



Topic :-

**Flue Gas Desulfurization(FGD) System Optimisation
for enhanced SO₂ control options for the Indian Power
Plants.**



Speaker :-

**Mr. Sandeep Chittora,
Director, KPMG**

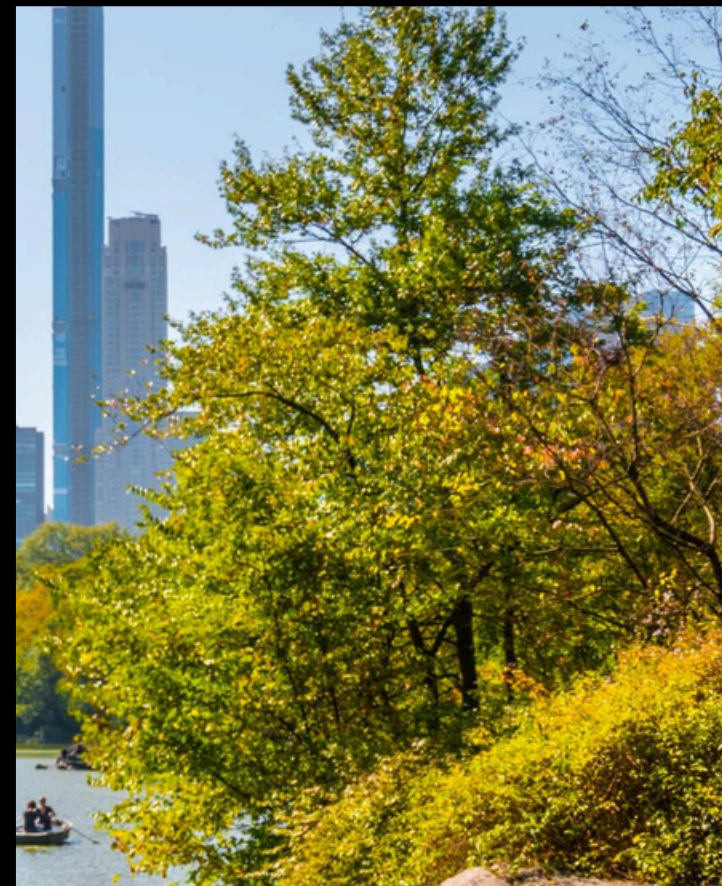
Flue Gas

Desulfurization

Need beyond regulation

—

June 2024



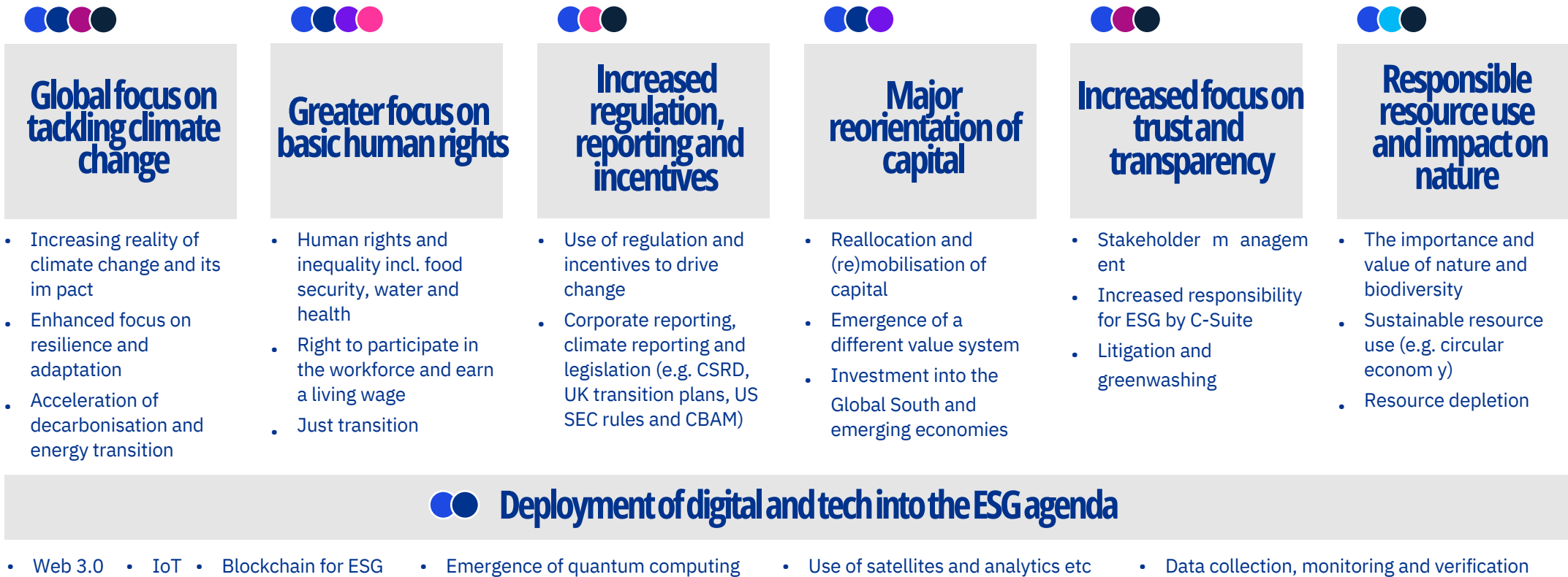


Critical forces impacting the Climate Change agenda

