



ADANI GROUP COMPILED MEDIA REPORT
11 Jul, 2025 – 15 Jul, 2025

FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25–30 paise a unit

 **Total Mention 379**

 Print	Financial	Mainline	Regional	Periodical
46	11	27	8	N/A
 Tv	Business	English	Hindi	Regional
18	11	1	3	3
 Youtube	Business	English	Hindi	Others
6	2	1	1	2

 **Online**

309

 Print

No	Newspaper	Headline	Edition	Pg
1.	The Economic Times	Relaxing Sulphur Emission Rules may Cut Electricity Cost	Jaipur + 3	7
2.	The Economic Times	FGD Rule Relaxation to Reduce Electricity Cost by 25-30p a Unit	Kolkata	4
3.	The Economic Times	Desulphurisation Mandate Nixed	Jaipur + 2	1,3
4.	The Economic Times	SO2 emission norms for coal power plants eased	Mumbai + 2	3
5.	Business Standard	FGD rule relaxation may cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit	Jaipur + 8	4
6.	Mint	Power costs may decline as emissions norm eased	Mumbai + 6	2
7.	The Financial Express	FGD rule easing to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit	Bengaluru + 9	2
8.	The Financial Express	Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants	Chennai + 2	3
9.	The Financial Express	Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal plants	Ahmedabad + 4	3
10.	The Hindu Business Line	Tweak in sulphur norms will cut electricity costs	Pune + 7	4
11.	The Business Guardian	CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT	Delhi	7
12.	The Times of India	Delhi 2nd most polluted city this yr, has breached annual safety norms already	Delhi	08
13.	Hindustan Times	Ministry supports revised SO2 emission norms, slams critics	Delhi + 2	13
14.	Hindustan Times	POWER COSTS MAY DECLINE AS CENTRE EASES EMISSION NORMS	Chandigarh	9
15.	The Indian Express	Environment Ministry defends revised framework for thermal plants to meet SO2 emission norms	Chandigarh + 3	17
16.	The Indian Express	Ministry defends revised framework for SO2 emission norms	Kolkata	5
17.	The Indian Express	Centre again relaxes SO2 emission norms for coal plants	Kolkata + 1	04
18.	The Hindu	Centre defends new coal plant rules, calls them cost-effective	Mumbai + 3	12
19.	The Hindu	Smoke and sulphur	Delhi + 5	6
20.	The Hindu	Centre relaxes pollution control norm for thermal power plants	Hyderabad + 2	1

21.	The Hindu	78% of thermal plants need not install key anti-polluting systems	Kochi	08
22.	The Hindu	Centre exempts 78% of thermal plants from installing key anti-polluting systems	Delhi + 2	1,7
23.	The Tribune	Anti-polluting system exemption to thermal plants based on proof Govt	Chandigarh + 1	9
24.	Daily Thanthi Next	Centre: SO2 norms relaxation misinterpreted	Chennai	6
25.	Free Press Journal	A smarter, cheaper path to clean air and affordable power	Mumbai	12
26.	Free Press Journal	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	Mumbai	10
27.	Millenniumpost	India's FGD shift echoes global reform in climate rules	Delhi + 1	10
28.	Millenniumpost	Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	Delhi	5
29.	Millenniumpost	Government eases sulphur dioxide emission norms, exempts large number of coal plants	Delhi	2
30.	Political & Business Daily	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	Bhubaneswar	8
31.	The Statesman	FGD requirements for coal-fired plants eased	Delhi + 1	1,10
32.	The Statesman	Govt relaxes FGD rules for power plants; to bring down power costs	Delhi + 1	10
33.	The Daily Guardian	CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT	Delhi	7
34.	Punjab Express	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	Chandigarh	11
35.	The Pioneer	Congress slams Centre over coal plant exemptions	Delhi	2
36.	The Pioneer	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	Hyderabad	8
37.	Telangana Today	Electricity may cost less as FGD norms eased	Hyderabad	8
38.	Deccan Herald	Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants	Bangalore + 1	09
39.	Pioneer Hindi	Reduction in electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit	Delhi	11
40.	Navbharat Times	Electricity cost will come down	Mumbai	7
41.	Amar Ujala	Kendra Sarkar ne Koyla bijli sayantra ke liye salphur utsarjan niymom mein de dhel	Delhi	10

42.	Business Remedies	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	Jaipur	1
43.	Pudhari	Pollution rules relaxed for power projects	Mumbai	2
44.	Navshakti	Changes in rules to reduce electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit	Mumbai	8
45.	Veer Arjun	FGD niyam mein dhel se bijli ki lagat mein 25-30p per unit ki kami	Delhi	8
46.	Yatharth	Relaxation in FGD rules will reduce the cost of power generation per unit by 25-30 paise, which will...	Vadodara	01

The Economic Times • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Relaxing Sulphur Emission Rules may Cut Electricity Cost

7 • PG

154 • Sqcm

23927 • AVE

33.32K • Cir

Bottom Left

Jaipur • Delhi • Mumbai • Chandigarh

'Relaxing Sulphur Emission Rules may Cut Electricity Cost'



New Delhi: The government's move to ease sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants strikes a delicate balance between costs, climate and compliance and is expected to cut electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit, officials said Sunday. In a gazette notification, the government has restricted the 2015 mandate of installing flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from a power plants' exhaust gases, only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million. Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis while all other plants- accounting for nearly 79% of India's thermal power capacity- are exempt from mandatory FGD installation.- PTI

The Economic Times • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
FGD Rule Relaxation to Reduce Electricity Cost by 25-30p a Unit

4 • PG

200 • Sqcm

143330 • AVE

117.98K • Cir

Bottom Center

Kolkata

FGD Rule Relaxation to Reduce Electricity Cost by 25-30p a Unit

PTI

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Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis while all other plants – accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity – are exempt from mandatory FGD installation.

The notification stated that the decision was made following a detailed analysis by the Central Pollution Control Board, which found increased carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the operation



of existing control measures.

Industry officials said this would lead to differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework has been finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies. The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which fo-

und that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur oxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 micrograms per cubic meter, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 micrograms per cubic meter.

Officials said studies had also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context.

Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of SO₂ is efficient.

The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions between 2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power consumption.

Industry officials said the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25-30 paise per unit. That benefit, they said, will ultimately flow to consumers.

The Economic Times • 13 Jul • Adani Energy Solutions Ltd. (AESL) • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Desulphurisation Mandate Nixed

1,3 • PG	141 • Sqcm	21924 • AVE	33.32K • Cir	Bottom Left,Middle Right
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Jaipur • Delhi • Bengaluru



SO₂ Emission Norms for Coal Power Plants Eased

Our Bureau

New Delhi: India has eased the requirement for coal-fired power plants to reduce sulphur dioxide concentrations emitted by them.

