



## INDIA AND SOLAR ENERGY

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Welspun Renewables Energy

# ELECTRICITY HAS DIRECT POSITIVE IMPACT

Contributes to enhanced livelihood, economic growth leading to a smarter nation

Renewable, especially solar energy is the key enabler for the emerging wave of inclusive growth in India

## Current situation

- Deficit in peak power (~3%) and energy (~9%)
- ~30% population without electricity access
- High growth induced environmental load

## Growth needs

- Need for high growth – GDP to grow @7-8% per annum
- Need for energy security and access to be balanced with environmental aspects, social aspirations and global commitments

## Constraints

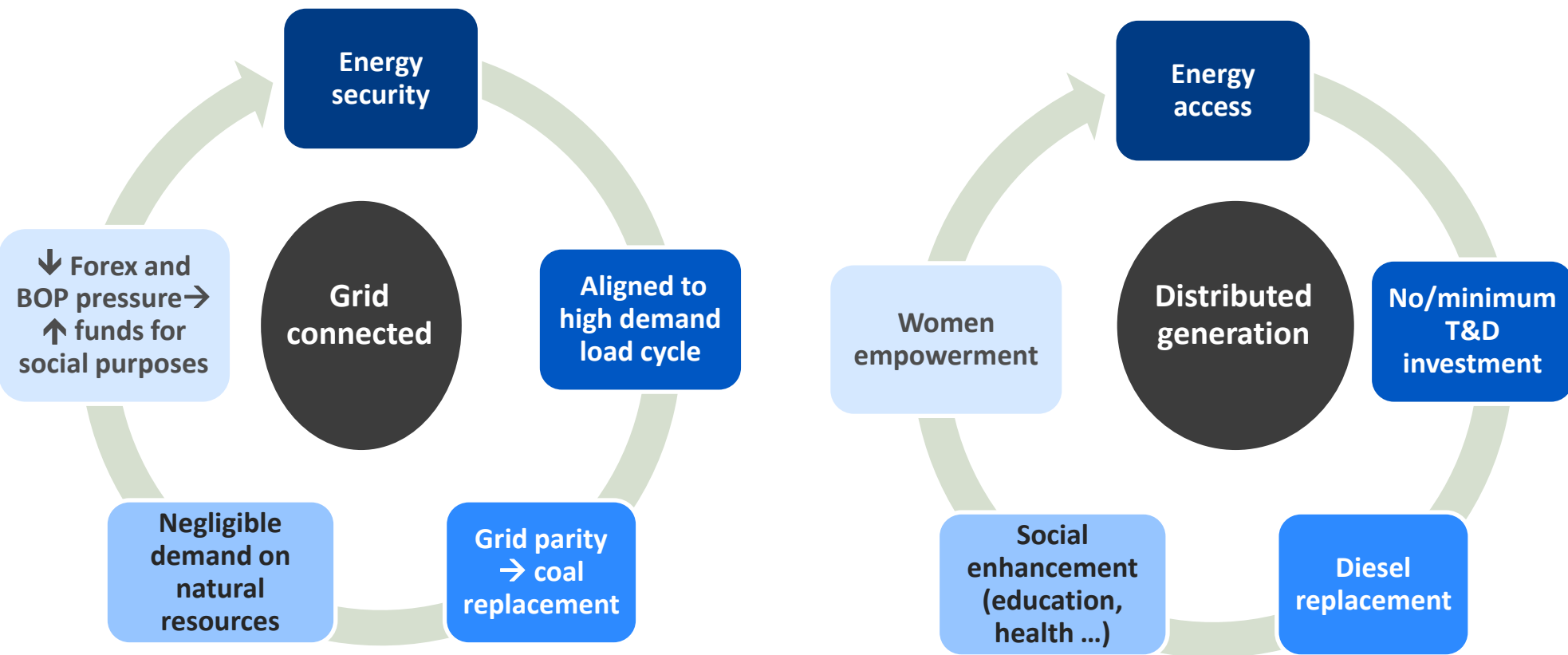
- High dependence on coal
- Adverse cost benefit impact of long distance transmission line combined with low average consumption of target areas

## Way forward

- >300 day/ year sunny days
- Proactive government focusing on solar (100 GW by 2022)
- Large capacity on-grid solar for security (grid parity)
- Distributed generation for energy access

Proactive measures of the government of India will help in achieving balance amongst economic growth, environmental needs, social equity, energy access and security.

