

Press Release

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has published a Special Report on future developments in India as a part of World Energy Outlook 2015. IEA showcased this at an event in Bengaluru on Monday, November 30, 2015 at ITC Windsor Manor. The event was jointly organised by Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) and International Energy Agency (IEA).

The report has been developed in close cooperation with the Government of India and with input from industry and leading Indian academic and research organisations. With major reforms of India's system of energy provisioning planned and underway, the aim is not to prescribe a path for India, but to provide a coherent framework in which India's policy choices can be assessed.



The session started with Welcome remarks by Dr. Anshu Bharadwaj, Executive Director, CSTEP who highlighted the importance of the India Energy Outlook report for the COP 21 meeting. He also mentioned that CSTEP's estimates of fossil free fuel contribution to national energy mix are in the same range as that of the INDC targets set by the Government of India.

Mr Tim Gould, Head of the Resources and Investment Unit at the International Energy Agency and co-ordinator of the India Special Report presented the key findings of the report and mentioned that meeting India's energy needs requires a huge commitment of capital.



Dr. Krishnan SS, Advisor, CSTEP cited the IEA (four) key pillars from the energy perspective: a

vision for peaking emissions, every 5 year revisions; translate overall vision to short term emission goals and efficient & credible tracking mechanism. He also mentioned that the IEA report has energy projection extended till 2040. He made reference to the "evaluation of wind energy and solar energy potential" being carried out by CSTEP at India and Karnataka level. He also highlighted the importance of GIS in spatial decision making for energy projects.



Mr. Srivasta Krishna, IAS, Secretary, E-governance, mentioned on the need for development and industrialisation in the context of India. He reiterated the role of coal based power for India and the importance of the environment, yet the need to carefully examine the specific environmental policies for India. He highlighted the central policies to institute fiscal reforms in the power distribution sector and possible role of schemes in the agriculture sector similar to DBT scheme for domestic LPG. He highlighted the future where 1B bank accounts and 1B smart phones will make much of these schemes a reality.



Dr Dilip Ahuja, Professor of Science and Technology Policy, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) suggested to IEA the following points as part of the proceedings:

- Need to highlight the essential roles of government for R&D funding and capacity development
- Planning for long gestation period projects (nuclear, hydro power etc.)
- Role of disruptive technologies to be considered
- To reconsider the ready acceptance of the Indian targets such as 100% electrification rate and nuclear targets

Mr Swaroop Mavanoor, Director, Solar Water Pump Business, SunEdison highlighted the need for demand management in the energy sector. According to him, 18% of the electricity in India is fed towards agricultural sector. There are irrigation pumps with efficiencies as low as 15-18% which leads to huge wastage of electricity in the agricultural sector. The farmers are not motivated to improve the efficiency of the irrigation pumps due to the availability of free/subsidized power. Several DISCOMs especially Rajasthan are highly loss making as the major consumption of electricity is by agricultural sector. He also mentioned about the achievable efficiency and derived efficiency in irrigation pumps. He stressed upon the need for direct subsidy transfer and consideration of ground water stress and also the various types of irrigation process (traditional flooding vs drip irrigation) for efficient use of water.



Dr. Jai Asundi, Principal Research Scientist, CSTEP, gave the Vote of Thanks, by thanking all the panelist and audience for an interactive session.



The Interactive Workshop was attended by representatives from Government offices, academia, industry and consultants.