

1st Annual National Conference

Power Today 2010 Conference

T&D - 18th March, 2010

Generation - 19th March, 2010

Hotel Intercontinental Eros Nehru Place, New Delhi

Chief Guest:

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Power

Theme

T&D - Best Practices in Transmission & Distribution - Delhi Experience



Technical Sessions

T&D

- Best Practices in Transmission & Distribution - Delhi Experience (Industry Perspective)
- Technology for Energy Efficiency
- Transmission Network (Grids)
- Distribution Network
- Regulatory Reforms
- Power Finance

Generation - Power for all



Generation

- Optimal Power Generation for India: Current Scenario, Demand & Opportunities
- Renewable and Non Renewable Power Generation
- Issues in planning - Power Generation
- Financing of Power Projects: Issues, Challenges & Solution to attract FDI & Joint Ventures
- Policy Initiatives By Government. : Regulatory & Legal Framework: Current Status; Impact & Challenges

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India power Scenario

India produced 723.794 BU electricity during 2007-08, out of this 30-40% of electricity is lost in transmission and distribution (T&D) process. T&D losses have resulted in widening of the demand supply gap and worsening of peak shortages. About Rs 270,000 crore, one third of the total investment of Rs 810,000 crore earmarked for the power sector in the 11th plan, will go down the drain, if immediate and effective steps are not taken to check transmission and distribution losses.

India however, can overcome the power shortage if T&D losses are reduced by 50 per cent. The losses could be reduced by stoppage of theft and up-gradation of T&D system. There was a peak power shortage of 13.8 per cent in fiscal 2006-07 and the figure is expected to scale up to 14-15 per cent in the next few months. The increasing T&D losses may also act as a major deterrent to private as well as global investments in the sector, which may lead to an under-achievement of the ambitious target of adding 78,000 MW of power generation capacity during the 11th Plan period (2007-2012). The past records show that the country had achieved only 54 per cent, 47 per cent and 43.44 percent of the targeted capacity addition in the eighth, ninth and tenth plan.

Transmission System

The transmission system planning in the country, in the past, had traditionally been linked to generation projects as part of the evacuation system. Ability of the power system to safely withstand a contingency without generation rescheduling or load-shedding was the main criteria for planning the transmission system. However, due to various reasons such as spatial development of load in the network, non-commissioning of load centre generating units originally planned and deficit in reactive compensation, certain pockets in the power system could not safely operate even under normal conditions. This had necessitated backing down of generation and operating at a lower load generation balance in the past.

Transmission planning has therefore moved away from the earlier generation evacuation system planning to integrated system planning.

While the predominant technology for electricity transmission and distribution has been Alternating Current (AC) technology, High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology has also been used for interconnection of all regional grids across the country and for bulk transmission of power over long distances. Transmission of electricity is defined as bulk transfer of power over a long distance at a high voltage, generally of 132 KV and above. In India the bulk transmission has increased from 3708 CKM in 1050 to more than 265,000 CKM today. The entire country has been divided into five regions for transmission systems, namely: Northern Region, North Eastern Region, Eastern Region, Southern Region, Western Region

Distribution System

India has 144 million numbers of registered electricity consumers. However, due to lack of adequate investment on T&D works, the T&D losses have been consistently on higher side, and reached to the level of 32.86% in the year 2000-01. The reduction of these losses was essential to bring economic viability to the State Utilities.

As the T&D loss was not able to capture all the losses in the net work, concept of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss was introduced. AT&C loss captures technical as well as commercial losses in the network and is a true indicator of total losses in the system.

The commercial losses are mainly due to low metering efficiency, theft & pilferages. This may be

eliminated by improving metering efficiency, proper energy accounting & auditing and improved billing & collection efficiency. With the initiative of the Government of India and of the States, the Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP) was launched in 2001, for the strengthening of Sub Transmission and Distribution network and reduction in AT&C losses. The main objective is to bring Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses below 15% in five years in urban and in high-density areas. This along with other initiatives of the Government of India and of the States, has led to reduction in the overall AT&C loss from 38.86% in 2001-02 to 34.54% in 2005-06. The loss as percentage of turnover was reduced from 33% in 2000-01 to 16.60% in 2005-06. The APDRP programme is being restructured by the Government of India, so that the desired level of 15% AT&C loss could be achieved by the end of 11th plan.

Generation

As per Ministry of Power, India's total installed power capacity stands at 1,47,402.81 MW. Of this, 93,392 MW is generated from thermal and 36,647.76 MW is from hydro. While power generated from nuclear sources is 4,120 MW, output from renewable energy sources comes to 13,242.41 MW. India's power generation capacity might have gone up by about 3,500 MW in fiscal 2009, but the capacity addition was dismal as it was over 68% below the target of 11,061 MW set for the period. The total installed power generation capacity in India rose by 3,453.7 MW during April-March 2008-09. This is 68.8% below the capacity addition target for 11,061 MW set for the period.

A more than proportionate increase in power demand vis-a-vis availability resulted in worsening of the average power deficit to 11% during 2008-09.