# SOLAR ENERGY AS AN ENABLER



Solar energy can enable high level integrated development through

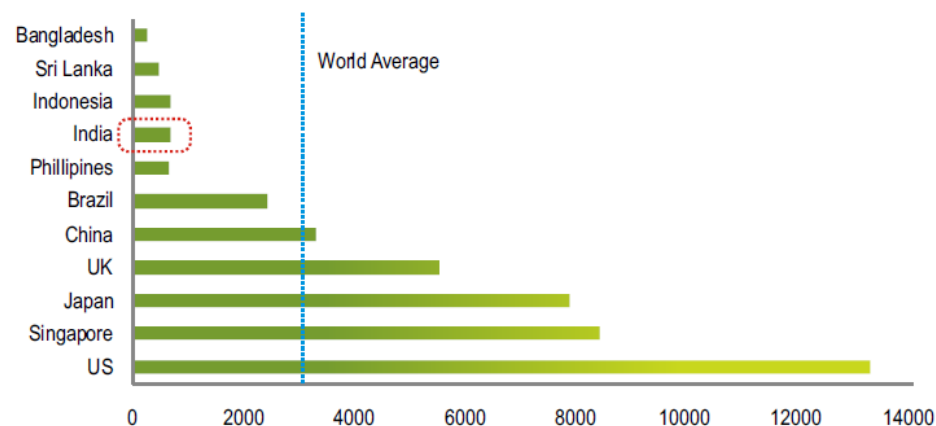
- Faster energy access and security
- Empowering rural women by reducing adverse impact of fossil and forest fuel, improvement in health and providing productive economic avenues
- Fosters local economic development through micro and small enterprises in short term
- Mitigate adverse environmental damages by reducing dependence on firewood and other biofuels

# POWER SITUATION IN INDIA

Despite low per capita consumption of electricity, India continues to face power deficit

- Average per capita consumption of electricity is ~900 Kwh compared with ~2,800 Kwh world average
- About 300 million of the country's 1.2 billion people do not have access to the grid
- With a GDP growth rate of ~7%, electricity demand growth expected to be ~9%
- India's peak power deficit ~ 3%; Energy shortage ~ 5%
- Deficits have mainly been driven by Inadequate capacity addition, Fuel shortages, T&D issues

**Electricity Consumption per Capita (Kwh per person)**



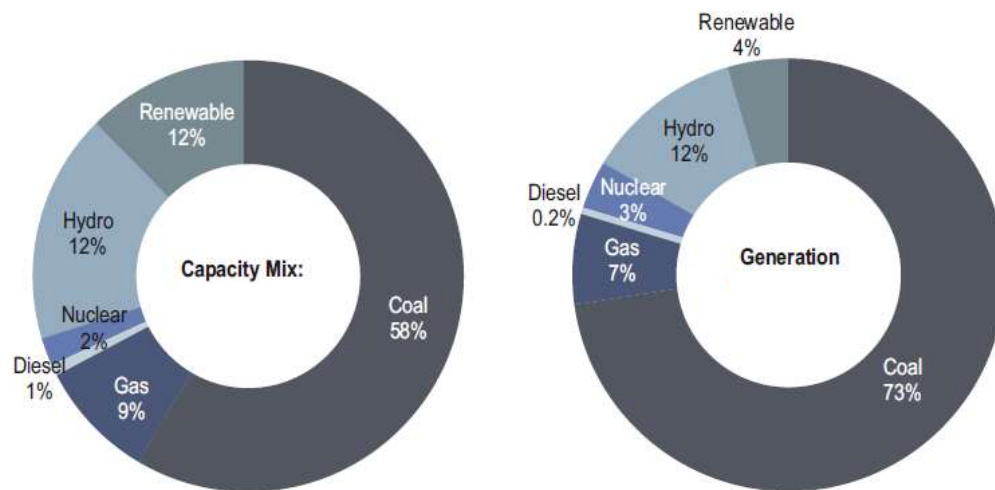
# ENERGY SECURITY & CLIMATE RISK IN INDIA

**Climate Risk, project/ generation characteristics and small relative capacity – indicate favourable prospects for Renewable Energy**

- Conventional power generation is not best suited due to long gestation period, environment and social concerns
- India among top countries in the world exposed to climate change vulnerability risk\*
- Increasing import of oil, gas and coal reduces energy security and puts significant stress budget and balance of trade.

