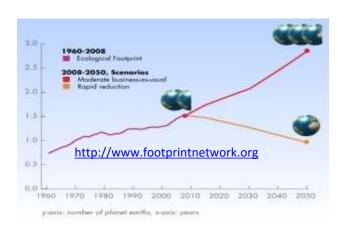
PAT Scheme: A component of NMEEE for enhancement of Energy Efficiency in Designated Sectors



Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) - WHY?



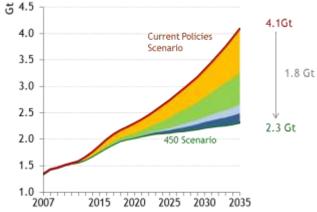








- Nation Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)
 - Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT): a regulatory instrument to reduce specific energy consumption in energy intensive industries, with an associated market based mechanism to enhance the cost effectiveness through certification of excess energy saving which can be traded.

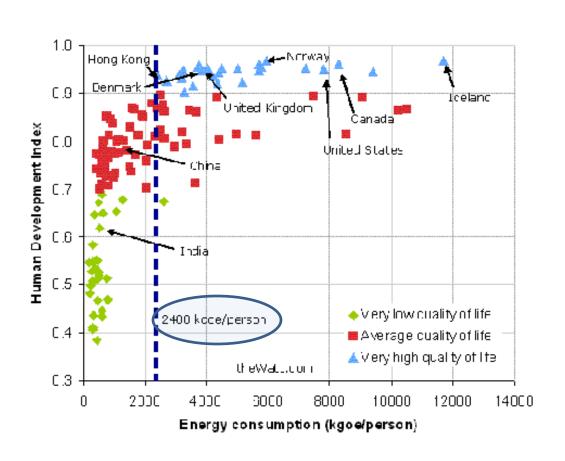


Share of cumulative abatement between 2010-2035				
Efficiency	51%			
Renewables	32%			
Biofuels	1%			
Nuclear	8%			
CCS	8%			
	WEO 2010 SVR			

WEO. 2010 SVR 2014

Energy and Development

How much energy is required?



- A minimum energy consumption of 2400
 kgoe/year/cap is needed today to achieve HDI of 0.9
- Countries which "develop" later achieve transition at lower energy levels
- Probable that transition may occur at 1500 kgoe in the future
- Enhanced energy
 efficiency is essential to
 enable early transition

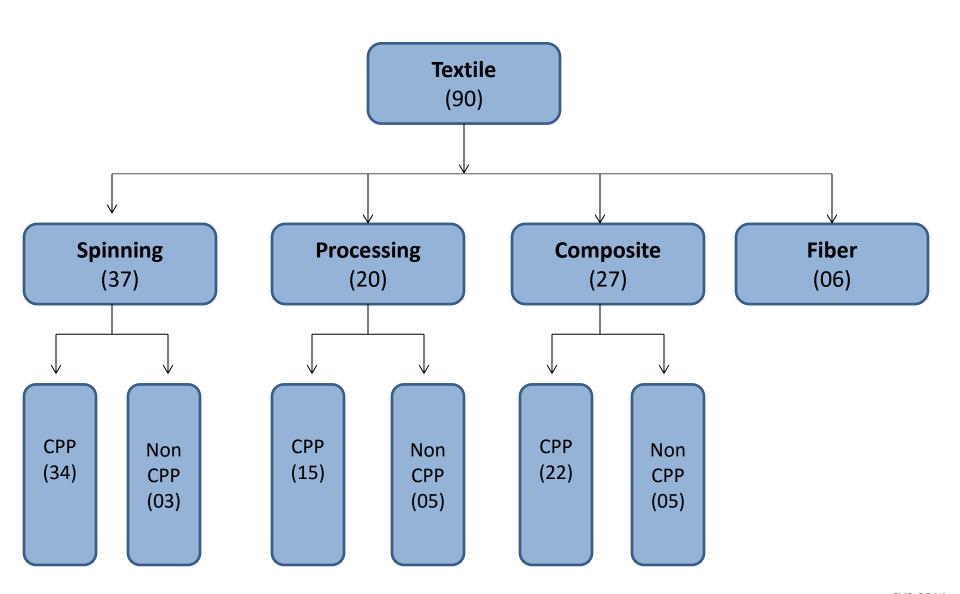
Indian Textile Industry

- Textile sector contributes about 14% to the industrial production
- Textile sector also contributes about 4% to the GDP and 11% to the country's export earnings
- The textile sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture.
- The report of the Planning Commission on boosting India's manufacturing exports during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), envisages India's exports of Textiles and Clothing at USD 64.11 billion by the end of March 2017

Textile Sector- Categorization

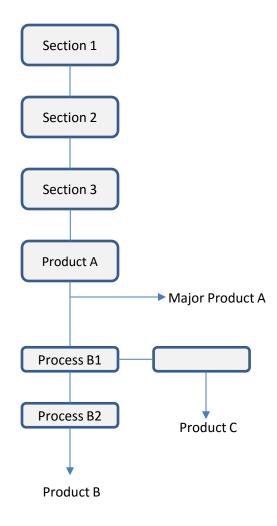
Sr No	Sub-Sector	Section	Major Product	Speciality Processing
1	Spinning	Ring Frame	Yarn @40s Count	TFO, Doubling, Open End, Dying
2	Processing	Processing	Fabric	Printing, Finishing
3	Composite	Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Processing	Fabric	Printing, Finishing
4	Fibre		Fibre	