This does away with the mandate on all coal-fired power plants to install flue gas desulphurisation systems.

The new norms from the environment ministry do not require plants other than those within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population to meet the standards for sulphur dioxide emissions and install flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems. Such plants are required to comply with the norms by 2027.

For upcoming plants in polluted areas, the applicability of sulphur dioxide emission standards, will be decided on a case-to-case basis by the government, a gazette notification from the environment ministry late on Friday.

An order from the government in 2015 mandated all coal-based plants to follow



Sulphur dioxide emission standards which required installing FGD systems.

According to a government report in February this year, 537 units totalling 204 GW were identified for installation of FGDs in thermal plants. Of them, installation were completed in 49 units, while contracts were awarded or were under implementation in 211 units, and 180 Units were under various stages of tendering process.

The move gains significance as coal-based plants comprise slightly over 50% of India's installed capacity at 242 GW. The capacity is expected to rise with 97 GW additional capacity targeted by FY32.

The Economic Times • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
SO₂ emission norms for coal power plants eased

3 • PG

114 • Sqcm

306251 • AVE

1.1M • Cir

Bottom Left

Mumbai • Bengaluru • Kolkata

SO₂ Emission Norms for Coal Power Plants Eased

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Business Standard • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

FGD rule relaxation may cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit

4 • PG

177 • Sqcm

57016 • AVE

89.49K • Cir

Bottom Right

Jaipur • Mumbai • Chandigarh • Ahmedabad • Kolkata • Pune • Bhubaneswar • Kochi • Hyderabad

FGD rule relaxation may cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi, 13 July

The government's move to ease sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants strikes a delicate balance between costs, climate and compliance and is expected to cut electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit, officials said on Sunday.

In a gazette notification, the government has restricted the 2015 mandate of installing flue-gas desulfurization (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from a power plants' exhaust gases, only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis while all other plants — accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity — are exempt from mandatory FGD installation.

The notification stated that the decision was made following a detailed analysis by the Central Pollution Control Board, which found increased carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the operation of existing control measures.

Industry officials said this would lead to differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework has been finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies. The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur di-

oxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur oxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 micrograms per cubic metre, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 micrograms per cubic metre.

Officials said studies had also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context.

Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of SO₂ is efficient.

The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions between 2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power consumption.

Industry officials said the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25-30 paise per unit. That benefit, they said, will ultimately flow to consumers.

In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant — helping state discoms contain tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments.

The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over ₹2.5 trillion, or ₹1.2 crore per Mw, with installation timelines of up to 45 days per unit. Several power producers had warned that this would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

SEVERAL POWER PRODUCERS HAD WARNED THAT THIS WOULD NOT ONLY RAISE COSTS BUT ALSO IMPAIR GRID STABILITY DURING PEAK SEASONS

Mint • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL) • Adani Energy Solutions Ltd. (AESL)

Power costs may decline as emissions norm eased

2 • PG

88 • Sqcm

57159 • AVE

375K • Cir

Top Right

Mumbai • Chandigarh • Delhi • Ahmedabad • Bengaluru • Chennai • Hyderabad

Power costs may decline as emissions norm eased

Rituraj Baruah

rituraj.baruah@livemint.com

NEW DELHI

The government has relaxed the universal implementation of flue-gas desulphurization (FGD) systems at coal power plants across the country, in a move that is likely to lower electricity prices.

A 12 July notification from the Union ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEF&CC) said thermal power plants outside a 10km radius of cities with a population of 1 million or more will be excluded from the requirement to install the system.

Flue gas, a residue from thermal power plants, emits sulphur dioxide (SO₂), which can mix in the atmosphere and create secondary particulate matter, an air pollutant.

While plants in the National Capital Region (NCR) and other cities with at least 1 million population will have to comply with the norm, for those within 10km radius of critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities, the need for FGD installation will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Plants exempted from the requirement to install FGD systems account for nearly 79% of the overall 180 operational power plants in the country.

For an extended version of this story, go to livemint.com.

The Financial Express • 14 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

FGD rule easing to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit

2 • PG	23 • Sqcm	9729 • AVE	147.14K • Cir	Top Left
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Bengaluru • Kolkata • Chennai • Chandigarh • Pune • Ahmedabad • Hyderabad • Mumbai • Delhi • Kochi

FGD rule easing to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise/unit



THE GOVT'S MOVE to ease sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants strikes a delicate balance between costs, climate and compliance and is expected to cut electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit, officials said on Sunday.

The Financial Express • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants

3 • PG

227 • Sqcm

0 • AVE

79.18K • Cir

Top

Chennai • Kolkata • Hyderabad

Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants

REUTERS

New Delhi, July 12

INDIA HAS REVERSED a decade-old mandate to install \$30 billion worth of clean-air equipment, easing sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants, a government order said.

Reuters in December reported the government was reviewing 2015 norms that required nearly 540 coal-based power units to install flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from the plants' exhaust gases in phases starting in 2027.

The environment ministry late on Friday issued a gazette notification that exempted 79% of the coal-fired power plants, outside a 10-km radius of populated and polluted cities, from the 2015 mandate.

The mandate to install FGD for another 11% of the plants near populated cities would be taken on a "case-to-case basis",

the notification said.

The balance of 10% of the coal-fired power plants closer to New Delhi and other cities with a million-plus population will be required to install the desulphurisation equipment by December 2027, according to the new mandate.

The notification comes after state-run NTPC, India's top electricity producer, spent about \$4 billion on installing the equipment at about 11% of the power plants, and about 50% of the units either placed orders for the desulphurisation systems or are installing them.

The Friday notification did not mention the impact on the competitiveness or recovery of costs by these power plants.

It said the decision was taken after the Central Pollution Control Board carried out a detailed analysis of the increase in "carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere due to operation of control measures being deployed".

for another 11% of the plants near populated cities would be emission into the atmosphere due to operation of control

The Financial Express • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal plants

3 • PG

127 • Sqcm

47146 • AVE

40K • Cir

Bottom Left

Ahmedabad • Delhi • Chandigarh • Mumbai • Bengaluru

Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal plants

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REUTERS

The Hindu Business Line • 15 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL) Tweak in sulphur norms will cut electricity costs

4 • PG

645 • Sqcm

64523 • AVE

5K • Cir

Top Center

Pune • Kolkata • Delhi • Mumbai • Chennai • Kochi • Hyderabad • Bengaluru

Tweak in sulphur norms will cut electricity costs

The earlier norms have now been made location-specific.
The revision in norms will help gencos financially



CAPITAL IDEAS.