- Investment in renewable energy is an imperative for India.
- Renewable capacity
  - ~12% capacity and ~4.7% generation now
  - Can reach ~30% generation share (e.g. Germany)
- Short gestation period of solar and wind projects enables rapid scale up and quick addressal of deficits

## Capacity & Generation Mix



*Reducing the emission intensity of GDP while achieving energy security can only be achieved through greater focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy.*

**Renewable Energy does not have high dependence on fuel, water and causes no soil/air pollution. Mitigates CO<sub>2</sub>**

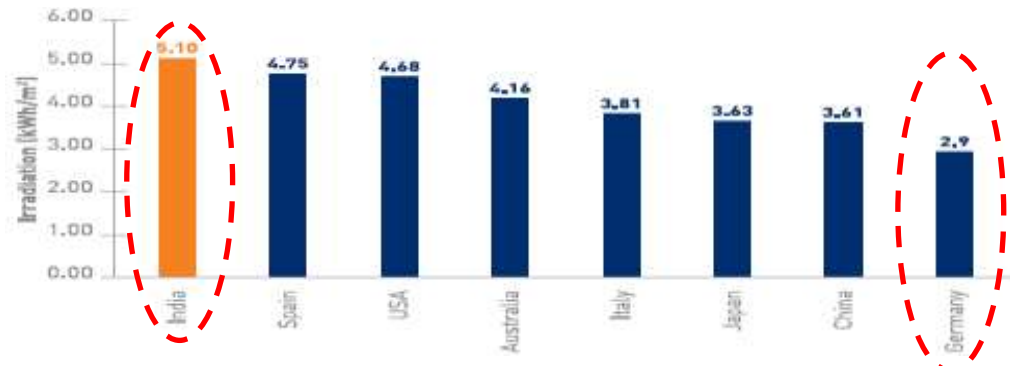


# HUGE POTENTIAL FOR SOLAR – 100 GW IS A BEGINNING

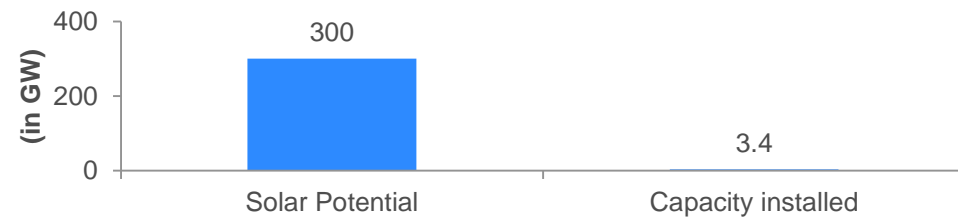
## Annual capacity additions set to take off

- With more than 300 days of sunshine, India ranks among the highest irradiation receiving countries in the world
- Sufficient space to generate 100's of GW of solar power
- Rural and remote energy access can be addressed through distributed solar – mini/ micro grids
- Generation aligned with peak demand from commercial and industrial sector
- Current installed capacity barely scratched surface compared to potential
- Proximity to Grid parity
- Solar has the potential to become the backbone of the country's energy supply in the long term.
- With renewed Government policy and vision, annual solar installations in India expected to surpass Germany

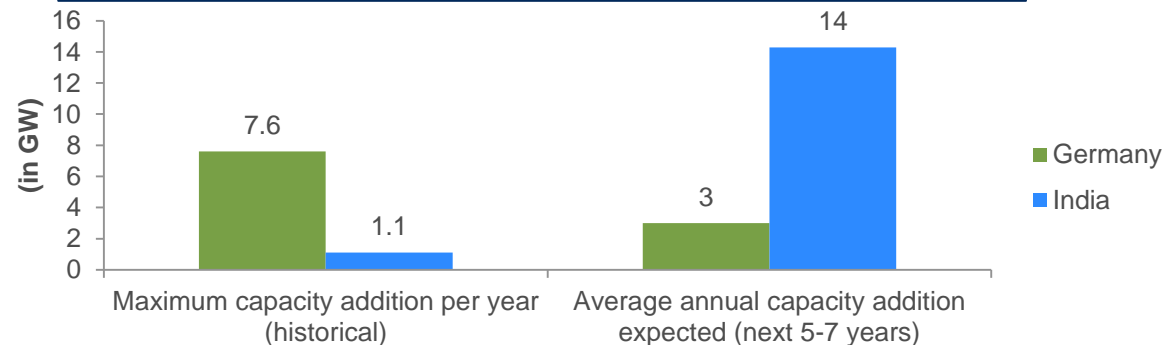
**Average solar irradiation in India is ~2x Germany**



