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CII Representation on Applicability of “Solar Module Manufacturing” under RIPS 2024

The inclusion of solar module manufacturing in Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024 through an order dated 17 April 2026 is a welcome step towards strengthening the state's position as a preferred destination for solar manufacturing investments.

CII members, however, felt there were concerns regarding the interpretation of this definition as being applicable only prospectively. Consequently, solar module manufacturing units that commenced commercial production before 17 April 2026, but during the operative period of RIPS 2024, could face challenges in availing the Turnover Linked Incentive.

CII sought confirmation that the amendment is clarificatory in nature and applicable from the effective date of RIPS 2024, thereby enabling solar module manufacturing units that commenced commercial production before 17 April 2026 but during the validity of RIPS 2024 to avail the Turnover Linked Incentive.

CII has also recommended that the State High Level Committee process such applications accordingly and ensure uniform implementation across pending and future applications.

Force Majeure Relief Amid West Asia Disruptions

Following industry representations, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued an advisory providing Force Majeure relief of two to four months for renewable energy projects affected by disruptions arising from the West Asia situation. The extension is applicable to contractual obligations with scheduled dates on or after 28 February 2026 and is to be determined by the procuring entity based on the specific circumstances and prescribed Force Majeure procedure.

CII on 3 July 2026 requested MNRE to take cognisance of the impact of continuing geopolitical conflict in the West Asia on renewable energy projects in India.

The conflict disrupted global shipping and supply chains, leading to delays in manufacturing, transportation and delivery of critical equipment and affecting project commissioning timelines.

CII members reported that some procuring entities are not accepting Force Majeure claims or extensions of Scheduled Commissioning Dates (SCDs), with developers facing potential liquidated damages and other contractual consequences. The lack of a uniform approach across states and procuring agencies is creating uncertainty and may affect project viability, investor confidence and achievement of renewable energy targets.

CII recommended that MNRE recognise the ongoing geopolitical conflict and resulting supply-chain disruptions as a Force Majeure event and provide a one-time blanket extension of at least six months for affected SCDs and project milestones, without penalties, liquidated damages or encashment of performance bank guarantees.

CII also recommended protecting associated project benefits, including ISTS charge waivers and other time-linked incentives, and issuing a uniform advisory to states, utilities, implementing agencies, DISCOMs and procuring entities for consistent treatment of affected projects.

CERC Order on Milestone Extensions for Power Projects

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) on 14 August 2026 laid down a clear framework giving additional time to power project developers who are unable to meet key milestones such as land-related requirements, financial closure and project commissioning under the GNA Regulations, 2022.

Developers that miss these milestones may face revocation of connectivity and encashment of bank guarantees. However, those demonstrating the required level of progress can seek limited additional time by paying Milestone Extension Charges (MEC). MEC is charged on a per MW per day basis and increases with the duration of the delay.

For land and financial closure, the base charge is Rs. 1,000/MW/day, while for commissioning it is Rs. 3,000/MW/day, with higher charges applicable for longer extensions. The framework aims to discourage project delays and prevent the hoarding of transmission capacity, while allowing genuine developers some flexibility to complete their projects.

A portion of MEC collected will be used to reduce transmission charges, thereby benefiting transmission system users. The extension mechanism is optional and does not alter the firm start date of connectivity or override existing PPAs or the jurisdiction of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

The Order follows extensive stakeholder consultations and seeks to strike a balance between developer flexibility, timely project execution and efficient utilisation of transmission resources.





Energy Security in a Volatile World: Independence, Efficiency and Resilience



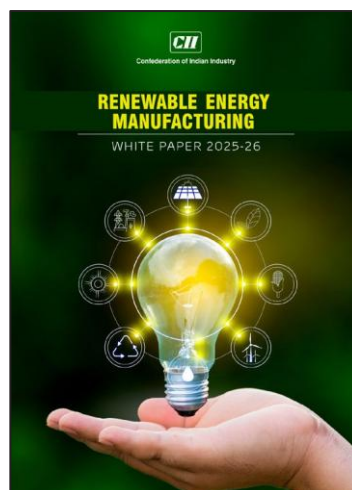
Released in August 2026, CII's report India's Energy Security in a Volatile World examines the structural shifts shaping India's energy future amid rising demand, geopolitical uncertainty and an accelerating transition. With India's per-capita energy consumption still well below that of advanced economies, the report identifies substantial headroom for demand growth, underscoring the need to reconcile development imperatives with energy efficiency and decarbonisation.