RICHHA MISHRA

The dictum “No-one-size-fits-all” is true in the energy and environment space, and after much arguments, the policy makers seem to have acknowledged it.

On July 11, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) came out with a notification which eased sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants. This move is expected to cut electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit.

The sulphur dioxide emission standards were brought out by the Ministry on December 7, 2015, for coal and lignite based thermal power plants. It also prescribed certain timelines, which were amended from time to time.

Flue Gas Desulfurisation (FGD) is a process used to remove SO₂ from the flue gas produced when burning fossil fuels such as coal or oil or natural gas. Since April last year, debates and discussions have been taking place between the Ministries of Environment and Power over the relevance of FGDs to control sulphur dioxide emissions from coal-fired thermal power plants.

Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003 prescribes that any generating company can establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under the Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid referred to in clause (b) of Section 73 of the Act.

However, all thermal power plants are required to comply with the emission

norms as notified by the Environment Ministry and the directions given by CPCB from time to time.

The Environment Ministry notification of December 2015, which was last amended in December 2024 stipulated stack emission norms (including for Particulate Matter (PM) and Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂)) based on the age of the plant, timelines for compliance based on the categorisation of these TPPs based on location, and Environmental Compensation, in case of non-compliance.

The government has split the thermal power plants into three different categories:

Category A: Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population;

Category B: Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas declared by CPCB2 or Non-attainment cities under the National Clean Air Program;

Category C: Other than those included in category A and B.

CALL FOR EASING NORMS

In its latest notification, the Environment Ministry has said that it received many representations regarding exemption or relaxation in timelines of these emission standards due to limited availability of technology

Several studies were conducted by research institutions regarding effectiveness and rationale behind these standards and their role in overall ambient air pollution of the region

providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of Covid pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low sulphur dioxide concentration in ambient air and the heavy burden on consumer due to increase in electricity tariffs, etc.

It also said that explicit recommendation of the Power Ministry was received in this regard.

The Environment Ministry also noted that several studies were conducted by research institutions regarding effectiveness and rationale behind these standards and their role in overall ambient air pollution of the region.

A committee in the Central Pollution Control Board was constituted to examine the issue, assess the available study reports, other relevant materials and other related factors and make a recommendation on the applicability of these standards and its timeline, it said.

The three different studies were done by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) at Bengaluru, respectively. All these studies were conducted independently and were commissioned by different government departments.

The key common point in these three scientific studies is that, fitment of FGDs in all TPPs in India is not necessary to comply with the NAAQ standards whose compliance is directly related to public health.

REMOVING UNCERTAINTY

Clearly, the Ministry wants to remove the uncertainty over FGDs in the minds of the industry without causing any harm to public health. On the other hand, the Ministry has not made any change in the stack emission standards for PM pollution since it is the key

concern for public health. Further, the Ministry has also mandated that all plants in Category A must comply with the SO₂ emission standards by December 31, 2027 while plants in Category B must comply by December 31, 2028 unless they are granted specific exemption by the Ministry.

According to R Srikanth, Professor & Dean of School of Natural Sciences & Engineering, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bengaluru, and co-author of the NIAS study, “Indigenous High-efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) have been successfully retrofitted even in thermal power plants with space constraints and have demonstrated their capability to achieve the above stack emission standards for PM.

“Therefore, PM pollution control in plants must be prioritised by retrofitting High-efficiency ESPs in all 537 existing thermal power plants to comply with the PM stack emission norms within the next two years.”

On the other hand, the installation of FGDs indiscriminately in 537 existing plants has a significant impact on global warming by removing coolant sulphate aerosols which mask global warming (as per the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change issued in 2021) besides increasing freshwater consumption in inland plants. This will impact our climate commitments and reduce water security while imposing significant capital investments leading to tariff hikes for electricity customers.

Critics say the earlier decision was a hurried one. A lesson from this is that before in policy decision is taken, there is a need to have proper scientific studies covering various parts of the country followed by stakeholder consultation.

The Business Guardian • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT

7 • PG

358 • Sqcm

35772 • AVE

N/A • Cir

Top Left

Delhi

CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT

TDG NETWORK
NEW DELHI

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The notification stated that the decision was made following a detailed analysis by the Central Pollution



Control Board, which found increased carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the operation of existing control measures.

Industry officials said this would lead to differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework has been finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies. The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

(NAAQS).

Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur oxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 micrograms per cubic meter, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 micrograms per cubic meter. Officials said studies had also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context. Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of SO₂ is efficient.

The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions between

2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power consumption.

Industry officials said the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25-30 paise per unit. That benefit, they said, will ultimately flow to consumers.

In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant -- helping state discoms contain tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments. The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over Rs 2.5 lakh crore, or Rs 1.2 crore per MW, with installation timelines of up to 45 days per unit. Several power producers had warned that this would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

Industry executives welcomed the decision. "This is a rational, science-based move that avoids unnecessary costs and focuses regulation where it is most needed," said a senior executive

at a leading public sector utility. "More importantly, it will help keep electricity affordable."

Officials stressed that the government remains committed to environmental protection, but with a smarter lens. "This is not a rollback. It is a recalibration based on evidence," said a senior government official. "Our approach is now targeted, efficient and climate-conscious."

An affidavit incorporating these findings will be submitted shortly to the Supreme Court in the MC Mehta vs Union of India case, where FGD enforcement timelines have been under judicial scrutiny.

ICP Keshari, Director General of Power Producers Association (PPA), hailed the decision as "good and consumer-centric".

The move will benefit power plants based on domestic coal, he said. Indian coal, he said, does not have any big sulfur oxides (SO_x) emission problem and it is only the particulate matter, which is of concern.

The Times of India • 12 Jul • Adani Group

Delhi 2nd most polluted city this yr, has breached annual safety norms already

08 • PG

168 • Sqcm

0 • AVE

4.69M • Cir

Top

Delhi

Delhi 2nd most polluted city this yr, has breached annual safety norms already

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Delhi, which ranked as India's second most polluted city with PM2.5 levels averaging 87 micrograms per cubic metre in the first half of 2025, crossed the WHO annual PM2.5 limit as early as Jan 10, and surpassed the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) by June 5.

Due to this, Delhi will remain in violation of both standards for the remainder of the year, regardless of subsequent pollution trends, says a new report by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA).

The "overshoot day" is defined as a day when the average pollution levels preceding that

day are so high that even a 0.1 g/m³ daily concentration of the pollutant for the remaining days of the year would ensure non-compliance of the city to the prescribed annual standard or guideline. CREA, which analysed air quality across India for Jan to June, stated that by June, 259 out of 293 cities (over 88%) had already overshoot the WHO's annual PM2.5 standard, indicating that non-compliance is widespread and not limited to a few hotspots.