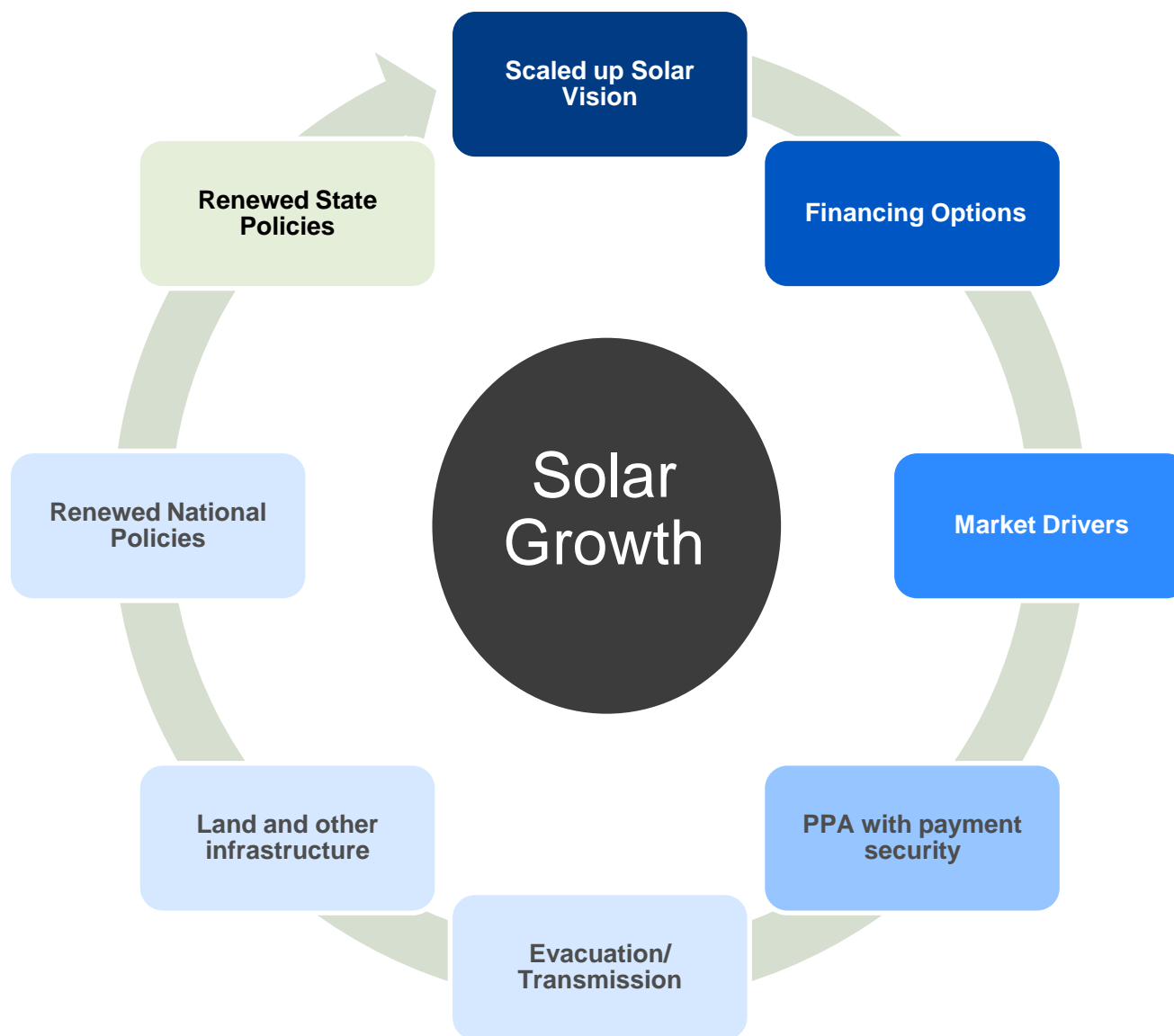
**Solar installed capacity barely 1% of potential**



