■ Hydro Power Generation ■ Total Renewable Capacity



- India will be able to drop its energy related emission intensity of GDP by 45% over 2012 level
- Energy Intensity of GDP would come down to 0.047 toe/1000 US\$ at 2011-12 PPP from current 0.093 in 2017
- Emission/ capita – 2.085 Tons of CO2 equivalent

Policy Imperatives



Separation of content and carrier in electricity, city gas and liquid fuels

Effective enforcement of open access

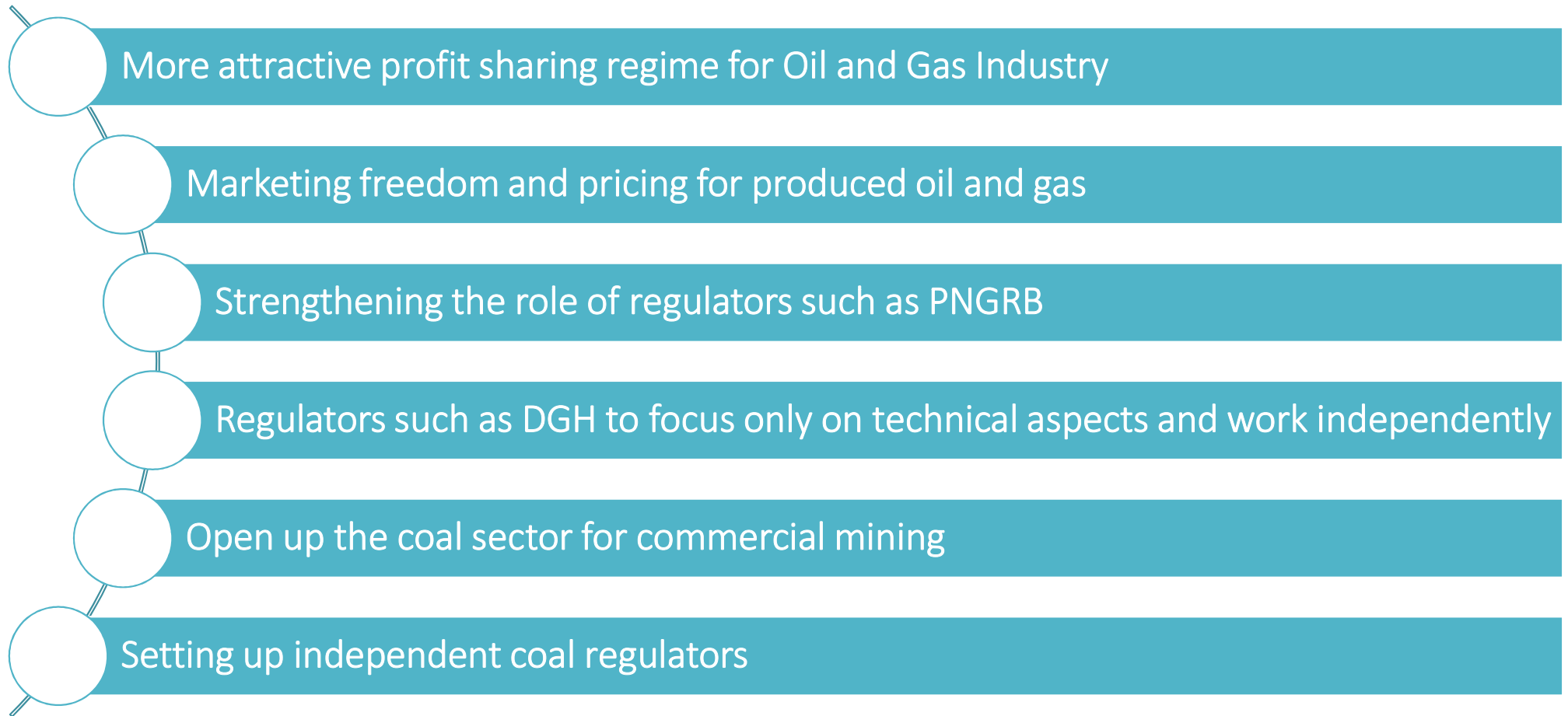
Distribution reforms in electricity: separation of distribution from the ownership

Ensure SERC are appointed as per global best practices to enable independent and unbiased functioning

Sharing of energy infrastructure by inclusion in the definition of 'common carriers'

Unburdening DISCOMs from subsidy, Doing away with cross-subsidy

Policy Imperatives

- 
- More attractive profit sharing regime for Oil and Gas Industry
 - Marketing freedom and pricing for produced oil and gas
 - Strengthening the role of regulators such as PNGRB
 - Regulators such as DGH to focus only on technical aspects and work independently
 - Open up the coal sector for commercial mining
 - Setting up independent coal regulators

Policy Drivers for Energy Sector