The analysis identifies Bynihat, on the Assam-Meghalaya border, as the most polluted city in the country during the first half of 2025, with an average PM2.5 concentration of

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133 micrograms per cubic metre. Delhi ranked second as the most polluted city with PM2.5 levels at 87 micrograms per cubic metre. "Delhi air pollution is not just from vehicles or seasonal biomass burning, but also from year-round emissions across sectors. Yet, enforcement remains uneven. For example, despite Supreme Court directives, most thermal po-

wer plants near Delhi still lack Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) systems. As of mid-2025, only two of eleven plants within 300 km have operational FGDs. Such enforcement gaps undermine vehicle policy gains and leave major sources largely unchecked," said Manoj Kumar, analyst at CREA.

In terms of average PM2.5, most days in Delhi were in the moderate category (63), followed by the satisfactory category (52), poor category (31), very poor category (29), and both severe and good categories on three days each. Other cities in the top 10 most polluted list include Hajipur, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Sasaram, Patna, Talcher, Rourkela, and Rajgir.

Hindustan Times • 15 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Ministry supports revised SO₂ emission norms, slams critics

13 • PG

221 • Sqcm

1309122 • AVE

3.43M • Cir

Top Left

Delhi • Bengaluru • Chandigarh

Ministry supports revised SO₂ emission norms, slams critics

Jayashree Nandi

letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The government on Monday defended its recent move to ease sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emission norms for thermal power plants, saying the decision was based on detailed scientific studies and stakeholder consultations, and that media reports terming the move a "regulatory dilution" have "grossly misinterpreted" the notification.

The statement came days after the Union environment ministry on July 11 extended deadlines and exempted a large number of coal plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation units.

"The media reports misrepresent both the scientific evidence and the environmental policy rationale underlying the revised notification," the ministry said in its statement on Monday.

It said the revised norms were framed after "extensive consultations with stakeholders and research institutions regarding the effectiveness and rationale behind stack emission standards for SO₂ on 537 TPPs throughout the country, and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region."

Further, the ministry said sulfate aerosols from SO₂ constitute a relatively small fraction of PM_{2.5}, suggesting that was not a major public health issue, as suggested by environmental groups.

Responding to criticism over the rollback of deadlines and

THE MINISTRY ALSO REJECTED SUGGESTIONS THAT NAAQS FOR SO₂, LAST REVISED IN 2009, ARE OUTDATED

exemptions for Category C plants, which make up the bulk of India's coal fleet, the ministry said. "The media reports misrepresent both the scientific evidence and the environmental policy rationale underlying the revised notification. Contrary to claims of regulatory dilution, the ministry's decision represents a rational, evidence-based recalibration anchored in current ambient air quality data, sectoral emission trends and broader sustainability imperatives."

The ministry also rejected suggestions that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for SO₂, last revised in 2009, are outdated.

India established stringent sulphur dioxide emission standards for coal-based power plants in December 2015, requiring compliance within two years.

Even after four extensions, most of coal-fired power plants have not yet installed flue gas desulphurisation units to control SO₂ emissions, a major air pollutant that converts into fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and causes a

range of diseases.

Emissions that lead to high concentrations of SO₂ generally also lead to the formation of other SO_x. The largest sources of SO₂ emissions are from fossil fuel combustion at power plants and other industrial facilities, EPA has said.

Following the July 11 notification, Shiv Sena (UBT) leader Aaditya Thackeray reached out to Union environment minister Bhupender Yadav and said that the notification has diluted the existing norms.

"The notification dilutes the 2015 notification issued by the government to install flue gas desulphurization (FGD) units for all coal plants. I am sure you are aware that FGD units are critical because they remove sulphur dioxide from the air—a major pollutant and a health hazard. Installing FGD units can help avoid up to 48,000 deaths annually in India," the Shiv Sena (UBT) leader said in his letter.

Meeting SO₂ norms requires the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems, which remove sulphur compounds from fossil fuel emissions.

"...repeated delays in implementing emission standards for coal-based power plants since 2017 have hindered progress toward cleaner air. Exempting category C plants from SO₂ controls will severely undermine efforts to achieve clean air across the country," said Envirocatalysts founder and lead analyst Sunil Dahiya.

Hindustan Times • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

POWER COSTS MAY DECLINE AS CENTRE EASES EMISSION NORMS

9 • PG

89 • Sqcm

138091 • AVE

267.13K • Cir

Top Right

Chandigarh

POWER COSTS
MAY DECLINE AS
CENTRE EASES
EMISSION NORMS**Rituraj Baruah**

rituraj.baruah@livemint.com

NEW DELHI: The government has relaxed the universal implementation of flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at coal power plants across the country, in a move that is likely to lower electricity prices.

A 12 July-notification from the Union ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEF&CC) said thermal power plants outside a 10km radius of cities with a population of 1 million or more will be excluded from the requirement to install the system.

Flue gas, a residue from thermal power plants, emits sulphur dioxide (SO₂), which can mix in the atmosphere and create secondary particulate matter, an air pollutant.

While plants in the National Capital Region (NCR) and other cities with at least 1 million population will have to comply with the norm, for those within 10km radius of critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities, the need for FGD installation will be decided on a case-by-case basis by the Centre based on recommendations of the expert appraisal committee in charge of thermal power projects.

"The sulphur dioxide emission standards shall not be applicable to all Category C thermal power plants subject to ensuring compliance of stack height criteria notified vide notification number GSR 742 (E), dated the 30th August, 1990," said the notification referring to the plants outside the radius of 10km of cities with 1 million population.

These plants, which are exempted from the requirement to install FGD systems, account for nearly 79% of the overall 180 operational power plants in the country.

Plants within a 10km radius of the NCR or cities with a population of 1 million initially had to install FGD systems by 2017 but have been given multiple extensions. Now, they need to comply by 2027-end.

The Indian Express • 15 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Environment Ministry defends revised framework for thermal plants to meet SO2 emission norms

17 • PG

217 • Sqcm

192425 • AVE

175.5K • Cir

Top Left

Chandigarh • Delhi • Jaipur • Mumbai

Environment Ministry defends revised framework for thermal plants to meet SO2 emission norms

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, JULY 14

THE UNION Environment Ministry Monday defended its July 11 order which introduced a revised framework for thermal power plants to meet sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emission norms and said that contrary to "claims of regulatory dilution", the decision was based on evidence, sectoral emission trends and sustainability imperatives.

The ministry's revised compliance framework exempted a large number of coal- and lignite-based plants from the mandate of retro-fitting plants with flue gas desulphurization devices. The ministry said there was no no-

table difference in ambient SO₂ concentrations between cities where plants had fitted the technology versus those that had not.