Theme (T & D) - Best Practices in Transmission & Distribution - Delhi Experience

India is on the top countries in the world with a T&D loss of more than 30% of its installed generation capacity. India is facing high technical losses due to inadequate investments in T&D, unplanned extensions of the distribution lines, overloading of the existing T&D system and lack of adequate reactive power support. India need to expand the regional transmission network and inter regional capacity to transmit power and distribute this power to the entire country and stoppage of theft at the end consumer level.

By adopting the best practices and successful methodologies being practiced by Delhi state and other countries in this sector will guide the other electricity boards in the country to adapt them for the benefit of power industry and consumers.

Theme (Generation) - Power for all

The Government of India has an ambitious mission of 'POWER FOR ALL BY 2012'. This mission would require that our installed generation capacity should be at least 2, 00,000 MW by 2012 from the present level of 1, 14,000 MW. To be able to reach this, we need to evaluate the available resources, technologies, finance, trained manpower, policies, legal framework and the level of our preparedness.

Technical Sessions

Power India 2010 conference will have technical sessions each in T&D and Generation focusing on key issues influencing the Generation, transmission & distribution sector. Presentations will be made followed by discussion in each session bringing out various aspects of a particular research or case study facilitating further improvements and guidelines on its possible implementation.

T&D

- **Best Practices in Transmission & Distribution - Delhi Experience** (Industry Perspective)
- **Technology for Energy Efficiency**
 - Automatic Meter Reading AMR Smart Metering
 - Design and implementation of Smart Grid System
 - Energy Efficiency in Load Planning
- **Transmission Network (Grids)**
 - Creation of National Grid (Micro Grid & Smart Grid)
 - Integrated System Planning (Role of Information Technology)
 - (AC) Technology - High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)
- **Distribution Network**
 - Demand Supply Management DSM (with Quality Power)
 - Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition SCADA
 - Customer Profiling (GIS Based Mapping, Customer indexing and asset coding)
- **Regulatory Reforms**
 - R-APDRP (Re Structured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme)
 - Power reforms
 - Standardisation of system
- **Power Finance**
 - Strengthening the Finance Options
 - Risk assessment
 - Power Exchange & Trading

Generation

- **Optimal Power Generation for India: (Current Scenario, Demand & Opportunities)**
 - Super critical technology
 - Refurbish and Modernization of old power plants
 - Power Equipments & Manufacturers
 - Balance of Plant equipment
- **Renewable and non renewable power generation**
 - Coal, Hydro, Wind and Solar power generation
- **Issues in planning - Power Generation**
 - Domestic coal vs. Imported coal (availability, price and quality of fuel)
 - Natural Gas (gas allocation policy, gas distribution network and pricing)
 - Solar energy (technology and challenges)
 - Nuclear energy (technology and challenges)
- **Financing of Power Projects Issues, Challenges & solution to attract FDI & Joint Ventures**
 - Challenges in power projects Investment, Financing, Funding
 - Financing of power projects Lenders Perspective
 - Legal Issues Relating to Subcontracting, Bank Guarantees & Arbitration
- **Policy Initiatives By Government : Regulatory & Legal Framework Current Status; Impact & Challenges**
 - Energy policy planning
 - Land availability and environmental clearances
 - Linkages between generation and existing mining rights

Delegates Profile

Participants of Power India 2010 conference (T&D and Generation) will discuss, deliberate, share their knowledge and experiences. Conference delegates consists of all stakeholders like government agencies, policy makers, users, technology developers and service providers, independent power producers, private companies:

- Central power utilities
- State electricity boards
- Power generating companies
- Power transmission & distributing companies
- Power finance utilities
- Policy makers from central and state governments

Call for papers

General Guideline for Papers

The paper may be on accomplished research results, assessments of projects/work-in-progress or fresh concepts, preliminary research results. The paper should state clearly the objective of the project, need and context of the research/project etc.

- People sending their abstracts/ full paper through email are requested to send in the Word Document
- Total presentation Time: 15-20 minutes. You are requested to prepare your paper/PPT accordingly
- Final Date for the Submission of Papers: - **2nd March 2010**

Important Contacts

Conference Enquiry

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DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM

Organisation Name			
Address			
City	Pin Code:	State	Country:
Phone No:			Fax No:
Full Name	Job Title	Email Id	Mobile Number
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We / I would like to attend the event as (Please Tick)

Delegate Registration Fee	Govt. Org./ PSU/ Academic Inst./ Research Org.	Private companies / Others
Delegate from India (Fees in INR)	One day Fees 9,000	One day Fees 10,000
	Two days Fees 12,000	Two days Fees 15,000
Delegate from Overseas (Fees in USD)	350	

Group Discount: Less 10% discount on 5 delegates or more from one organization

REGISTRATION FEE INCLUDES

Delegate registration fee include and entitles the delegate to attend the:

- Inaugural session
- Lunch and tea / coffee
- Technical session
- Literature kit containing programme schedule,
Abstract volume, full paper CD
- Valedictory session

PAYMENT DETAILS:

Cheque/ Draft Payments: In favour of Asapp Media Pvt. Ltd. payable at Mumbai, India

DD/Cheque No.....for Rs.....

Drawn on.....

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Beneficiary Address:	A Wing, 303, Navbharat Estates, Zakaria Bunder Road, Sewree (West), Mumbai 400015 India

Kindly send in the duly filled registration form along with registration fees to:

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