**Average annual capacity addition expected to be 4-5x Germany's**



# KEY GROWTH ENABLERS FOR SOLAR IN INDIA



# SOLAR ENERGY, GEARED FOR GROWTH

## Scaled up Solar vision

- Government plans to grow solar to a cumulative 100GW by 2022, with following tentative breakup:
  - 40 GW: Grid Connected
  - 40 GW: Rooftop and distributed
  - 20 GW: Large Scale projects/ Solar parks
- Various state governments have already tendered out 6000 MW+ of capacity in last 6 months
- 213 companies have committed to setting up total RE capacity of 266 GW over next 5 years

## Financing Options

- 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in renewable energy allowed
- Sources of debt financing:
  - Financial institutions e.g. PFC, REC, IREDA, IFCI
  - Domestic Scheduled commercial Banks, NBFCs
  - Exim Banks, Multilateral agencies
- 30 Indian banks and Financial Institutions have committed to finance 70 GW of green energy, to the tune of USD 57 billion
- India's 1<sup>st</sup> Green Bond raised USD 160 mln recently
- Longer term financing under RBI's 5/25 scheme
- Emerging opportunities: Securitisation, INVIT, Yieldco
- Under discussion: Separate sectoral limit, RE priority sector status

## Market Drivers

- National Solar mission, State RPOs major driver for solar capacity
- Solar RPOs enforced on State utilities
- Solar power procurement is largely undertaken through a tariff based competitive bidding process.
- Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) Regime being considered in selective manner
- Solar power has already reached partial grid parity (in select states, esp. for commercial/ industrial customers)
- Gradual shift from policy driven incentive based projects to parity driven projects expected

## PPA with payment security

- Central Government/ State sourced solar projects offer long term bankable PPA for 20 – 25 years
- Counterparties
  - NVVN/ SECI
  - State Electricity Boards/ Utilities
- Payment Security offered through
  - Letter of Credit
  - Escrow Mechanism
  - MNRE schemes
- Under consideration - Insurance products, solar guarantee fund



# SOLAR ENERGY, GEARED FOR GROWTH

## Evacuation / Transmission

- Proposed high capacity transmission systems (Green energy corridor)
  - Will evacuate renewable power from RE rich states to load centres
  - Make pockets of RE generation grid interactive
  - Reduce evacuation losses
  - Foster reliable forecasting of renewable energy based generation
  - Allow Grid scale energy storage & its management
  - Require a capital outlay of ~USD 7 billion

## Land and other infrastructure

- Solar Park Scheme
  - 25 solar parks: 500 MW to 1000 MW; Nodal agency: SECI
  - Land for 16 parks/ 11,000 MW already identified
  - MP, AP, Rajasthan, U.P, Gujarat, Telangana, KN, J&K
  - Financial support by Government of India
  - Developed in collaboration with the State Govt.
  - Allocation of land, transmission and evacuation lines, access roads, availability of water and others
  - Aimed to attract project developers, meet SPO, generate employment

## Renewed national policies

- Work in progress policy initiatives by Government of India
  - Amendment to Electricity Act – Renewable Energy Act
  - Deemed generation status for renewables and stiff penalties for not meeting RPO/ SPO
  - Dollar linked PPA to attract long term low cost foreign capital into the sector
  - Priority Sector Status for RE
- Special Schemes
  - One lakh solar pumps for farmers
  - Solar power plants on canals
  - Measures to give priority for domestic manufacturing/ R&D