The report highlights India's continued dependence on imported crude oil and natural gas, alongside emerging vulnerabilities in critical minerals and clean-energy supply chains. At the same time, rapid expansion of renewables, nuclear energy, grid infrastructure, energy storage and digital technologies is creating new pathways to diversify and strengthen the energy system. The report argues that energy security must increasingly be understood as a multidimensional construct encompassing affordability, reliability, resilience, technology access and supply-chain security. It concludes that India's pathway to Viksit Bharat 2047 will depend not on self-sufficiency, but on building a diversified, resilient and technologically competitive energy ecosystem capable of sustaining long-term economic growth.

Full report can be accessed here:

<https://www.cii.in/PublicationDetail.aspx?enc=3diPC8qx-URMJ++7xD9HDT8pbh7uwXLtt0IXPNeln3mc=>

Renewable Energy Manufacturing: A White Paper 2025-26



The August 2026 paper presents industry recommendations to strengthen India's solar and wind manufacturing ecosystem, enhance supply-chain resilience and global competitiveness, and support the country's clean energy transition and Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Covering the wind, solar and balance-of-materials value

chains, the paper identifies priorities across policy, regulation, technology, infrastructure, quality and financing, while also highlighting the need to strengthen institutional capabilities, enable wind repowering and expand exports. It underscores that a stable, transparent and predictable policy framework will be critical to unlocking long-term investment, accelerating technology adoption and positioning India as a globally competitive manufacturing hub for renewable energy equipment.

Full report can be accessed here:

<https://www.cii.in/PublicationDetail.aspx?enc=bNP88nN-BWYq5hIdSxtkziANc8N3NXSLT2Apvxl8JNBE=>





India's New Energy Security Architecture



Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, delivering a special talk *Beyond Oil Shocks: A Vision for the Future*.

Mr Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, delivered a talk at the concluding session of 7th CII International Energy Conference & Exhibition 2026 in New Delhi. He underlined India's fundamental transformation in the approach to energy security. Moving beyond the traditional focus on securing hydrocarbon supplies, India is building a comprehensive and resilient energy security architecture based on diversified supply sources, robust infrastructure, strategic planning and reserves, enhanced domestic production, trusted global partnerships and an expanding clean energy ecosystem. As the world's third-largest energy consumer, with demand growing at nearly three times the global average, India is pursuing energy security and energy transition simultaneously.

The Hon'ble Minister highlighted the Government's major push towards strengthening domestic production through the recently approved Samudra Manthan initiative, with around Rs 84,000 crore earmarked for accelerating deepwater and ultra-deepwater exploration. This is expected to unlock India's offshore hydrocarbon potential and create significant opportunities across exploration, offshore services, engineering, manufacturing, and advanced technologies. He also highlighted the expansion of downstream infrastructure, with India's refining capacity of around 260 MMTPA expected to increase to approximately 310 MMTPA.

On clean fuel, the Minister highlighted the strong momentum behind the GOBARdhan Scheme and the CBG ecosystem, with around 200 CBG plants already operational and further capacity under development. The focus is now on creating a commercially sustainable ecosystem through increased production, stronger infrastructure, pipeline connectivity, and market linkages. This signals the emergence of indigenous clean fuels as a strategic asset, with benefits extending beyond decarbonisation to energy security, waste-to-wealth, rural incomes and the circular economy, as demonstrated

by India's success in biofuels and ethanol blending.

The overarching message was clear, India is pursuing energy security and energy transition together, with industry, technology providers, investors and global partners playing a critical role in translating this ambition into investment, innovation and large-scale implementation.

The Minister's perspective strongly resonated with the theme "Empowering India's Energy Future: Secure, Smart & Sustainable" and brought forth how India is proactively creating a stronger, more diversified, and resilient energy ecosystem. The key opportunity lies in translating this policy momentum into investment, technology deployment, manufacturing capability, and large-scale implementation.