SO₂ is a harmful gas and is emitted when coal is burned in energy production. It also aids formation of secondary pollutants.

"The norms of Sulphur Dioxide emissions from Thermal Power Plants notified on 11th July is based on extensive consultations with stakeholders and research institutions regarding the effectiveness and rationale behind stack emission standards for SO₂ on 537 TPPs throughout the country, and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region," a ministry statement said.

"Further, the norms were based on detailed scientific stud-

ies which were carried out by premier institutions such as IIT Delhi, National Institute of Advanced Studies as well as by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute... besides scientific examination by the Central Pollution Control Board," it added.

The ministry said: "Current exposure levels provide no credible evidence to suggest that SO₂, under prevailing ambient conditions, is a major public health concern. Moreover, sulfate (sic) aerosols formed from SO₂ constitute a relatively small fraction of PM (particulate matter) 2.5."

The SO₂ emission norms for coal and lignite power plants were first introduced in 2015. Later, the compliance timelines for plants were divided into three

categories, based on the location of the plants.

In the July 11 notification, the ministry said the compliance deadline for Category A plants, located within a 10-km radius of the Delhi-NCR or cities with a population of more than one million, remains December 2027.

Category B plants, located within 10 km of critically polluted areas or cities not in compliance with national ambient air quality standards, will be assessed on a case to case basis based on recommendations of an expert appraisal committee. Category C plants, located outside of these two areas, will be completely exempted from meeting the SO₂ norms. However, they will have to comply with stack height criteria.

The ministry notification said that thermal power plants due to retire before December 2030 shall not be required to meet the SO₂ emission norms, provided they submit an undertaking for exemption. A compensation at the rate of Rs 0.40 per unit of electricity generated would be levied if they continue to operate beyond the 2030 timeline.

Out of the 600 units of coal fired power plants, 537 were identified for installation of flue-gas desulphurization (FGD) technology, to curb SO₂ emissions.

The ministry said in a detailed note as per rough estimates, ₹2.54 lakh crore would be needed for nationwide retrofitting of coal-based capacity with FGD devices to meet SO₂ emission norms.

The Indian Express • 15 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Ministry defends revised framework for SO₂ emission norms

5 • PG

164 • Sqcm

85407 • AVE

103.57K • Cir

Middle Left

Kolkata

Ministry defends revised framework for SO₂ emission norms

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, JULY 14

THE UNION Environment Ministry Monday defended its July 11 order which introduced a revised framework for thermal power plants to meet sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emission norms and said that contrary to "claims of regulatory dilution", the decision was based on evidence, sectoral emission trends and sustainability imperatives.

The ministry's revised compliance framework exempted a large number of coal- and lignite-based plants from the mandate of retro-fitting plants with flue gas desulphurization devices. The ministry said that there was no notable difference in ambient SO₂ concentrations between cities where plants had fitted the technology versus those that had not.

SO₂ is a harmful gas and is emitted when coal is burned in energy production. It also aids formation of secondary pollutants.

"The norms of Sulphur Dioxide emissions from Thermal Power Plants notified on 11th July is based on extensive consultations with stakeholders and research institutions regarding the effectiveness and rationale behind stack emission standards for SO₂ on 537 TPPs throughout the country, and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region," a ministry statement said.

"The norms were based on detailed scientific studies carried out by premier institutions such as IIT Delhi, National Institute of

Advanced Studies as well as by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), besides scientific examination by the Central Pollution Control Board," it added.

The ministry said: "Current exposure levels provide no credible evidence to suggest that SO₂, under prevailing ambient conditions, is a major public health concern. Moreover, sulfate (sic) aerosols formed from SO₂ constitute a relatively small fraction of PM (particulate matter) 2.5."

The SO₂ emission norms for coal and lignite power plants were first introduced in 2015. Later, the compliance timelines for plants were divided into three categories, based on the location of the plants.

The July 11 order said plants in category A, located within 10 kms of the Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) or cities with a million plus population have to continue complying with the norms by the end of 2027. For category B plants, within 10-km of critically polluted areas or cities not in compliance with national ambient air quality standards will apply on a case to case basis, based on recommendations of an expert appraisal committee. For Category C plants, outside of these two areas, will be completely exempted from meeting the SO₂ norms. However, they will have to comply with stack height criteria.

The notification said that thermal power plants due to retire before December 2030 shall not be required to meet SO₂ emission norms, provided they submit an undertaking for exemption.

The Indian Express • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL) Centre again relaxes SO₂ emission norms for coal plants

04 • PG

194 • Sqcm

0 • AVE

103.57K • Cir

Top

Kolkata • Delhi

DELHI-NCR

Centre again relaxes SO₂ emission norms for coal plants

NIKHIL GHANEKAR
NEW DELHI, JULY 12

THE UNION Environment Ministry on Saturday once again relaxed its deadline for coal plants around Delhi-NCR to meet its sulphur emission (SO₂) norms introduced in 2015, while completely exempting several plants located in a 10-km radius of critically-polluted areas from meeting these norms.

The order, issued on Saturday, means that of the 600 coal plants that were directed to meet SO₂ emissions, only 66 – located within a 10-km radius of Delhi-NCR – will have to comply. The compliance deadline for these plants will be December 31, 2027.

The order effectively exempts several coal plants from installing pollution-cutting flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) technology, which reduces SO₂ emissions from the plant's exhaust gases.

The government's latest order is the fifth deadline extension given to plant operators since the norms were notified in 2015.

Sulphur dioxide, a harmful pollutant, also aids formation of particulate matter that is lethal and can enter the bloodstream.

These 66 plants, termed as 'Category A' plants, are located within a 10-km radius of Delhi-NCR or cities with over a million population as per the 2011 Census.

There are 72 plants in 'Category B' – located within a 10-km radius of critically polluted areas or cities not in compliance with national air quality standards – on whom SO₂ norms will be applicable on a "case to case" basis, the order said.

Meanwhile, over 450 'Category C' plants, which are neither near Delhi-NCR nor near critically polluted areas, have been completely exempted from meeting the sulphur emission norms.

However, they will have to adhere to the stack height criteria and timeline, as prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the order added.

The order came on the back of multiple studies, as well as recommendations made by a high-powered committee

chaired by Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) Ajay Kumar Sood. The committee had concluded that the installation of FGD was not necessary in all coal plants.

In a report, the National Institute of Advanced Studies submitted to the high-powered committee that Indian coal, used to generate 92% electricity produced by thermal plants, has a low average sulphur content. In fact, it said that FGD installation in all coal plants by 2030 will increase auxiliary power consumption and add more long-lived carbon dioxide emissions, while removing short-lived sulphur dioxide emissions.