## Renewed state policies

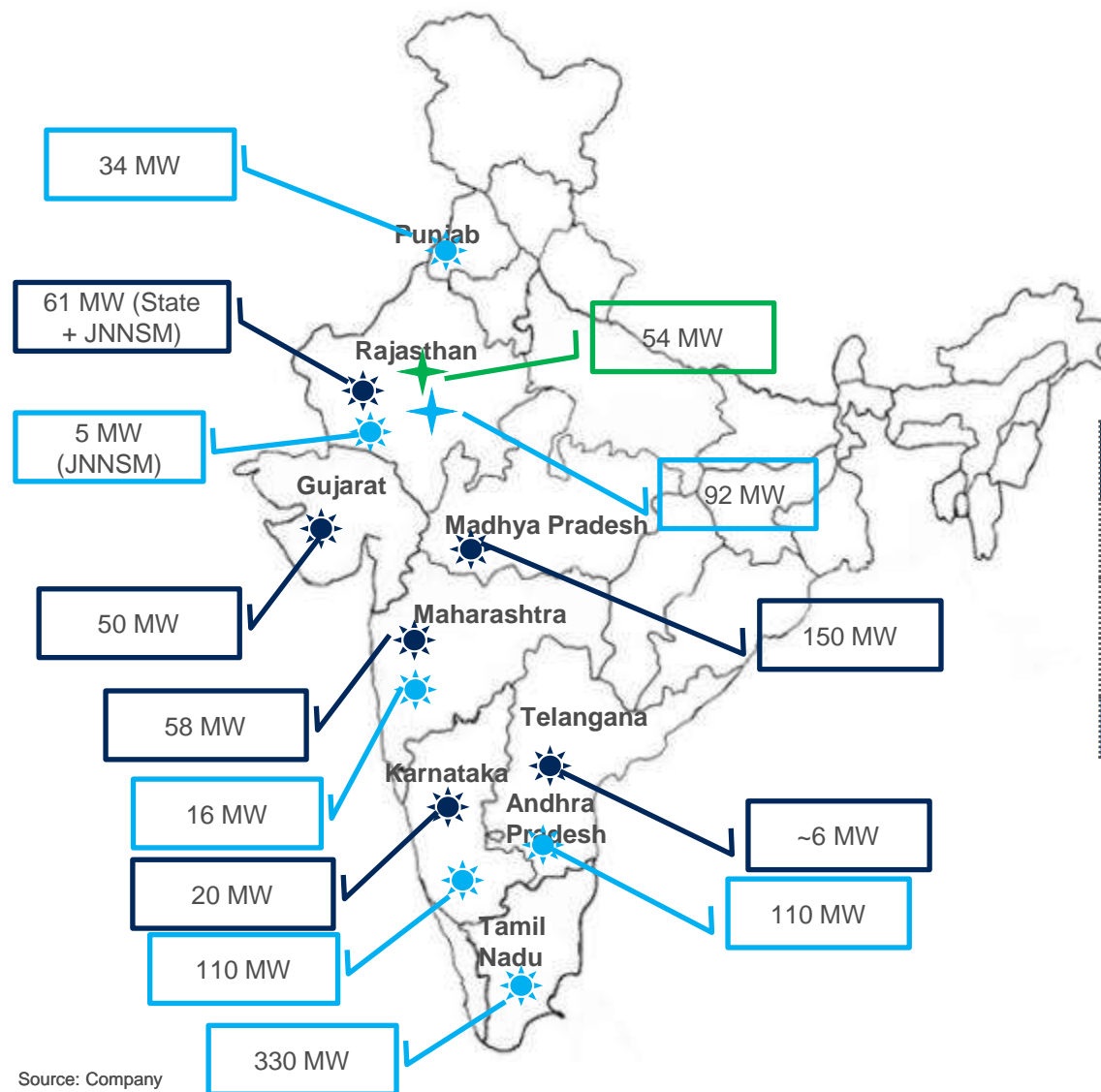
- E.g. Government of Andhra Pradesh recently released new solar and wind power policies
  - Deemed approvals for renewable energy projects such as, PPP status, land use conversion, industry status and environment related approvals.
  - Clear and short timeframes to provide key approvals such as power evacuation and open access, with deeming provisions for applications not disposed of within a specified time period.
  - 100 % banking of electricity throughout the year;
  - Deemed 'must run' status for the purposes of scheduling of power to the grid;
  - Exemption of various charges to promote green growth

# VARIOUS INCENTIVES AVAILABLE TO RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS IN INDIA





Tax Incentives	
<b>Income tax Holiday</b>	100% for 10 consecutive years - MAT @ 20% to apply
<b>Accelerated depreciation</b>	Accelerated depreciation @ 80% on solar assets Additional depreciation @ 20% on new plant/machinery in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year
<b>Deemed export benefits</b>	Available to specified goods manufactured and not actually exported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance authorization from Directorate General of Foreign Trade</li> <li>• Deemed export drawbacks</li> <li>• Exemption/return of Terminal Excise Duty</li> </ul>
<b>Service tax based on negative list</b>	Certain services are exempted from service tax <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services of transmission or distribution of electricity by an electricity utility</li> </ul>
<b>Customs and Excise</b>	Various duty concessions and exemptions to RE Sector
<b>Reduced VAT</b>	Certain States allow reduced VAT rates (5%) on RE projects
<b>Additional one-time allowance</b>	Available @15% in Budget 2014 on new plant and machinery
<b>Tax-free Grants</b>	Grants received from the holding company engaged in generation, distribution or transmission of power