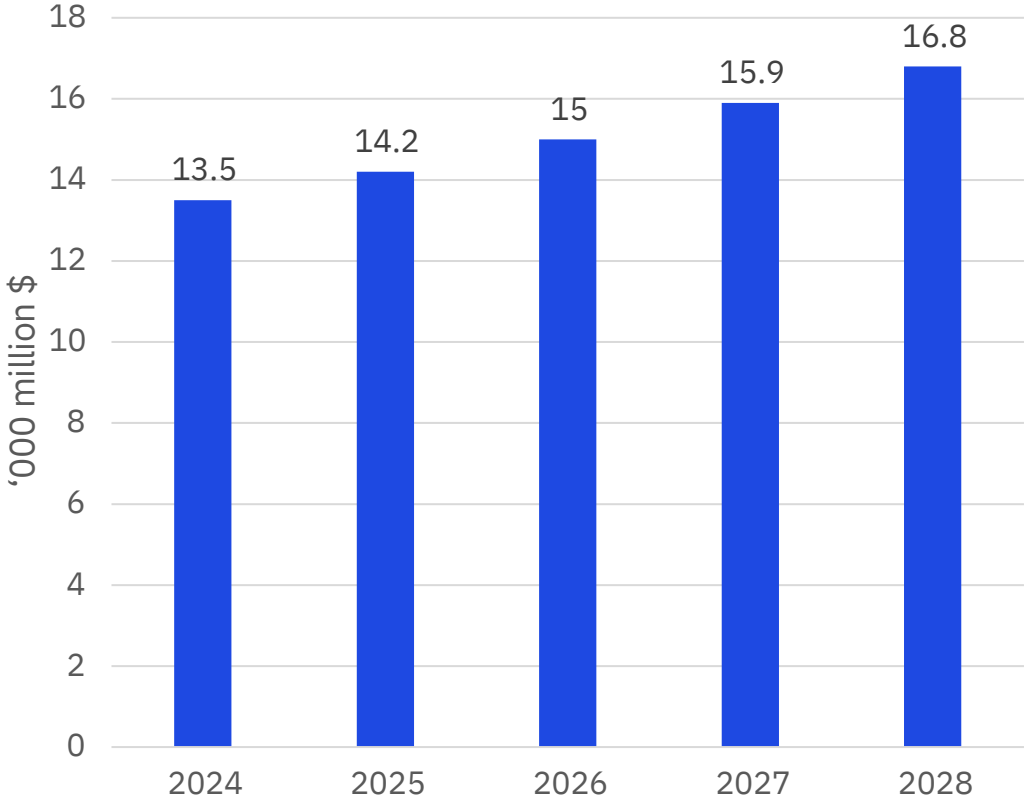
Physical and societal forces driving the agenda that impact organizations.

Market forces and resulting outcomes are heavily interconnected and non-exclusive.

- Market forces:
- Climate change
 - Energy tetralemma
 - Global economy
 - Political landscape
 - Social justice
 - Nature & biodiversity
 - Stakeholder behaviour