Nuclear Rising: India's Race to Scale

Building a secure, scalable and competitive nuclear energy ecosystem for India's 100 GW ambition



Sunita Kumar, President & CEO, Nuclear Business, Bajaj Energy; Dr. Praveer Sinha, CEO & Managing Director, Tata Power; Dr. Kalirajan S, Managing Director, EDF Nuclear Projects India; on the screen, Dr Pietro Barbaschi, Director General, ITER

India's nuclear energy ambitions are entering a decisive phase, with nuclear power positioned as a critical pillar of long-term energy security, industrial competitiveness and the clean energy transition. During a discussion on The Nuclear Imperative: Energy Security in the Changing Global Order hosted by CII, a key highlight was a presentation by Dr. Pietro Barbaschi, Director General, ITER, who outlined the rapid progress of the landmark international fusion project and India's substantial industrial contribution. ITER has significantly accelerated construction under its new baseline, with six vacuum vessel sectors installed and cryostat closure targeted for 2033, followed by commissioning and initial tritium operations later in the decade. He stressed that the next challenge is to translate ITER's technological learning into simpler, more cost-effective and commercially viable fusion systems, while strengthening private-sector participation.

His presentation was followed by a discussion by the industry underscoring the country's strong nuclear





manufacturing base and the need to scale localisation, digitalisation, modular manufacturing and skilled talent to deliver the 100 GW nuclear ambition by 2047. A diversified technology pathway combining indigenous PHWRs, large reactors, SMRs and advanced technologies will be essential, alongside opportunities to integrate nuclear power with hydrogen and other industrial applications.

Renewables Need More Than Megawatts

Building resilient, grid-ready power systems for India's clean energy transition



Bernhard Telgmann, CTO, Suzlon, delivering his presentation on building resilient clean energy systems; Deepak Krishnan, Director-Energy Transition, WRI and Ruban Prabhakaran, Head-Wind Project, Renfra Energy India Limited

Mr Bernhard Telgmann, President-Technology and Group CTO, Suzlon, CTO, at a special session hosted by CII made a presentation that highlighted that India's renewable energy expansion must move beyond adding generation capacity to building a resilient, grid-ready power system. He emphasised that resilience is distinct from reliability and flexibility, requiring systems capable of responding to climate-related disruptions, supply-chain shocks and infrastructure failures.

With rising shares of inverter-based renewable generation, the presentation underscored the growing importance of grid stability, system strength, coordinated controls and grid compliance.

Energy storage, grid-forming inverters, synchronous condensers, hybrid wind-solar projects and advanced power management systems were identified as key enablers of large-scale renewable integration.

Drawing on experiences from South Australia and Germany, the presentation highlighted how integrated planning, transmission infrastructure and grid-support technologies can enable higher renewable penetration.

For India, region-specific approaches for renewable-rich states such as Rajasthan and Gujarat will be critical, with generation, transmission, storage and supply chains planned together.

Digitalisation and AI-driven solutions can further improve system performance and project economics.

India's clean energy transition will depend not only on how much renewable capacity is built, but on how intelligently the entire power system is planned and integrated.

Student Innovation Takes Centre Stage

From classrooms to real-world solutions: young innovators are powering the clean energy transition.



Team Sea Sakthi of Kumaraguru College of Technology delivering a presentation on their innovative technology

The International Energy Conference and Exhibition 2026 spotlighted the power of student-led innovation through an interactive presentation by award-winning students from Kumaraguru College of Technology.

Team Sea Sakthi, the college's flagship student innovation team and the only Indian team participating in the Monaco Energy Boat Challenge, marked its fifth consecutive participation in 2026 and was recognised with the prestigious Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation Grant for Innovation.

The team showcased its multidisciplinary approach to developing efficient, low-emission marine propulsion systems, with a focus on battery safety, thermal management and lightweight engineering. A key innovation, SeaShield, is a passive phase-change material (PCM)-based battery thermal management system using paraffin and graphite.

Designed to absorb excess heat without pumps, fans or external power, SeaShield demonstrated a maximum temperature reduction of 23°C; around 34% during high-rate battery discharge, underscoring its potential to enhance battery safety, thermal stability and lifecycle performance.

