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4th International Conference on

STATIONARY ENERGY STORAGE INDIA

Focused on the roadmap & outlook for stationary energy storage

19 MAR 8

Time: 9:30 AM – 6:00 PM Venue: The Park Hotel Sansad Marg, New Delhi.



Integrating renewable energy in the power system is crucial for India to meet its climate goals. While initial capacities have been effectively integrated into the grid, the rising penetration of renewables in the energy mix is likely to result in system integration challenges due to the variable nature of RE and supply-demand mismatch.

Acknowledging the need to increase the storage component in the energy mix, the National Electricity Plan (NEP), projected that India will need an energy storage capacity of 16.13 GW (7.45 GW PSP and 8.68 GW BESS) with a storage capacity of 82.37 GWh (47.6 GWh from PSP and 34.72 GWh from BESS) by 2026-27. By the year 2031-32, the storage capacity demand is projected to increase to 73.93 GW (26.69 GW PSP and 47.24 GW BESS), with storage of 411.4 GWh (175.18 GWh from PSP and 236.22 GWh from BESS). Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme approved by the government for the development of 4,000 MWh Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) by 2030-31, with financial support of up to 40% of the capital cost as budgetary support, envisages an initial outlay of INR 9,400 crore, including budgetary support of INR 3,760 crore.

Further, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) intends to invite bids for 50 GW of renewable energy capacity per year for the next five years, from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28. This potential creates an opportunity across the electricity ecosystem from distribution, transmission, and generation.



IESA is working with central and state government departments from past 10 years towards growth of the energy storage sector in India and constantly advocating on the importance of creating the energy storagetarget for India.

IESA has been working with central and state government departments to accelerate the growth of the energy storage sector in India. Under IESA's Beyond Batteries Initiative, IESA is also working with alternate storage technologies like a flywheel, compressed air energy storage (CAES), gravity storage, thermal storage, and others for stationary applications. IESA has also contributed to shaping the requirements of energy storage policy for India which is expected to be finalized by the Ministry of Power very soon.

SECI, NTPC, SJVN, and states like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and others have announced various tenders like Standalone ESS, Firm & Dispatchable RE, RE+ Storage, and Peak Power. IESA is closely working with its member companies, energy storage technology providers, battery manufacturers, key renewable players, state nodal agencies and utilities, and tender authorities to develop an energy storage market.

In the view of above developments, IESA is delighted to announce the **Stationary Energy Storage India (SESI) conference on 19**th March 2024. The SESI conference will serve as a unique platform to interact, network, and learn about the stationary energy storage market landscape, government policies, new tenders, and the latest project updates.

REGISTRATION FEE







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