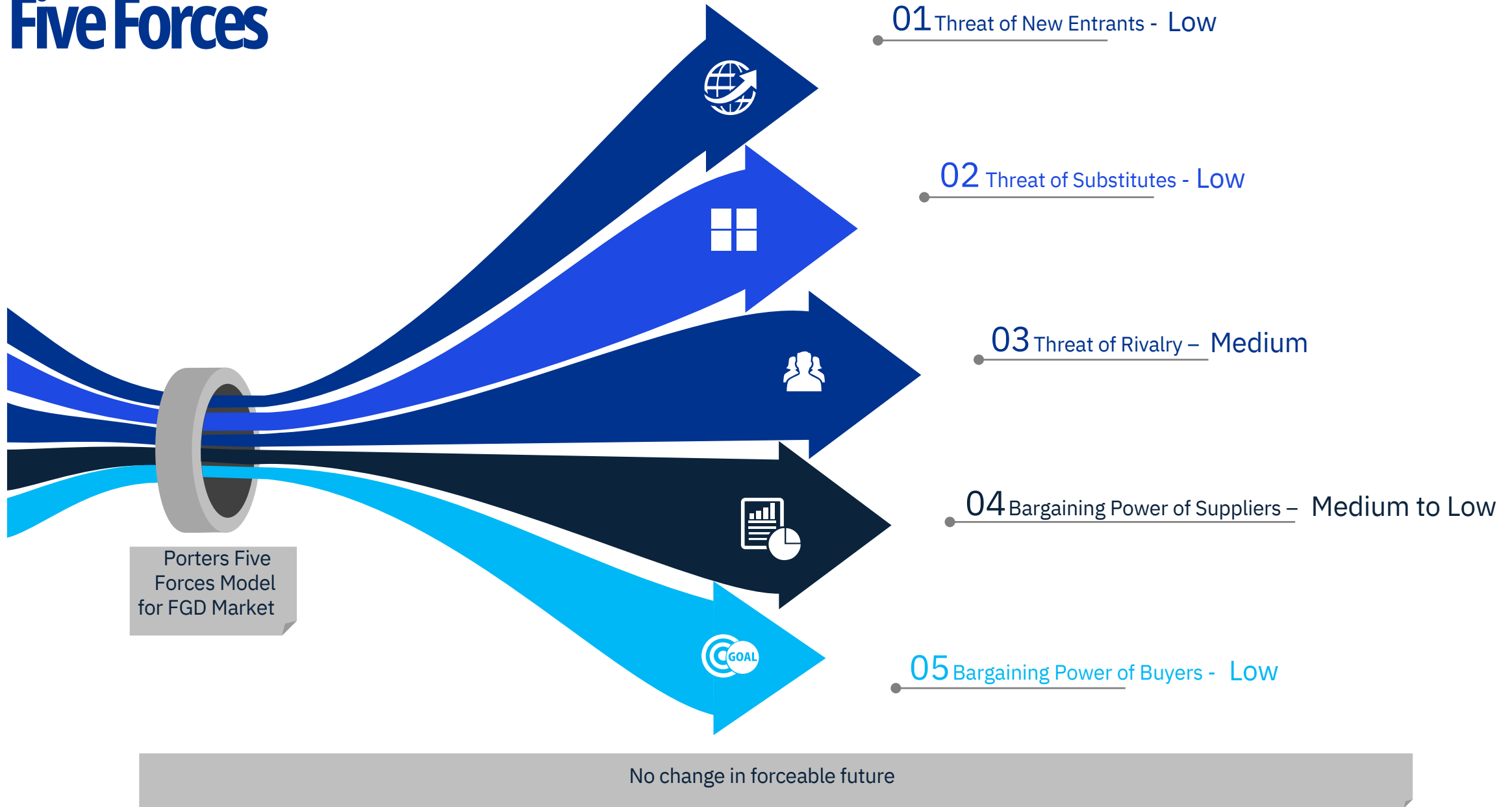
Market Size



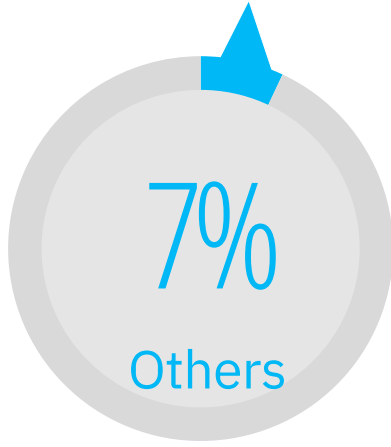
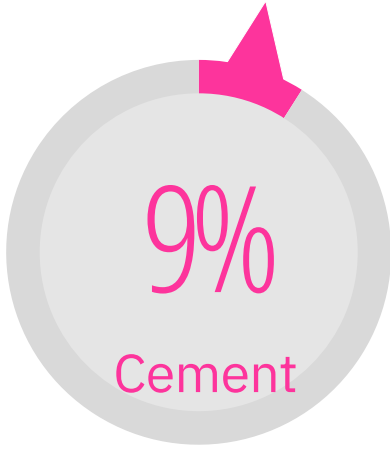
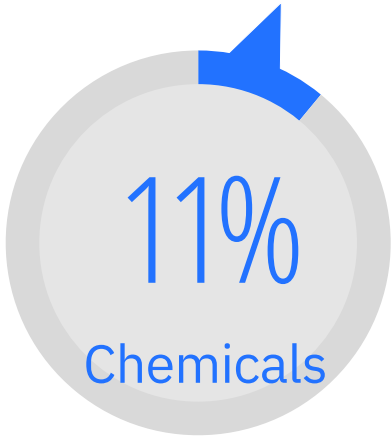
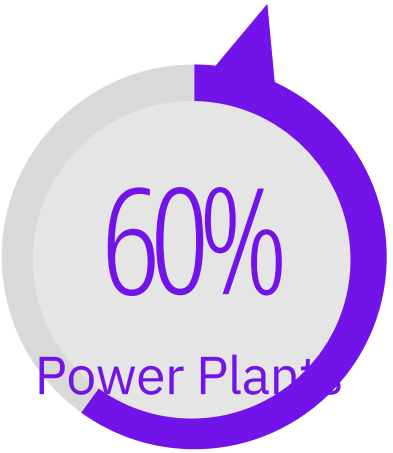
5.5%