The presentation highlighted how student innovation can move from prototype to market-ready technology when supported by strong industry-academia partnerships. Team Sea Sakthi's roadmap includes developing a 2 kW prototype, scaling the technology towards a 20 kW commercial battery pack, and partnering with industry for pilot deployment, technology validation and commercialisation across marine and mobility applications.





Making India's Nuclear Framework Bankable

India's draft SHANTI Rules, 2026, released by the Department of Atomic Energy on 14 August, mark an important step towards operationalising a new framework for wider private participation in nuclear energy. By providing for applications across captive generation, process heat, hydrogen, isotope production and advanced reactor technologies, the Rules seek to create an ecosystem in which private capital, technology and industrial demand can participate. The next test, however, is whether this enabling framework can translate into bankable nuclear projects.

The draft addresses several critical parameters, including licensing, financial and technical capability, liability, technology eligibility and lifecycle responsibilities. From an investment perspective, greater clarity on implementation will be essential. Tariff frameworks, long-term offtake arrangements, financing costs, fuel availability, decommissioning and waste-management obligations will directly shape project economics and

determine the ability of developers to reach financial closure.

The proposed liability and financial-security provisions will also have a bearing on project costs, insurance availability and capital requirements. Equally important will be how financial, technical and managerial capabilities are assessed where projects are structured through SPVs, JVs and consortiums, particularly involving Indian and international partners.

The licensing architecture, including timelines, approvals and regulatory hold points, will be critical for project predictability and execution.

SHANTI Act, therefore, represents more than a shift towards enabling private participation. Its ultimate success will depend on creating the regulatory and commercial visibility required to mobilise capital, technology and industrial demand at scale.





US Announces 123.04% Anti-Dumping Margin on Indian Solar Imports

The United States has announced its anti-dumping and countervailing duty determinations on crystalline silicon photovoltaic (CSPV) cells from India, Indonesia and Laos. For India, the U.S. Department of Commerce has determined a 123.04% anti-dumping margin and a 126.09% countervailing duty rate.

The action follows U.S. investigations into whether solar products from the three countries were being dumped in the U.S. market and whether producers benefited from government subsidies. The U.S. Commerce Department has made affirmative final determinations on dumping and countervailable subsidies involving Indian solar cells.

However, the process is not yet fully complete. The U.S. International Trade Commission is scheduled to determine on October 14, 2026, whether imports covered by the investigations caused or threatened material injury to the U.S. industry. A final duty order would depend on the outcome of that process.

What are anti-dumping and countervailing duties?

An anti-dumping duty (AD) is a trade-remedy measure imposed when an investigating authority determines that imported goods are being sold at less than their normal value and that this is causing or threatening material injury to the domestic industry.

A countervailing duty (CVD) is different. It is intended to offset the effect of government subsidies that an investigating authority determines benefit foreign producers or exporters.

In the present case, the U.S. Commerce Department determined a 123.04% dumping margin for India and a 126.09% countervailing-duty rate. The Commerce Department said the Indian dumping margin was determined using facts available with adverse inferences.

These duties are therefore not simply ordinary tariffs. They are trade-remedy measures arising from specific investigations into dumping, subsidies and injury.

Implications for India

The most immediate implication is the competitiveness of Indian solar exports in the U.S. market. If the duties ultimately take effect, they could increase the cost of covered Indian solar products entering the United States. Exporters may consequently need to reconsider pricing, contracts and future shipments.

The development could also affect investment and capacity planning. Indian manufacturers expanding production with international markets in mind may need to reassess how much future capacity should be directed towards the U.S. market. Companies could instead place

greater emphasis on domestic demand and alternative export destinations.

There may also be wider implications for the India-US commercial relationship. Solar manufacturing intersects with broader issues such as tariffs, subsidies, market access and clean-energy supply chains. The issue could, therefore, become another subject for bilateral engagement, particularly as both countries seek to deepen economic ties.

For U.S. solar buyers, the measures could also influence procurement decisions by changing the relative economics of sourcing covered products from Indian suppliers compared with suppliers from other countries.

Implications for India

- **Diversifying export markets**

The situation reinforces the need for Indian manufacturers to reduce dependence on any single export destination. Expanding into other international markets can provide greater resilience against changes in trade policy and help companies build a more geographically diversified customer base.

