SHAKTI POLICY

It is a welcome step towards the government's vision of Power to all and 24*7 Electricity. The Mining Surveillance System—a satellite-based monitoring system developed by the Ministry of Mines aims to establish responsive mineral administration through public participation by curbing instances of illegal mining activity using automatic remote sensing detection technology.

COAL MITRA—a web portal to facilitate coal swapping among government and private firms

"TAMRA"—a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.

RECENT INITIATIVES

way forward

It is a welcome step towards the government's vision of Power to all and 24*7 Electricity.

CHALLENGES

NEED

Accountability

Affordability

Alleviate Bank Problems & Assist Revival Of Stressed Assets Ensuing Coal To All Power Plants

Scheme For Harnessing & Allocating Koyala (coal) Transparently In India

Transparent Bidding For Coal Linkages

Elimination Of Discretion In Allocation

Competition Will Help Reduce Power Tariffs

Ensuring 24x7 Affordable 'power For All'

ACCESSIBILITY

SHAKTI POLICY

SCHEME TO HARNESS AND ALLOCATE KOYALA TRANSPARENTLY IN INDIA (SHAKTI) aims to auction long-term coal linkages to power companies.

POTENTIAL PRIVATE SECTOR GAINERS FROM THE NEW POLICY

BENEFITS

Policy will ensure all power projects get adequate coal supply.

Bring in transparency in allocation.

Reduce power costs for consumers.

Minimise use of imported coal.

PSU power generators will be allocated fuel linkage based on power ministry's recommendations—Auction route for private firms reducing the use of imported coal and promote more domestic orders.

PLANTS WITH PPA BUT NO FSA

8,000 MW

PLANTS WITHOUT FSA/PPA

10,000 MW

PLANTS WITH LOA, PPA BUT NO FSA

12,000 MW

SHAKTI SOLUTION

Installed coal-based thermal power capacity—1,85,617 MW of which private sector 70,237 MW.

Thermal capacity with letter of assurance (LOA) from CIL—1,08,000 MW

Fuel supply agreements (FSA) signed in 2013—78,000 MW

POWER GENERATION IN INDIA

Thermal

Hydro (renewable)

Nuclear

Renewable Source

14.0%

69.3%

1.9%

In Which Coal Accounts for ( %) 60.8%

To reduce the dependence of DISCOMs on imported coal.

Rising dependence on coal.

Increased demand for electricity.

Coal linkages would be awarded to designated state-owned power distribution companies (DISCOMs) which in turn would assign linkages to state or central power generation companies.

IPPs without Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) shall bid for linkage over the notified price of the coal company.

The independent power producers (IPPs) with Power purchase agreements (PPAs) will bid for discounts on the existing tariff.

Providing coal linkages on allocation basis to thermal stations owned by the Centre or state governments versus on competitive bidding basis to private developers.

It spares project developers of the up-front capital costs and risks of a captive mine. This might reduce direct gains to government treasury for a short term.

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Help cut tariffs on electricity.

Expected to revive 30,000 MW of power plants.

SIGNIFICANCE

Reduce dependence on imported coal.

Save most of the thermal power projects from turning into non-performing assets (NPAs).

MANN KI BAAT

"What for me?"

A visionary move of the government to harness coal to all power plants, ensuring 24x7 affordable power for all.

Who can be beneficiary?

NAD

SHAKTI

MANN KI BAAT

PROVISIONS OF THE POLICY

PUBLIC CHARGE

STIPULATION

INVESTMENT

ROUTE

POWER EMISSION IN IDES

Recent initiatives

Way forward

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"TAMRA"—a web portal and mobile application, to streamline the process of various statutory clearances required for mining operations.

To reduce the dependence of DISCOMs on imported coal.