Non -Tax Incentives	
<b>Feed-in-tariffs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When renewable generators sell to state utilities under the MoU route</li> <li>• Rates decided by the CERC and the SERC</li> </ul>
<b>Rebates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available on the manufacturing of solar and wind components</li> <li>• Targeted at specific types of renewable energy technology</li> <li>• Include subsidies and rebates on capital expenditures</li> </ul>
<b>Favourable land policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By various state governments for renewable development</li> <li>• Reduce capital costs and favour ease of land allocation</li> </ul>
<b>Government R&amp;D programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve renewable energy technologies</li> <li>• Lead to growing performance, importance and reducing costs</li> </ul>

# PAN INDIA PORTFOLIO - ENABLING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



<b>&gt;1 GW Renewable Portfolio in various stages of development</b>			
	Operational	Under Construction	Total
Solar	344 MW	605 MW	949 MW
Wind	54 MW	92 MW	146 MW
<b>Total</b>	<b>328 MW</b>	<b>767 MW</b>	<b>1095 MW</b>

-  Operational Wind
-  Operational Solar
-  Under Construction Wind
-  Under Construction Solar

Source: Company

\*As of 2 June 2014, Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

# WELSPUN ENERGY – INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOCUSED



## Healthcare

- Medical Centers in association with Matrusparsh Hospital, Anjar
- Free Check-up and medicine
- Health & Hygiene Campaign
- Cattle health care
- Pulse Polio Camp



## Education

- Teacher training
- Solarizing schools and institutions
- Educational toolkits to children
- Vocational training
- Computer Awareness Programs



## Women Empowerment

- Technical Training
- Stitching and handwork
- Market access

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDO - GERMAN COLLABORATION IN INDIA'S SOLAR GROWTH

<b>Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term debt/ equity financing for central/ state government/ private companies involved in solar value chain</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KfW financing for Maharashtra State Utility's Solar PPP project developed by Welspun</li> <li>• Proposed equity Investment by DEG in Welspun Renewables</li> </ul>	

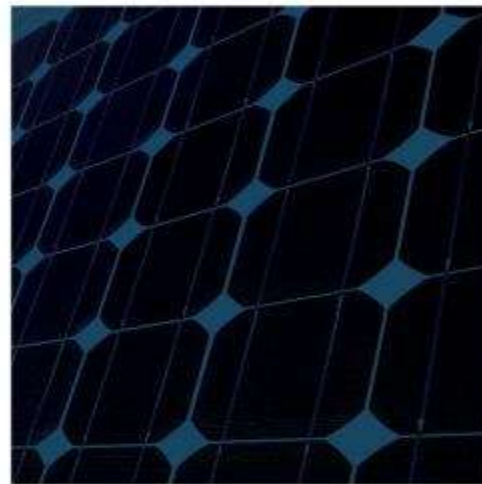
<b>EPC(M)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineering Design</li> <li>• Systems Integration</li> <li>• Execution Planning, Commissioning</li> <li>• Quality Management</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welspun collaborated with Conergy for its solar plant in Gujarat</li> </ul>	

<b>Skill Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;D</li> <li>• Engineering/ Technical training</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIZ has been collaborating extensively in India with different institutions for carrying out knowledge sharing and skill enhancement.</li> </ul>	

<b>Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inverters</li> <li>• Storage Solutions</li> <li>• System Monitoring</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European players such as Bonfiglioli, ABB have gained 1<sup>st</sup> mover advantage – both of whom Welspun has partnered with</li> </ul>	

<b>Grid Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technologies to improve grid security and efficiency</li> <li>• Smart Grid</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential applications - Government of India's 100 Smart cities program, Green Corridor program</li> </ul>	

<b>Analytics, O&amp;M</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yield Analytics</li> <li>• Forecasting</li> <li>• Preventive maintenance</li> <li>• Technical plant management             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fault management</li> <li>• Data and information management</li> <li>• Engineering and consulting</li> <li>• System maintenance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential applications – Solar Parks, State Utilities, IPPs</li> <li>• Welspun procures SCADA solution from German company – IPLON</li> </ul>	



THANK YOU