- **Deepening domestic manufacturing**

The development strengthens the case for building a more integrated domestic solar manufacturing ecosystem. Greater capabilities across the solar value chain, along with reduced dependence on imported inputs, could improve supply security and strengthen India's manufacturing base.

- **Building global competitiveness**

The episode highlights the importance of competing on more than price. Higher productivity, technological capability, quality, scale and efficient supply chains will be important for establishing a durable position in international markets.

- **Positioning India in global clean-energy supply chains**

As countries seek to build more diversified and resilient clean-energy supply chains, India has an opportunity to position itself as a reliable manufacturing partner. Converting this opportunity into sustained market share, however, will depend on competitive costs, technological capability, product quality and transparent supply chains.

Conclusion

The U.S. Commerce Department's final determinations represent an important development for Indian solar manufacturers with exposure to the U.S. market. However, the final outcome remains subject to the U.S. International Trade Commission's determination on material injury, scheduled for October 14, 2026, and the subsequent trade-remedy process.

For India, it is also an opportunity to broaden export markets, strengthen domestic supply chains, improve manufacturing competitiveness and build globally capable solar companies.



INTERVIEW SERIES:



Expert Speak:



Mr Sharad Pungalia, Country Head, Gentari, India

Energy transition has moved on from being mere capacity addition to integration of quality green power into economic and social activities. This transition requires capital and efficient investment planning across the ecosystem. Mr Sharad

Pungalia, Country Head, Gentari, India spoke to Energy Diary on this aspect. Edited Excerpts:

1. India's energy transition is expected to require significant capital over the coming decades. Which segments of the clean energy value chain currently offer the most compelling investment opportunities, and why?

A. Renewable generation remains an important foundation, particularly solar, wind and hybrid projects. But increasingly, the opportunity is moving beyond simply adding generation capacity. Firm and dispatchable clean power, energy storage, grid infrastructure and solutions that directly serve electricity demand are becoming important.

We also see significant potential in areas that enable the next phase of decarbonisation, including green hydrogen, green mobility and integrated energy solutions. The common thread is that capital will increasingly favour businesses that can combine scale, long-term demand or offtake visibility and predictable cash flows. The opportunity, therefore, is not just in adding megawatts, but in building the infrastructure and solutions that make clean energy reliable, commercially viable and integrated into the broader economy.

2. As companies increasingly balance growth ambitions with capital discipline, how are investors evaluating risk-adjusted returns across sectors such as renewable energy, green hydrogen, energy storage, and electric mobility?

A. Investors are assessing both the returns a project could generate and the certainty of achieving them, considering factors such as technology maturity, offtake quality, contract structure, financing costs, infrastructure availability, regulatory certainty and visibility of future cash flows. Renewable-energy projects with mature technologies and long-term contracted revenues offer more predictable returns.

Energy storage is becoming more attractive as revenue models for reliability and grid flexibility develop. Green hydrogen carries greater technology, cost and demand risk, while electric-mobility investments are assessed based on utilisation, charging demand and the scalability of infrastructure. Investors will,

therefore, allocate capital differently across these sectors, depending on the maturity of their business models and the certainty of future cash flows.

3. What are the key factors that influence capital allocation decisions for long-term energy transition in India and how can stakeholders work together to improve project bankability?

A. Capital allocation depends on credible demand, viable tariffs, reliable counterparties, robust contracts and demonstrated execution capability. While these elements exist across many projects, they are not yet consistent across the market. Improving bankability will require greater regulatory predictability, stronger and longer-term demand commitments from customers, more robust project development and financing structures that better reflect risks and longer gestation periods of emerging transition projects.

4. What are the most critical barriers to scaling private investment today, and what policy or market reforms could help address them?

A. Some of the most critical barriers include delays in approvals, constraints around land and transmission, counterparty risk and market structures that do not yet adequately support newer solutions such as storage and flexibility. Addressing these will require time-bound approvals, better coordination of infrastructure planning, stronger payment security and clearer market mechanisms that create viable demand and revenue pathways.