All the studies considered by the office of the PSA had instead called for focussing efforts on cutting particulate matter pollution and installing electrostatic precipitators.

The order stated that the CPCB had submitted recommendations after detailed analysis and study of national ambient air quality standards of sulphur dioxide across most regions. It added that the pollution control measures were causing an increase in carbon dioxide emissions as well increasing footprint due to use of limestone, and its transportation.

The order further said that an explicit recommendation has been received from the Ministry of Power about relaxation in timelines to meet norms. "several stakeholder consultations were done with Industry... Ministry of Power, Central Pollution Control Board, scientific institutions, and other stakeholders regarding these emission standards and their timeline," it added.

The government had identified 537 coal plant units with a capacity of over 200 Gigawatts (GW) for FGD installation. Of these, the technology has already been installed in 49 units with a capacity of 25 GW, as per data provided by the government in Lok Sabha in March.

Contracts awarded for 211 units (90 GW) and 180 units (58 GW) were under various stages of the tendering process. About 97 units with a capacity of 27 GW were under the pre-tendering process, the government had said.

The Hindu • 15 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL) + 1
Centre defends new coal plant rules, calls them cost-effective

12 • PG

251 • Sqcm

115378 • AVE

245K • Cir

Middle Left

Mumbai • Hyderabad • Delhi • Bengaluru

Centre defends new coal plant rules, calls them cost-effective

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

The Ministry of Environment and Forests said in a note on Monday that its recent decision to exempt a majority of thermal power plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) units was a “scientifically justified shift towards more targeted, cost-effective and climate-coherent regulation” and not a rollback of environmental safeguards.

FGD units are used to cut sulphur dioxide emissions from coal plants and in 2015, the Ministry had made the systems mandatory for all thermal plants. However, only 8% of India’s roughly 180 coal plants have done so. The other plants have received multiple extensions from the Ministry for reasons such as limited availability of these units and high cost. The latest order, ho-



Revised norms: Under the new rules, only about 11% of India’s 600 thermal power units have to install FGD systems. R.V. MOORTHY

wever, says only a minority of plants – 22% – located in major cities with a history of poor air quality need to install these units.

The revised policy, its note says, reflects India’s “...declining ambient sulphur dioxide levels, the limited role of sulphur dioxide levels in driving PM2.5 health impacts and... the disproportionate resource and environmental costs of indiscriminate FGD man-

dates”. The Ministry’s note was in response to “media reports”.

According to the Ministry, India’s annual sulphur dioxide concentration standard of 50 microgram/cubic metre is more stringent than Japan (66), European Union (52.4) and Australia (66). A 2023 measurement in 492 cities, the Ministry said, found that all but two – Dehradun and Kolar – were com-

pliant. Indian coal was naturally low in sulphur (0.5% of weight) but had high ash content and therefore led to low sulphur dioxide concentrations. Studies had shown that cities with thermal power plants that have FGD technology and those without FGD technology didn’t show any “significant difference” in sulphur dioxide concentrations, it said.

“Eliminating all sulphur dioxide emissions would only result in a marginal improvement of particulate matter concentrations... At ₹1.2 crore per MW, the capital expense of installing FGD would be ₹2.54 lakh crore and would only bring about a marginal benefit,” it said.

Under new rules, only about 11% of India’s 600 thermal power units – a single plant can have multiple units – have to mandatorily install FGD systems.

The Hindu • 14 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL) + 1

Smoke and sulphur

6 • PG

178 • Sqcm

133780 • AVE

682.81K • Cir

Bottom Left

Delhi • Mumbai • Hyderabad • Kolkata • Chennai • Bengaluru

Smoke and sulphur

There cannot be different
environmental standards within India

The axe has dropped. The Environment Ministry has exempted the majority of India's coal-fired plants from mandatorily installing Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems, which are designed to cut sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. In effect, this undermines its own mandate from 2015 that required all such plants – there are about 180 of them now, comprising 600 units – to install these systems. While these were expected to be in place by 2017, only about 8% of the units have actually installed FGD – nearly all by the public-sector National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). SO₂ is among the gases monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as exposure beyond a degree can be harmful. Less appreciated is its propensity to form sulphates in the air and contributing to particulate matter pollution. In general, India's average ground-level SO₂ measurements have been below the permissible levels – one among several reasons that there has not been a sense of urgency in implementing FGD norms. The official reasons are the limited number of vendors in India, high installation costs, the potential rise in electricity bills, and disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the latest deadlines flew by in 2024, the Environment's Ministry's decision – it follows consultations with scientific institutions and new commissioned studies – is a sharp disavowal of the current policy. An expert appraisal committee says that Indian coal is low in sulphur; SO₂ levels in cities near plants with operational FGD units do not differ significantly from those without these units, and all of these were anyway well below permissible levels. The committee had said that concerns about sulphates are unfounded. It also argued, echoed by the Minister for Power, that sulphates had a beneficial side-effect in suppressing warming from greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, reducing sulphates would actually worsen warming and compromise India's climate goals. While IPCC assessments do account for the heat-suppressing action of sulphates, nowhere is it projected as an unalloyed good.

A minority of plants, about a fifth – those within a 10 km radius of the NCR; in cities with a population of over a million, or known to be in pollution hotspots – must install FGDs by 2028. This seems to suggest that what determines their installation is the location of a coal plant and not whether FGDs are effective or SO₂ is harmful. This is a rare instance when there are different environmental standards within India on controlling exposure to a pollutant. While it is not unscientific to revise understanding of the harms or benefits of substances, this needs debate in the public domain before a policy is changed. Otherwise it amounts to undermining India's commitment to scientifically informed public health.

The Hindu • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Centre relaxes pollution control norm for thermal power plants

1 • PG160 • Sqcm0 • AVE956.08K • CirTop

Hyderabad • Bengaluru • Chennai

Centre relaxes pollution control norm for thermal power plants

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

The Union Environment Ministry has exempted the majority of India's thermal power plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation systems, which are designed to cut sulphur dioxide emissions. Flue gas, a residue from burning fuels in thermal power plants, emits SO₂, which can mix in the atmosphere and create secondary particulate matter linked to air pollution. There are about 180 TPPs in India and a single plant can have multiple units. Now on, only about 11% of India's 600 thermal power plant (TPP) units, located within a 10-km radius of the National Capital Region or cities with a population of at least a million



Now on, only about 11% of 600 thermal power plant units in India have to mandatorily install FGD systems. FILE PHOTO

and coming under 'Category A', have to mandatorily install the FGD systems. Another 11% of TPPs, under Category B - located within 10 km radius of critically polluted areas (CPA) or non-attainment cities (NAC) - may or may not have to install the system.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 8

Centre relaxes pollution control norm for thermal power plants

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

The Union Environment Ministry has exempted the majority of India's thermal



Centre relaxes pollution control norms for TPPs

The remaining 11% of thermal power plants, under Category C, are now exempt from installing the FGD systems. The updated norm regarding the installation of FGDs are in line with the recommendations of an expert committee constituted by Principal Secretary, Ministry, New Delhi. The Ministry had reported on this. Last month, Power Minister Manohar Lal Khattar had said the Central Pollution Control Board was examining this recommendation.