CAGR and
Accelerating Market

Five Forces



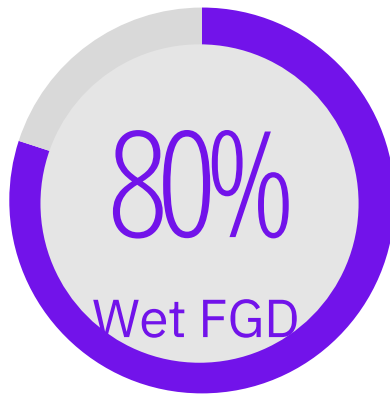
Industrial share for FGD Implementation



Preparing for implementation



Technology – Dry / Wet FGD



1 Ammonia Based

2 Seawater Based

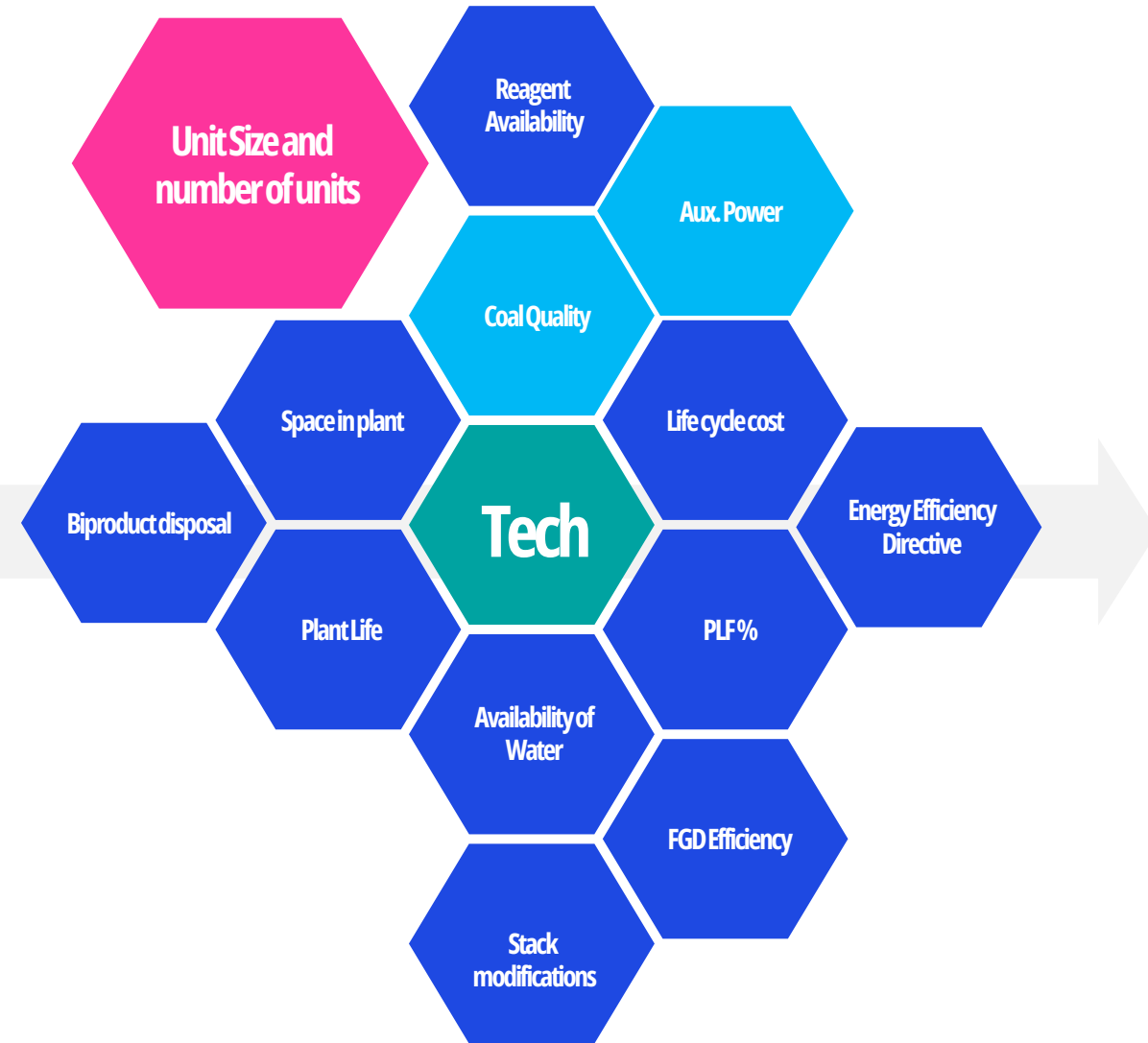
3 Sodium Based

4 Limestone Based

Other Key Considerations



Capex required for FGD depends on Plant Size, Configuration, Sulfurin Coal, Supplier Technology



Adapting to the rapidly evolving policy framework with a view of risks and opportunities will prepare Power & Utilities sector for low GHG

Sector Impacts



Horizon scanning

Best practices that may be voluntary today may be a requirement tomorrow.

Regulations under consideration may have a profound impact on the future operations of companies in the Power and Utilities sector.

Having processes to anticipate and take proactive steps to future regulations and policies in the relevant geographies will be key to the sector being able to adapt their operations and avoid disruptions.



Policy scenarios

A key building block of a sector level transition plan will be scenario analysis which requires feeding in impacts of both current regulations and policies and future policy scenarios.

For a sector like Power and Utilities, their progress will determine the transition of the rest of the economy.



Opportunities

Investing in clean energy can bring benefits like tax incentives, better overall risk-adjusted outcomes and generate revenue opportunities.

Decarbonization of the sector could entail both unprecedented workforce growth and the elimination of entire workforce segments. Job growth is expected to mostly stem from the buildout of solar and wind generation capacity.



Risks

Litigation related to climate change could lead to financial and reputational damage as the world becomes more environmentally conscious.

Furthermore, mandates related to data privacy, cybersecurity, supply chains, and other evolving areas are also an emerging concern.

The 4Ds – Decarbonization, Decentralization, Digitalization and Demand Shifts – are the trends associated with the sector’s transformation

Decarbonization



Reduction of emissions intensity of electricity

