

India Energy Policy under Narendra Modi

India Energy Security Challenges

-  Assuring security of growing energy imports
-  Providing reliable and affordable energy for its economic growth
-  Improving energy access for over 300 million people
-  Reducing pollution

Modi's "Saubhagya" Power for All Plan

- 1 The government will electrify "all" households by December 2018
- 2 "No poor will have to pay for the connection"
- 3 The "free" power plan will cost the government about \$2.5 billion

20-35%

Potential rise in power demand within two years from implementation



Source: Indian Ministry of Power's Rural Household Data

Modi's 2022 Renewable Energy Target

Building 175 GW of renewable energy capacity

100 GW Solar
60 GW Wind
10 GW Biomass
5 GW Small Hydro Power

\$160 billion investment

\$100 billion would be invested to raise India's solar energy capacity by 33 times to 100,000 megawatts (MW)

Increase from 1% to 10%

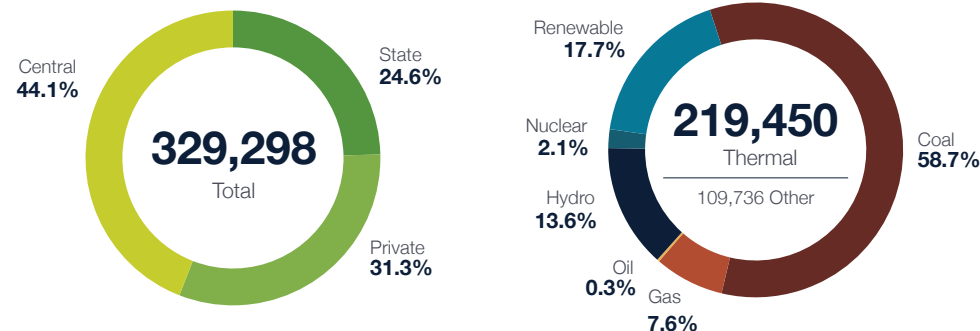
in solar energy's share of India's total energy mix

Cost Challenge

IN 2015 UP TO 50% MORE Solar energy in India cost 50% more than power from other sources like coal.

IN 2017 UP TO 50% LESS Solar energy is the cheapest source of electricity in India. Cost of power from solar panels is half of the cost of a new coal plant.

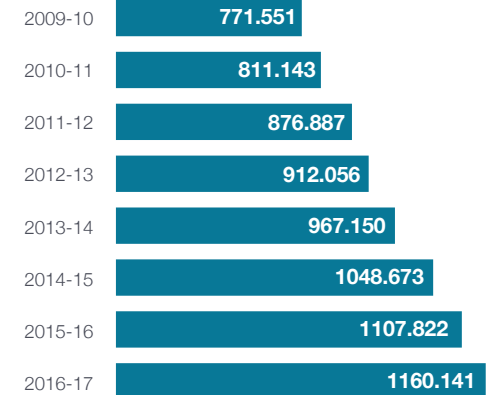
Total Installed Electricity Capacity (MW) as of September 2017



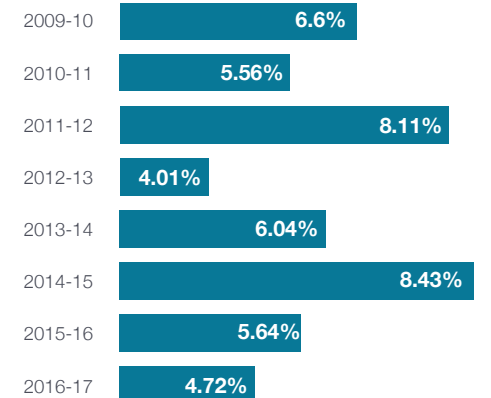
Source: Indian Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

Power Generation from Conventional Sources

(Billion Units)



Power Generation Growth



Source: Indian Central Electricity Authority (CEA)