5. What steps can India take to attract climate funding into renewable energy?

A. India can attract more climate funding into renewable energy by expanding blended-finance structures, credit guarantees and currency-risk mitigation mechanisms that reduce investor risk and the cost of capital. Stronger green-bond markets, supported by consistent standards, transparent disclosures and a credible pipeline of investable renewable-energy projects, can also make it easier for international climate investors to participate.

6. Are there emerging technologies or business models that could unlock the next wave of private capital and accelerate decarbonisation efforts?

A. There are many emerging technologies and business models, like battery and long-duration energy storage, green hydrogen and fast-charging infrastructure, that will unlock new investment opportunities. Alongside these, business models such as round-the-clock renewable-energy supply, energy-as-a-service and integrated clean-energy solutions can create stronger demand visibility and more predictable revenues.

At Gentari, we see significant potential in bringing together renewable energy, green hydrogen and green mobility to develop solutions that are scalable, commercially viable and aligned with customers' transition needs.





GOBARDhan: Turning Waste into Wealth

What is the GOBARDhan Scheme?

The recently notified GOBARDhan (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) – the National Circular Bioenergy Scheme is a unified national framework led by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) to scale up India's Compressed Biogas (CBG) sector.

With a proposed outlay of around ₹23,700 crore during FY 2026-27 to FY 2035-36, the scheme brings together interventions across demand creation, pricing, project support, financing, infrastructure, feedstock mobilisation and by-product value addition to create a commercially sustainable CBG ecosystem.

Why does it matter now?

At a time of heightened geopolitical uncertainty and increasing concerns around the security and affordability of energy supplies, India is seeking to strengthen its energy resilience through greater use of domestically produced fuels. The GOBARDhan Scheme provides a timely framework to scale up CBG, converting agricultural and organic waste into an indigenous energy source. In doing so, it supports energy security, reduces import dependence, promotes a circular bioeconomy, and creates additional income opportunities for farmers and rural communities

What are the 6 components of the scheme?

1. Assured CBG Offtake
2. Stable CBG Pricing Framework
3. Capital Assistance
4. Development of Pipeline Infrastructure
5. Credit Guarantee Support
6. CBG Ecosystem Challenge Fund

How does the scheme ensure market demand for CBG?

The Scheme introduces a progressive CBG Obligation (CBGO) in the CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segments, envisaged at 3% in FY 2026-27, 4% in FY 2027-28 and 5% from FY 2028-29 onwards, creating a predictable and sustained market for CBG producers.

Will CBG producers get stable returns on their output?

Yes. The Scheme introduces a government-backed administered price of ₹105/kg (₹2110/MMBTU) for CBG with a minimum 10-year pricing horizon. This provides long-term revenue certainty and stable returns for producers.

What capital assistance is available for project developers?

Eligible greenfield projects will receive capital assistance of up to ₹2 crore per TPD of installed CBG capacity, while brownfield projects undertaking capacity expansion will also be eligible. The support extends to critical value-chain assets for feedstock aggregation and organic manure processing.

How does the scheme improve access to finance?

A dedicated Credit Guarantee Mechanism will provide guarantee coverage of up to 85% on eligible loans for MSME-led CBG projects, enhancing lender confidence and improving access to institutional finance.

How will CBG plants connect to gas markets?

The scheme provides for development of cluster-based and standalone pipeline infrastructure connecting CBG plants to trunk pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks, facilitating gas evacuation, offtake and market access.

How does the scheme ensure reliable feedstock supply?

Supports feedstock resource mapping, aggregation infrastructure and improved collection of agricultural residues, cattle dung, press mud, municipal organic waste and other organic feedstocks to establish reliable supply chains for CBG production.

How will district-level ecosystems be developed?

A dedicated CBG Ecosystem Challenge Fund will support district-level feedstock mapping, aggregation infrastructure, local CBG development planning, technology adoption, capacity building and stakeholder awareness, helping create robust local CBG ecosystems.

What is GOBARDhan expected to achieve by 2036?

Expected to generate over 1.5 lakh jobs, contribute more than ₹75,000 crore to GDP, deliver forex savings of over ₹40,000 crore, and displace 10 MMT of fossil fuel consumption. It will also promote scientific waste management, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by over 40 MT of COA, and support the production of 250 MMT of organic fertiliser, creating additional income opportunities across the rural economy.