Key technology options: renewable and nuclear generation

- Renewable energy sources are already cheaper than building new large-scale coal and gas plants
- Stakeholders are demanding that businesses become sustainable by purchasing renewable energy, and necessitating that new buildings are built to be sustainable and energy-efficient
- Companies are under pressure to provide products/services with lower carbon footprint as consumers are becoming more environmentally aware

Decentralization



Transition from a large national grid to autonomous local micro grids

Key technology options: decentralized and distributed grids and energy systems

- Decentralizing a region’s energy supply will help in deploying cost-efficient, cleaner and more sustainable electricity
- Decentralized energy systems are more robust and reliable as any localized issues can be repaired more quickly
- Decentralization as a solution could reduce prices for consumers, improve energy security and reduce emissions

Digitalization



Analyzing energy systems data using digital technologies to meet power demand

Key technology options: digitalization at grid level and end use

- The distributed devices such as solar panels, batteries, electric vehicles, etc. produces a large amount of data throughout the energy chain
- Digital technologies such as IoT and artificial intelligence have the potential to analyze the captured data and deliver energy based on the consumer demand
- As new business models emerge due to technological innovation, some long-lived physical infrastructure and assets will become obsolete

Demand Shifts



Existing electricity demand to drop and shift due to electrification of assets

Key technology options: energy efficiency and energy management, storage

- Global electricity demand is growing faster than the deployment of renewables²
- Replacing the existing electrical equipment and appliances with the energy-efficient ones is going to play a significant role in decreasing the energy demand
- On the other hand, electrification of industrial assets, vehicles, etc. from the existing conventional fuel-based options will increase the energy demand

