



POWER PURCHASE

-) GENSOL ENGINEERING WINS BID FOR Rs 1.340-CRORE BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE PROJECT
- > Gensol Engineering won the bid for Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam's 250 MW (500 MWh) Battery Energy Storage Project worth Rs 1,340 crore.
- > The project will provide electricity on an 'on-demand' basis to Gujarat State's DISCOMs during peak and off-peak hours.
- > This project aims to extend renewable energy availability beyond solar hours, fulfil energy storage purchase obligations, and enhance grid resilience.
- > The project will deliver 250 MW/500 MWh energy for two charge/discharge cycles per day.





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- TOTAL ENERGIES AND AIR PRODUCTS ENTER INTO A 15-YEAR AGREEMENT FOR GREEN HYDROGEN SUPPLY



RENEWABLES

INDIA'S EV SALES SURGE BY 40 PERCENT, REACHING 1.75 MILLION **UNITS IN FY2024**



Policy and Regulatory

DERC ISSUES DRAFT ON 'GREEN **ENERGY OPEN ACCESS** REGULATIONS' AND 'RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS'









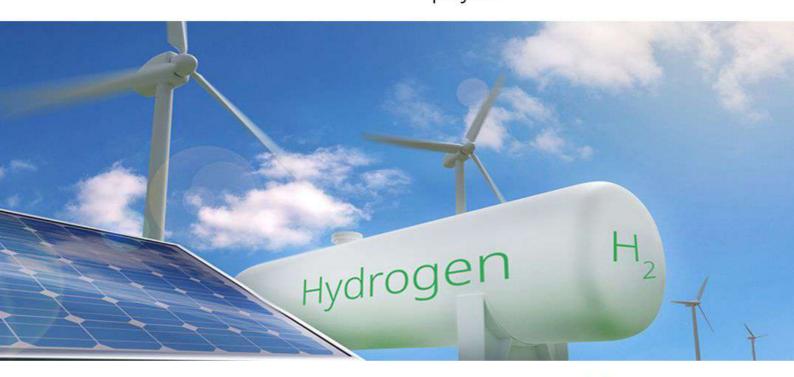






>> TOTAL ENERGIES AND AIR PRODUCTS ENTER INTO A 15-YEAR AGREEMENT FOR GREEN HYDROGEN SUPPLY

- > Total Energies and Air Products have signed a 15-year agreement to supply 70,000 tons of green hydrogen annually to Europe starting in 2030.
- > This deal is part of Total Energies' broader plan to procure 500,000 tons of green hydrogen annually to decarbonize its European refineries.
- > Air Products will deliver green hydrogen directly to Total Energies' Northern European refineries, reducing carbon emissions by approximately 700,000 tons each year.
- In September 2023, Total Energies also secured a long-term green hydrogen supply deal with Air Liquide for its refinery in Gonfreville, Normandy, involving a 200-MW electrolyser project.













RENEWABLES

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- > India's electric vehicle (EV) sales surged to 1,752,406 units in FY2024, a 40.31% year-on-year growth, as reported by JMK Research & Analytics.
- > Electric two-wheelers (E2Ws) and electric three-wheelers (E3Ws) dominated, making up 94% of total EV sales. E2Ws led with 1,009,356 units sold, showing a 29% year-on-year growth and comprising 57.60% of overall FV sales.
- > The rise in E2Ws is due to increased awareness and improved models comparable to internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles.
- > E3Ws, both passenger and cargo, saw a 56% year-on-year growth, with sales of 634,969 units, achieving 52.34% EV penetration in the three-wheeler category. > Uttar Pradesh had the highest three-
- > Factors driving E3W growth include favorable cost economics, increased logistics demand, and enhanced demand for last-mile mobility.



- > Electric cars (E-Cars) sold 99,085 units, marking an 82% year-on-year growth, though overall penetration remained unchanged due to the rise in ICE buses. Electric bus (E-Bus) sales reached 3,708 units, the highest year -on-year growth at 85%, but penetration levels remained stable.
- > Karnataka led in E2W penetration (11.63%), E-Car category (4.24%), and E-Bus category (9.77%) among the top five states.
- wheeler passenger electrification rate at 84%. Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh each surpassed 60% electrification in the three-wheeler cargo category.











POLICY AND REGULATORY

- >> DERC ISSUES DRAFT ON 'GREEN ENERGY OPEN ACCESS REGULATIONS' AND 'RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS'
- > The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) issued Draft Green Energy Open Access Regulations, 2024 and Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Framework Implementation Regulations, 2024 inviting stakeholders to submit objections by July 2, 2024.
- > The said regulations apply to licensees, green energy generators, and consumers with a contracted demand or sanctioned load of 100 kW or more, facilitating non-discriminatory open access to green energy using intra-state transmission and distribution systems.
- > The regulations outline long-term (over seven years), medium-term (three months to five years), and short-term (up to one month) access. Priority is given to distribution licensees and long-term Green Energy Open Access consumers.

- > A banking facility allows surplus green energy to be utilized within the same billing cycle. Metering requirements include ABT-compliant meters for demands of 1 MW and above and special energy meters for demands below 1 MW.
- > The RPO regulations apply to all obligated entities, including distribution licensees (DISCOMS), open access consumers, and captive users within Delhi. It mandates RPO compliance for these entities, which can be met through own generation, open access procurement, or RECs.















- > The RPO regulations define RPO categories for wind, hydro, and other renewable energy sources. Obligated entities can meet RPO targets using excess energy from different categories and must submit compliance details annually. Penalties are imposed for non-compliance.
- DISCOMS and other entities must report quarterly progress and submit annual compliance details. Non-compliance penalties include ARR reductions for DISCOMS and monetary fines for other entities. Green energy star ratings will be given to consumers based on their renewable energy usage.





