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**Planning Commission
Energy Division**

Topic: Proposal for determination of budget requirements for renewable energy:

Introduction:

India has supported RE through various policies at the central and state levels. The state-level support has primarily come via feed-in tariffs; whereas the federal-level support has been provided by accelerated depreciation (AD), generation based incentives (GBI), and viability gap funds (VGF). Due to these policies, as of October 2013, India has been successful in deploying about 30GW of RE, which includes approximately 20GW of wind energy and 2GW of solar energy. However, despite falling costs, RE is not yet cost-competitive with fossil fuels and, therefore, still needs to be subsidized.

This raises a question: *How much funding is required, both at federal and state-level, to support RE, based on the 2022 targets of (an additional) 30GW from wind energy as well as (an additional) 18 GW from solar energy?* At the federal level, given that the popular policies currently are AD, GBI and VGF, this translates to how much funding would be required for AD vs. GBI vs. VGF? This study will include the following components, to be carried out either in sequence or in parallel, as necessary.

Scope/Terms of Reference

First, this study will develop a forecast of capital expenditure (CAPEX) for each of the energy technologies of interest – for example, wind and solar. This will require using a combination of secondary research as well as application of the learning curve concept to each of the technologies, in particular, in the Indian context.

Second, this study will develop a forecast of unsubsidized levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) for each of the energy technologies of interest – for example, wind and solar. This will require using the forecast of CAPEX developed above as well as forecasts for the capacity utilization factors (CUFs) and the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), including debt and equity.

Third, this study will develop a forecast of the average pooled purchase price (APPC) of electricity. Finally, this study will estimate the budget requirements for each of AD, GBI and VGF for each of the technologies of interest."

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Industry Division

Choice of Topic/Subject: To Make comparative study of Export Promotion Policy frame work of the Five top competing Countries for each product range and map comparative list of advantages and disadvantages from India's stand point and suggest possible road map to address concerns affecting India's exports.

Time Frame: Six Months

End-use of the study: To frame methods and policy interventions to increase India Textile exports

Quality: The proposed study should be conducted by an external agency having requisite expertise of the various promotional measures including fiscal incentives/subsidies given by Govt. of India to the entrepreneurs to compete in the international market. The expertise could also include policy interventions of Govt. of India including cluster approach, technology upgradation, skill development, new product range and R&D efforts etc.

Terms of Reference(TOR) & Request for Proposal (RFP):

(a) BROAD PRODUCT CATEGORIES:

- Apparels
- Made-ups
- Furnishings
- Garment accessories
- Fabrics
- Yarns
- Fibres
- Technical Textiles
- Knitwear
- Non-Wovens

(b) Sub Categories: All the above categories shall include the products made of natural fibers, manmade fibers, synthetic and regenerated fibers.

Proposed TORs for the Study:

- a. To map the existing policy and regulatory framework of the Govt. of India facilitating exports of each of the product categories
- b. To identify mitigating factors within the above policy which hinder or retard exports and suggest remedial measures which are quantifiable as well as practicable.
- c. To map the commodity wise Non Fiscal export promotional measures adopted by the Govt. and indicate to what extent these have delivered the intended benefits and to identify critical gaps if any, including a suggested road map to fulfill such gaps.

d. To map the commodity wise Fiscal export promotional measures adopted by the Government and indicate to what extent these have delivered the intended benefits and to identify critical gaps if any, including a suggested road map to fulfill such gaps alongwith its financial implications over a Five Year tirne span .

e. To identify competing countries for each of the above product categories, indicate their respective market shares vis a vis India's share over the last five years.

f. To make comparative study of export promotion policy frame work of the five top competing countries for each product and map comparative list of advantages or disadvantages from India's stand point and suggest possible road map to address concerns affecting India's exports.

The major States/places to be surveyed should focus on highly export oriented units including domestic angle. Major stats of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Southern States North India (for knitwear) should be surveyed.

Support or inputs may be sought from Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to facilitate the consultancy by the agency/institution.

Final Outputs required from the consultant:

Policy frame work including fiscal measures required may be given to increase India's export share in the overall international ^{expts} as also the share in the competing countries should be provided by the agency/institution.

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TOPIC

Conducting perception survey of foreign tourists under Research and Study Scheme- Terms of Reference

International tourism is growing exponentially in recent times. In the year of 2011 the number of international tourists is estimated to be 983 million in the global market. UNWTO has projected that international tourist arrivals will reach 1.6 billion by the year of 2020. Unfortunately, in India, foreign tourists' arrival was only 6.29 million in the year of 2011-12. Even with excellent potential, India has been struggling to become a sought after destination for the international tourists. Indian tourism is unable to attract a huge number of foreign tourists even after desperate marketing and promotional efforts made by the Government of India and other private tour operators associated with the Indian tourism industry

2. In order to gauge importance of various parameters that could lead to increase in tourist inflow in the country, it is proposed to conduct perception survey among foreign tourists

3. Parameters that could be considered in order to ascertain satisfactory rating could be as under:-

- (i) Extent of safety and security;
- (ii) Quality and variety of hotel;
- (iii) Cultural diversity;
- (iv) Transport facilities;
- (v) Infrastructure on tourist sites;
- (vi) Access to tourist information;
- (vii) Attitude of local people;
- (viii) Condition of hygiene;
- (ix) Cuisine;
- (x) Shopping facilities.

4. Proposed study on perception survey shall be conducted at Delhi, Mumbai, Goa, Jaisalmer, Varanasi, Gaya, Tiruvananthapuram & Chennai and survey to be conducted through questionnaire methodology by way of capturing perception of foreign tourists on parameters listed above. Sample size of the survey could be 200 for each destination . Estimated cost of the study shall not exceed Rs 15.00 lakh.
5. Outcome of the study would enable policy makers to analyse factors inhibiting growth of inflow of foreign tourists in the country and to take appropriate measures to effectively deal with the situation.
6. It is expected that final report could be submitted within six months of sanction of study.