The Hindu • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

78% of thermal plants need not install key anti-polluting systems

08 • PG

242 • Sqcm

0 • AVE

421.85K • Cir

TOP

Kochi

78% of thermal plants need not install key anti-polluting systems

Jacob Koshy

NEW DELHI

The Union Environment Ministry has exempted the majority of India's thermal power plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems, which are designed to cut sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. Flue gas, a residue from burning fuels in thermal power plants, emits SO₂, which can mix in the atmosphere and create secondary particulate matter. These are linked to air pollution.

There are about 180 thermal power plants in India and a single plant can have multiple units. Now on, only about 11% of India's 600 thermal power plant (TPP) units have to mandatorily install the FGD systems. These plants, called 'Category A', are the ones located within a 10-km radius of the National Capital Region or cities with a population of at

least a million as per the 2011 Census.

Another 11% of TPPs, called Category B - located within 10 km radius of critically polluted areas (CPA) or non-attainment cities (NAC) - may or may not have to install FGD, depending upon the decision by a committee of experts.

The remaining 78% of thermal power plants, or 'Category C', are now exempt from installing FGD. The updated rules regarding the installation of FGD are in line with the recommendations of an expert committee constituted by Principal Science Adviser Ajay Sood this April. *The Hindu* had reported on this. Last month, Power Minister Manohar Lal Khattar had said the Central Pollution Control Board was examining this committee's recommendations and would be taking a call on the future of FGD.

The plants in Category A were to have put in place

FGD systems by 2017 but have been given extensions to comply. The latest is December 30, 2027.

Category B plants that comply with the EAC norms have a deadline of December 30, 2028, to install the FGD. CPA are regions or industrial clusters that are extremely polluted and deemed so according to a specified criteria by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). NAC - there are 131 of them - are those that have the worst air quality and haven't met the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for at least five years.

Only about 8% of India's TPPs have installed FGD units. The limited number of vendors capable of installing such equipment in India, high installation costs, potential rise in electricity bills have been some of the reasons cited by the Power Ministry for the plants' inability to adhere to previous deadlines.

The Hindu • 13 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Centre exempts 78% of thermal plants from installing key anti-polluting systems

1,7 • PG

219 • Sqcm

163947 • AVE

682.81K • Cir

Bottom Center, Bottom Left

Delhi • Mumbai • Kolkata

Centre exempts 78% of thermal plants from installing key anti-polluting systems

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

The Union Environment Ministry has exempted the majority of India's thermal power plants (TPPs) from installing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems, which are designed to cut sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. Flue gas, a residue from burning fuels in thermal power plants, emits SO₂, which can mix in the atmosphere and create secondary particulate matter linked to air pollution.

There are about 180 TPPs in India and a single plant can have multiple un-



Now on, only about 11% of India's 600 thermal power plant units have to mandatorily install the FGD systems. FILE PHOTO

its. Now on, only about 11% of India's 600 thermal power plant (TPP) units, located within a 10-km ra-

dius of the National Capital Region or cities with a population of at least a million and coming under 'Category A', have to mandatorily install the FGD systems.

Another 11% of TPPs, under Category B – located within 10 km radius of critically polluted areas (CPA) or non-attainment cities (NAC) – may or may not have to install the system.

The remaining 78% of thermal power plants, under 'Category C', are now exempt from installing the FGD systems.

The updated rules regarding the installation of FGD are in line with the re-

commendations of an expert committee constituted by Principal Science Adviser Ajay Sood this April. *The Hindu* had reported on this. Last month, Power Minister Manohar Lal Khattar had said the Central Pollution Control Board was examining this committee's recommendations.

Manoj Kumar, who has researched the FGD's impact at the Centre for Research and Energy on Clean Air, criticised the decision.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 7

Centre relaxes pollution control norms for TPPs

“Power plants are known to impact areas 200 kilometres away from their location. Thus, they are a source of transboundary pollution, regardless of the category they fall into. Additionally, using tall chimneys is not an effective pollution-control measure; it merely disperses sulfur dioxide higher into the atmosphere. This decision will affect millions of lives in India by increasing the risk of lung and heart diseases,” Mr. Kumar told *The Hindu*.

The Tribune • 15 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Anti-polluting system exemption to thermal plants based on proof Govt

9 • PG

294 • Sqcm

887722 • AVE

893.04K • Cir

Bottom Right

Chandigarh • Delhi

Anti-polluting system exemption to thermal plants based on proof: Govt

AKSHEEV THAKUR

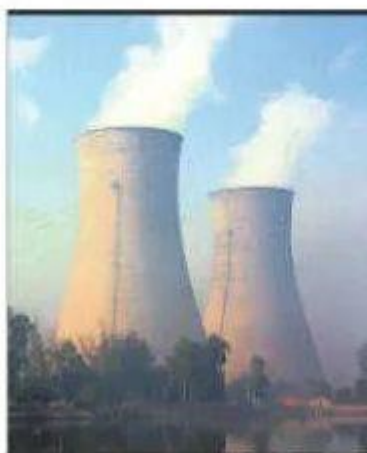
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 14

Days after it was criticised for exempting a large section of the thermal power plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems, which cut sulphur dioxide emissions, the Union Environment Ministry said its decision represented a “rational and evidence-based recalibration”.

The total installed capacity of coal-based thermal power plants in India is approximately 210,969 MW. The coal-based capacity is a significant portion of India's overall power generation capacity, contributing to over 45% of the total. Sulphur dioxide emissions are linked to air pollution.

Citing studies from institutions such as IIT-Delhi, National Institute of Advanced Studies as well as by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), the environment ministry said current exposure levels provided no credible evidence to suggest that sulphur diox-

**CITES IIT-DELHI STUDY**

Citing studies from IIT-Delhi, National Institute of Advanced Studies as well as by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, the environment ministry said current exposure levels provided no credible evidence to suggest that sulphur dioxide, under prevailing ambient conditions, is a major public health concern.

ide, under prevailing ambient conditions, is a major public health concern.