CEA notifies new regulations to protect power sector from cyber attack

ET Energy World I Aug 13, 2026

Power sector entities will have to ensure that sensitive data, including information hosted on cloud platforms and historical records, is stored in accordance with the new cybersecurity regulations, amid greater reliance on interconnected networks, and digital systems, and the need to protect the critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks. Central Electricity Authority (Cyber Security in Power Sector) Regulations, 2026 will take effect from April 1, 2026

China to keep imposing anti-dumping duties on Indian single-mode optical fibre imports

Reuters I Aug 13, 2026

China will continue imposing anti-dumping duties on single-mode optical fibre imports from India for another five years starting August 13, 2026 stated the commerce ministry.

SHANTI Draft Rules and Regulations: Single licence regime and technology from self-reliant countries proposed

Economic Times I Aug 15, 2026

Draft rules for the SHANTI Act are now public, opening India's nuclear power sector. A single licence will cover building, operating, and decommissioning nuclear plants. Private companies must provide mandatory insurance and financial security for waste management. Foreign reactors require certification from their country of origin or another trusted nation.

India sets targets for oil companies to boost cooking gas output amid Middle East War

Reuters I Aug 16, 2026

India has set a maximum daily cooking gas production target of 63,810 metric tons for state-run and private refineries to ensure domestic supplies and build buffers after U.S.-Israeli war against Iran disrupted supplies of the essential fuel, according to an August 13 government order.

India's state-owned KABIL expects to start lithium production in Argentina in 4-5 years

Reuters I Aug 17, 2026

India's state-owned Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) is expected to start lithium extraction in Argentina in the next four to five years after completing project feasibility, a parliamentary panel report on its operations said.

RIL proposes Rs 2.73 lakh crore investment for India's first coal gasification complex in Andhra

Economic Times I Aug 20, 2026

Reliance Industries has proposed investing about ₹2.73 lakh crore over 30 years to develop India's first integrated Underground Coal Gasification complex in Andhra Pradesh's Eluru district. The project, subject to commercial viability after exploration, will use deep coal reserves in the Chintalapudi and Recherla blocks to produce syngas.

Sun Shines on EV Infra Cos Powering P2P Energy Trading

Economic Times I Aug 21, 2026

India's electric vehicle charging startups such as Kazam Energy and Pulse Energy are exploring a new line of business: facilitating the sale of surplus solar power from households directly to EV owners. These companies are participating in early pilots of peer-to-peer energy trading built on the India Energy Stack, a digital energy infrastructure initiative by the Ministry of Power and state-run lender REC and modelled after Aadhaar and UPI frameworks.

Government tightens ethanol blend rules for OMCs

ET Energy World I Aug 25, 2026

Government is considering making it binding on oil marketing companies and others in the automotive fuel supply ecosystem to meet the existing limit of less than 3 parts per million (ppm) of chloride contamination in E20 petrol. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), which lays down fuel-quality standards, is working on making the contamination related requirement compulsory.





US steps in to fund African rare earths shunned by private money, sources say

Reuters I Aug 19,2026

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is backing a pipeline of African rare-earth projects as private investors remain reluctant to finance the sector, two senior DFC executives told Reuters.

Coal India plans Singapore trading hub in hunt for critical mineral assets, sources say

Reuters I Aug 20,2026

The world's largest coal producer, Coal India Ltd , is setting up its first overseas trading office in Singapore, aiming to diversify into trading iron ore and critical and strategic minerals.

Uber launches autonomous rides in Zagreb, its first in Europe

Reuters I Aug 20,2026

Uber, Verne and Pony.ai said on Wednesday they had launched autonomous rides in Zagreb, making the Croatian capital the first European city where users can book a self-driving vehicle through Uber's app.

UP, Japan sign MoU to boost green hydrogen cooperation

ET Energy World I Aug 23,2026

UP and Japan have stepped up cooperation in green hydrogen, with UPNEDA. The engagement assumes significance as UP seeks to develop a stronger ecosystem for green-energy technologies through research, skills and industry linkages. Two Centres of Excellence have already been established at IIT Kanpur and IIT-BHU.





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