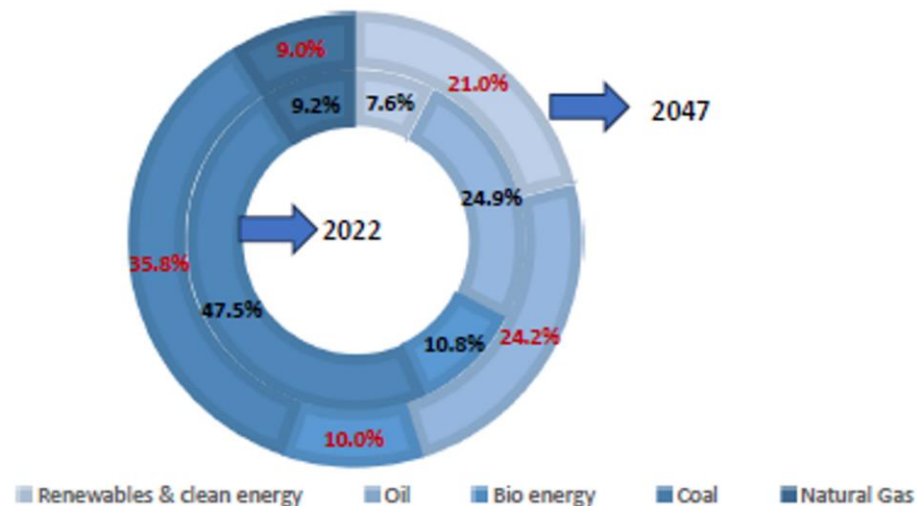


SHARE (IN PER CENT) OF VARIOUS ENERGY SOURCES IN TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY IN 2022 AND 2047



Energy Source	Installed Capacity in GW		Share in Installed capacity		Projected Annual Growth
	Feb'23	2030	Feb'23	2031-32	
Fossil Fuel	230	292	55.8	35.7	3.4
of which					
Coal	204	244	49.5	29.9	2.3
Non Fossil Fuel	176	525	42.7	64.3	16.9
of which					
Renewable Including Hydro	169	500	41	61.2	16.8
Total Installed capacity	412	817	100	100	10.3

Source: RBI Bulletin, May 2023 Dt.19.06.2023

- India's commitment to clean energy is anchored around renewable energy resources, , though, in the medium run, coal is likely to continue to play a major part.
- Efforts are being made in attaining the **net zero** objective with green hydrogen alone has the capacity to abate 400 million tonnes of CO2 by 2050.
- In the past five years till the pandemic i.e., upto 2019-2011, the **renewable sector (excluding hydro) has witnessed an annual average capacity growth of 23.0 per cent** which is in line with the required growth of compound annual growth of 16.8% in the remaining 7 yrs to arrive at 500 GW capacity by 2030
- India is aiming for 100 million tonnes of **gasified coal** by 2030. The resultant fuel gas can yield gaseous fuels like hydrogen, methanol, and ethanol.
- India hosts roughly **7 per cent of global coal reserves** and with the current rate of usage, by adopting alternative technologies like **Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology**, where coal is converted into fuel gas, CO2 emissions can be reduced to a large extent
- It is estimated that the country has a great potential to become a significant player in green hydrogen as **green hydrogen with renewable batteries and other low – carbon technologies can create market worth up to USD 80 billion in India by 2030.**
- Our funds are aptly positioned to participate in the growth story of renewables.