

National Conference on “Sustainable Energy Transition and Achieving Carbon Neutrality in the Power Sector”

MANAGING RISKS OF ENERGY TRANSITION & DECARBONIZATION IN INDIAN POWER SECTOR



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Energy Transition is a strategic compulsion, not a choice!



Shift to low-carbon or RE sources to address climate change

Ensure long-term energy security with strategic adoption of RE and DPGS*

Decarbonization goals - Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Foster innovations in energy sustainability

Multi-faceted approach to energy transition

- Incentives, Financing, Policies, Processes, Technology & Community

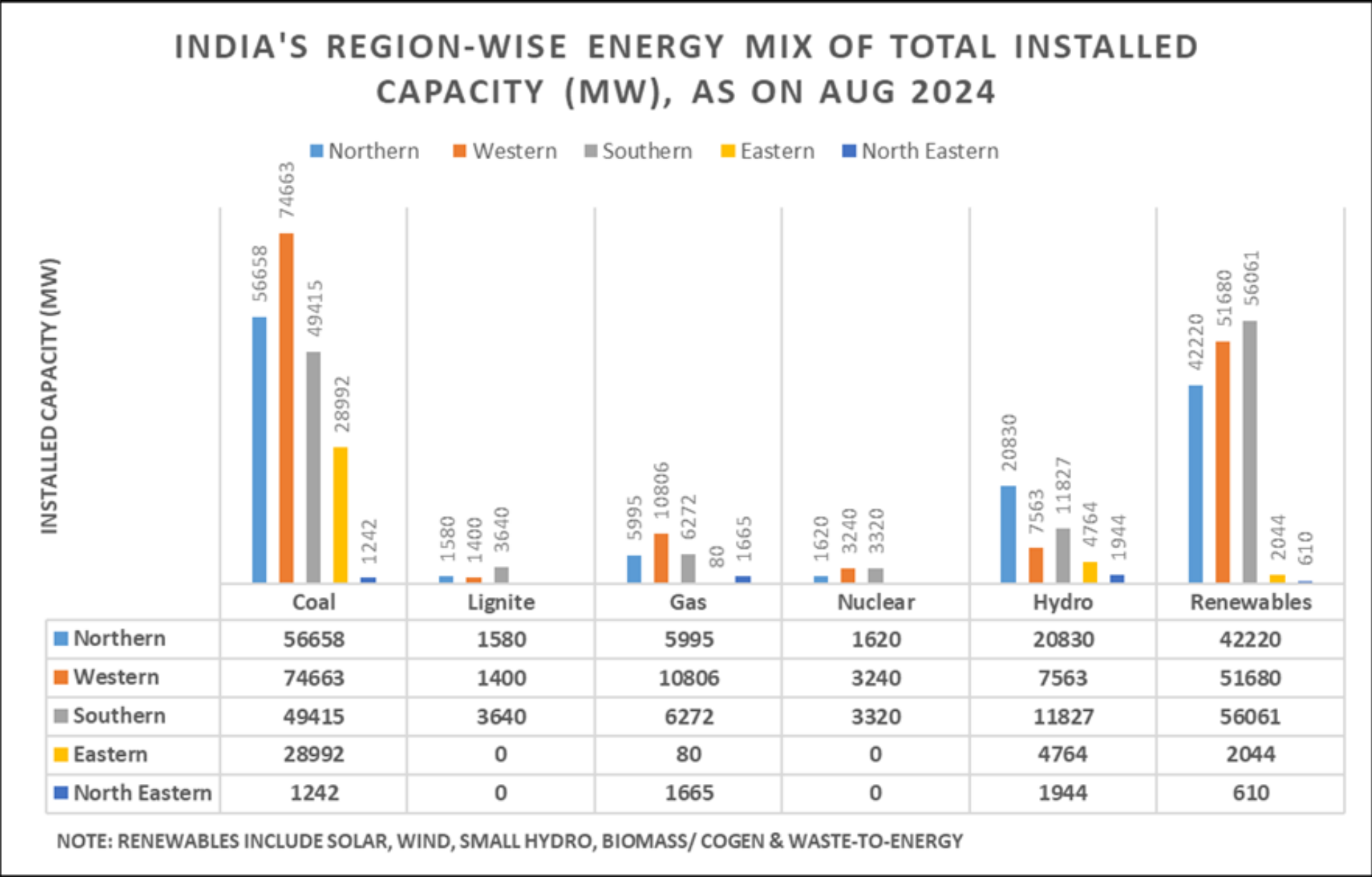
Implement enterprise risk management (ERM) framework

- Address complexities and challenges of energy transition

Balance sustainability with energy security, affordability and growth

*DPGS: Distributed Power Grid Systems

Region-wise Energy Mix (MW)



India's roadmap to Energy Transition



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Meeting 50% of electricity demand from RE by 2030

Reducing 45% of carbon emissions by 2030 from 2005 level

Reducing 1B tonnes of total carbon emissions by 2030

Install Fossil-free & RE capacity of 500 GW by 2030

Achieve net-zero emissions by 2070

India's Renewable Energy Capacity




Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Jan 2025

Balancing stakeholders and conflicts in Energy Transition




Govt. and Intl. organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, energy security and climate goals.
Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profitability, competitiveness, sustainability, reliability and compliances.
Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial returns, ESG compliance and risk management.
Consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability, reliability and sustainability.
Environment groups, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate justice and ecosystem protection.
Labour Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job security, fair transition.
Technologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation, scalability, and market adoption.
Regulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market balance, safety, and compliance.
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local benefits, environmental protection, and economic development.
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, innovation, and policy guidance.
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness and accountability.


