



“Wind segment to enhance energy security”

Tulsi Tanti, Chairman, IWTMA

The government has revised the renewables capacity addition with the share of wind revised upwards. Can you detail the manufacturing capabilities to meet these targets?

The revised renewable target for 2022 is 227 GW, including 67 GW. We welcome this move as it will also enable India's energy security and transition to a low-carbon economy. It is also a testament of the government's confidence in the sector to deliver the targets.

There is a clear visibility of continuous volumes in the coming years. We are seeing large scale projects of 200–300 MW capacity, bringing in advantages of scale at project level, leading to cost optimisation and thereby benefitting working capital of companies.

The members of IWTMA are proud of the fact that we have manufacturing facilities in the country with localisation of up to 75–80 per cent with state-of-art technology. The manufacturing (assembly) capacity is over 12.5 GW, which can be ramped up to 18–20 GW in a short period.

This also demonstrates our contribution to the Make in India efforts with high localisation. Wind manufacturing is spread across all the wind states, which helps in cost-effective logistics and transportation-over-dimensional cargo. In fact, I am glad to mention that there has been an increase in the export of turbines and components from India to the



international markets, which is produced with state-of-art technology consistent with the international quality.

We are confident that India can become the global manufacturing hub for the wind sector.

What are the three major challenges the wind industry is facing?

The major challenges focused by the industry are as follows:

- i. The power evacuation infrastructure in the country needs to be strengthened. Hence, plans for the green corridor should be implemented expeditiously.
- ii. The present business model of minimum 50 MW in Central Transmission Utility (CTU) bids and 25 MW of state bids does not give any business opportunity for the retail MSME sector, which is the backbone to build the first 20 GW in the country.
- iii. ISTS waiver needs to be widened to the transaction of interstate for open access also.

Having said that, the industry is appreciative of the government's positive momentum and policy actions to promote the wind-solar hybrid power generation and offshore facilities.

What according to you is required to strengthen the component supply of wind industry?

There are over 4,000 vendors manufacturing several components to the industry. Some of them are dedicated to the wind industry alone. Currently, there is a mismatch between the industry target and the component supply. Balancing of components and turbines is the need of the sector. The industry is committed to increasing the local content from the current 70–75 per cent to 100 per cent, thereby promoting the component supply industry and our contribution to the National Offset Policy of less imports and more exports.

Currently, India exports close to 500 MW per annum. How realistic it is to achieve 10 GW exports by 2022?

In the vision of the association, we see export as a key thrust area to achieve 8–10 GW of exports by 2022. This competitive edge can be exploited to a number of emerging markets in the Middle East, Far East, and African markets.