Grouping of Textile DCs

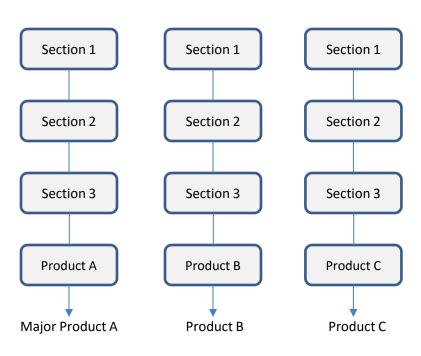


Product Mix

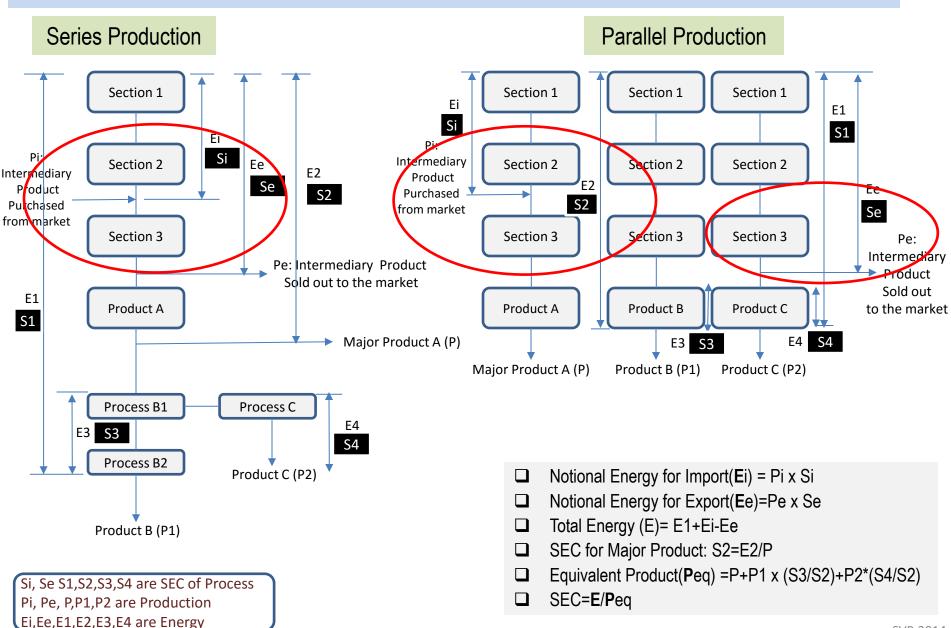
Series Production



Parallel Production



Product Mix-Intermediary Product

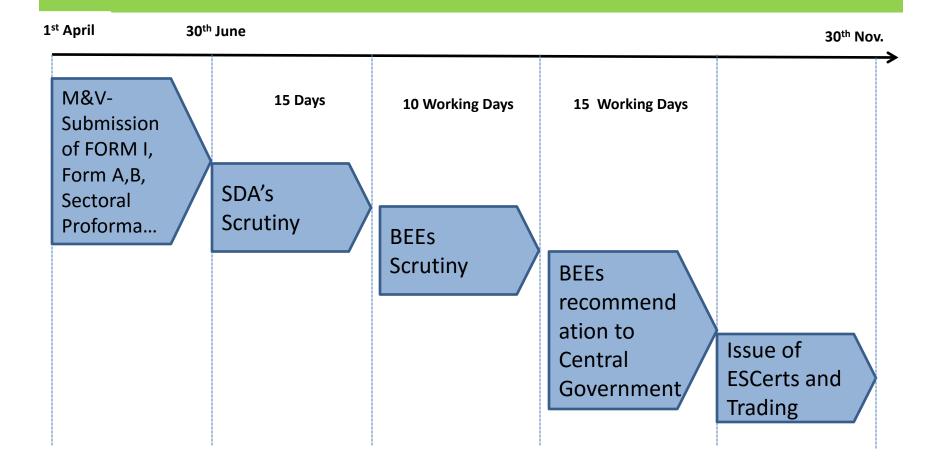


PAT-WHERE?

- Reporting Formats FORM I and Sector Specific Pro forma
- Normalization
- Integration
- Communication
- Adoption
- Evaluation



Timeline for issuance of ESCerts





Normalization Factors

- Normalisation is a very important and rational process of modifying energy data in order to account for changes in quantifiable variables that impacts energy performance and static factors to compare energy performance under equivalent conditions
- There are several factors that need to be taken into consideration in the assessment year such as change in product mix, change in fuel quality, import/export of electricity etc.
- ➤ The undue advantage or disadvantage could not be imposed on a DC while assessing the performance in the assessment year as compared to the baseline year for any change in above factors.

Normalization Factors- Broad Categorization in Textile Plant

Product Mix

- Import & Export of Intermediary product
- Value added product
- Major Product(For Series and Parallel Production)
- Weaving & Knitting Production
- Finished Fabric for Composite Sub Group
 - a) Cotton
 - b) Polyester Cotton
 - c) Lycra
 - d) Non Cellulosic Product (100% Synthetic)
 - e) Wool based product
- Fuel Quality in CPP
- Low PLF in CPP
- Power Mix (Imported & Exported from/ to the grid and self-generation from the captive power plant)
- Capacity Utilization
 - Start/Stop

- Environmental Concern (Additional Environmental Equipment requirement due to major change in government policy on Environment)
- Biomass/Alternate Fuel Unavailability
- Construction Phase or Project Activities
- Addition of New Line/Unit (In Process & Power Generation)
- Unforeseen Circumstances
- Renewable Energy

Thank you!