Classification of Energy Transition risks




Economic and Financial risks: Significant upfront investment, uncertain RoI, market risks e.g. demand volatility, supply chain, cost escalations



Policy and Regulatory risks: Changing regulations, unclear policies, implementation delays, subsidies on fossil fuels, entry barriers on new technologies



Social and Environmental risks: Job risks due to phasing out of fossil fuels, green energy skills shortage, mining of materials for RE can impact environment, energy inequity, community backlash



Technological risks: Energy burden on Data Centres, RE intermittency, technology obsolescence, cybersecurity threats, technology replacement costs



Indian Power Sector Energy Transition & Decarbonization challenges



Energy Demand and Supply

- Fossil fuels accounts for 54% in India, while clean energy (Nuclear, Hydro, RE) accounts for 46%. Investments needed to strengthen grid infra to connect new RE systems and create transfer capacity.

Financial & Institutional barriers

- India's market in RE, energy storage and low-carbon technologies will be over USD \$80 billion by 2030. Institutional and policy support needed to access low cost, long-term financing.

Policy and Regulatory Issues

- Subsidy policy should balance energy transition and equity, ensuring affordable energy, offset job losses in fossil-fuel sector by creating alternatives e.g. reskilling of workers in clean energy.

Technology & Infrastructure

- Ageing infrastructure and technology upgrades, clean energy capacity expansion, indigenization, capital investments in smart grids, metering, energy storage and EVs.

Clean Energy Transition with Hydrogen, Biofuels, and EVs

Financial incentives to promote the adoption of hydrogen, biofuels, and electric vehicles:

National Hydrogen Mission: Promoting the production and use of green hydrogen

National Policy on Biofuels: Increasing the use of biofuels in the energy mix

FAME Scheme: Incentives for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles



Sustainability solutions for power, heat and transport

1. Green Hydrogen:

- Key to drive energy transition in transport, industry and power generation
- Annual target of 5 Million MT of green H₂ requires 135 GW of RE capacity to power the electrolyzers
- Policy initiatives, mass production of electrolyzers and affordable RE can bring down the cost of green H₂
- National Green Hydrogen Mission is aiming to make India a global hub for production, use and export of green H₂

2. Biofuels:

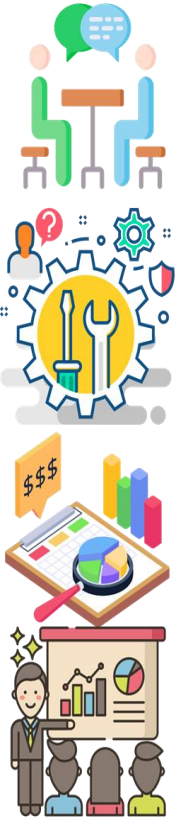
- India targeting 20% bioethanol blending with petrol by 2025
- India aims to intensify use of biofuels in energy and transport
- Biomass such as agricultural wastes, forest residues and urban bio-wastes can be turned into low-cost, low-carbon fuels, using biomass gasification, anaerobic digestion and bioethanol production

3. Electric Vehicles (EVs):

- Fossil-fuel dependent transport sector accounts for 37% of global CO₂ emissions
- Critical materials (e.g. Li, Co and Ni) for EV batteries have supply and environment concerns
- EV charging infrastructure, with aggregating platform to connect EV owners to charging stations
- High-speed EV chargers, powered by RE, offering commercial charging services even in remote/ rural areas



Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to manage transition risks



Risk Identification: Identify risks across various areas – operational, financial, reputational, legal, and environmental.

Risk Assessment: Quantify likelihood and impact to help prioritize the risks. Regulatory changes, stranded fossil fuel assets and environmental risks rank high in terms of financial impact.

Risk Mitigation strategies:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Structured dialogue with stakeholders to align interests, negotiate solutions, and build collaboration.
- **Diversification:** Diversify energy portfolios and invest in hybrid mix of renewables.
- **Scenario planning:** Model different transition scenarios for risk mitigation.
- **Equity:** Incorporate policies to ensure social justice and protect vulnerable communities.
- **Sustainability and ESG metrics:** Incorporate environmental, social, and governance criteria.

Monitoring and Reporting: Monitoring of risks and mitigation strategies such as tracking of emissions and social impact of transitions (e.g. job losses, community displacement).

Adapting to Regulatory Changes: Stay agile and adapt to changes in regulatory environments.

Thank you!



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Our team of industry experts provide advisory, technical consultancy, market research and training services in the following specialized areas:

- Renewable Energy Management
- Smart Grids and Microgrids
- Distributed Energy Resources Management System
- Advanced Distribution Management System
- SCADA/ Energy Management System (EMS)
- Virtual Power Plants (VPP)
- Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
- Regulatory, LCA & ESG reporting
- Sustainability Management, ESG & LCA reporting
- Waste Management & Circular Economy
- Electricity System Operations & Markets
- Blockchain and Cyber Security in EMS applications



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