We share our established market voice in relation to climate, nature and decarbonization (1/2)



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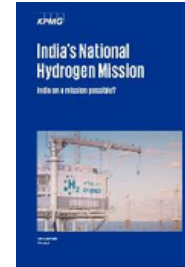
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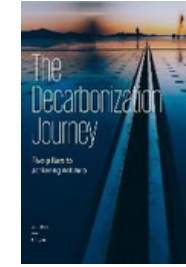
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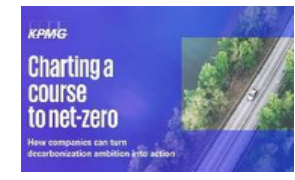
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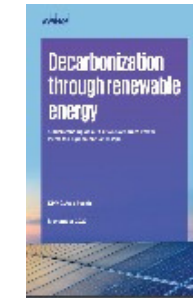
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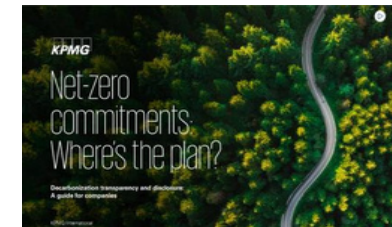
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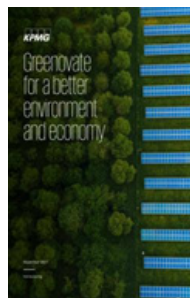
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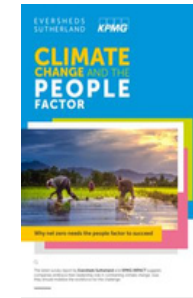
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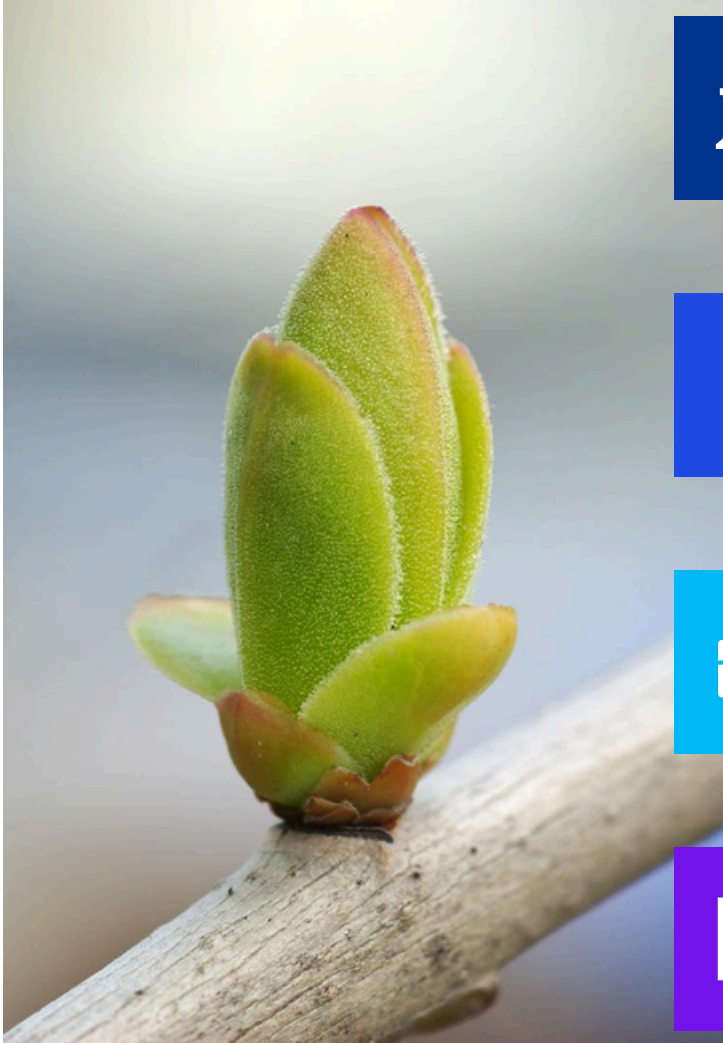


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[Towards Net Zero: How the world's largest companies report on climate risk and net zero transition](#)

Key Takeaways



Adoption for FGD for cleaner environment



Best Practices Sharing



Localized equipment



Ecosystem Development

Contact



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**Thanking You
on Behalf of !**