A detailed analysis carried out by IIT-Delhi shows that sulfate contributes only 0.96 per cent to 5.21 per cent of particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and 0.57 per cent to 3.67 per cent of PM₁₀ in cities near thermal power plants. The institute in the study found no significant difference in sulphur dioxide levels between cities with thermal power plants equipped with operational FGDs and those without them.

A study by NEERI also suggested that sulphur dioxide

emissions contribute minimally to overall ambient air pollution levels in the form of particulate matter.

There are 180 operational thermal power plants in India and these have 537 units. As per government's official statement in August 2024, only 34 have installed FGD. Now, only about 11 per cent of India's 537 thermal power plant units have to mandatorily install FGD systems.

Congress leader Jairam Ramesh said sulphur dioxide is a health hazard and the ministry's policymaking could be driven by “flawed metrics”.

Daily Thanthi Next • 15 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Centre: SO2 norms relaxation misinterpreted

6 • PG

175 • Sqcm

140077 • AVE

1.65M • Cir

Bottom Center

Chennai

Centre: SO2 norms relaxation misinterpreted

NEW DELHI: The government on Monday defended its recent move to ease sulphur dioxide (SO2) emission norms for thermal power plants, saying the decision was based on detailed scientific studies and stakeholder consultations, and that media reports terming the move a "regulatory dilution" have "grossly misinterpreted" the notification.

In a statement issued a few days after the July 11 notification that extended deadlines and exempted a large number of coal plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation units, the ministry said, "The media reports misrepresent both the scientific evidence and the environmental policy rationale un-

derlying the revised notification."

It said the revised norms were framed after "extensive consultations with stakeholders and research institutions regarding the effectiveness and rationale behind stack emission standards for SO2 on 537 TPPs throughout the country, and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region".

"Further, the norms were based on detailed scientific studies which were carried out by premier institutions such as IIT Delhi, National Institute of Advanced Studies as well as by the National Environ-

mental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)—a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) besides scientific examination by Central Pollution Control Board," it said.

Responding to criticism over the rollback of deadlines and exemptions for Category C plants, which make up the bulk of India's coal fleet, the ministry said, "The media reports misrepresent both the scientific evidence and the environmental policy rationale underlying the revised notification."

"Contrary to claims of regulato-

ry dilution, the ministry's decision represents a rational, evidence-based recalibration anchored in current ambient air quality data, sectoral emission trends and broader sustainability imperatives," it said.

The ministry also rejected suggestions that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for SO2, last revised in 2009, are outdated. "The contention that the existing SO2 NAAQS, last updated in 2009, are obsolete simply due to their age is scientifically unfounded," it said.

"In fact, any revision to SO2 standards must be driven by its actual contribution to PM2.5 levels and its corresponding health burden, rather than rhetorical assertions," the ministry added.

“ The media reports misrepresent both the scientific evidence and the environmental policy rationale underlying the revised notification

– Union Government

Free Press Journal • 15 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
A smarter, cheaper path to clean air and affordable power

12 • PG

247 • Sqcm

196454 • AVE

251.68K • Cir

Top Right

Mumbai

A Smarter, Cheaper Path to Clean Air and Affordable Power



Viewpoint

RN BHASKAR

The Government's recent decision to ease the blanket requirement for flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems across its coal-fired power fleet is not a retreat from environmental responsibility. On the contrary, it represents a mature, data-driven course correction — one that balances science, fiscal prudence and the realities of a still-developing economy.

The days of importing regulation from abroad, without context or calibration, must end. This decision is proof that India has begun creating laws and norms that suit Indian requirements and conditions. FGD systems remove sulphur dioxide (SO₂) from the exhaust of coal-fired power plants. In regions that use high-sulphur coal or face heavy industrial pollution, FGDs are essential. But in India — where domestic coal is inherently low in sulphur and ambient SO₂ levels across most cities remain well within permissible limits — a universal mandate was always difficult to justify. The evidence now confirms that suspicion.

Three independent studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies have found that ambient SO₂ concentrations are between 3 and 20 µg/m³ — far below the 80 µg/m³ threshold. They also show no significant difference between SO₂ levels near FGD-equipped plants and those without. The environmental benefit, in short, is marginal.

The economic and climate costs, however, are not. Retrofitting FGDs would require Rs 2.5 lakh crore in investment and lead to 45-day shutdowns per boiler. Worse, the added auxiliary power, limestone usage and mining logistics would generate 69 million tonnes of additional CO₂ emissions — a climate penalty that defeats the purpose of the exercise.

But perhaps the most important and immediate impact will be felt on electricity prices. A blanket FGD mandate would have raised generation costs by 25 to 30 paise per unit.

In an economy where millions of homes and small

businesses live on the margin of affordability, that is a steep and unnecessary price to pay. Moreover, given the current cross subsidy norms that are in place, this would mean a much higher cost for industry and business which would render them even more uncompetitive in the global market. It would also stoke inflation, because all high costs must eventually be borne by customers.

The government's revised approach keeps FGDs mandatory for plants near large urban centres or critically polluted regions but exempts those in low-risk zones. This is regulation by risk, not ritual. It is how good policy

The days of importing regulation from abroad, without context or calibration, must end, and India has begun creating laws and norms that suit its requirements and conditions

should be made.

In fact, it is important to note that India needs to remain committed to thermal production of power for several reasons.

First, India is resource-starved, more specifically capital starved. Replacing coal plants would pose a monumental cost, thus taking away precious funds from even more critical areas of economic reform.

Second, India has abundant coal, and must therefore conserve its forex outgo by using the coal it has, and sticking to imports wherever required.

Third, India is investing heavily in solar and other renewables. But that comes with a disadvantage. At times of surplus power, either because demand falls, or because solar power production is high on account of good sunlight, we have surplus power generation. At that time, thermal plants can be shut, not solar (it is impossible to shut solar plants). That is another reason why merchant energy sale must be allowed by shutting down thermal plants to stabilise the grid and national costs.

That is why, regulators need to bear in mind that when ground realities change, the governing policies too must change. India is not backing away from its environmental commitments. It is simply making them smarter.

Free Press Journal • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit

10 • PG91 • Sqcm72080 • AVE251.68K • CirTop Left

Mumbai

FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit

PTI
NEW DELHI

The government's move to ease sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants strikes a delicate balance between costs, climate and compliance and is expected to cut electricity costs

by 25-30 paise per unit, officials said on Sunday.

In a gazette notification, the government has restricted the 2015 mandate of installing flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from a power plants' exhaust gases, only to plants located within 10

kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis while all other plants -- accounting for nearly 79% of India's thermal power capacity - are exempt from mandatory

FGD installation. The notification stated that the decision was made following a detailed analysis by the Central Pollution Control Board, which found increased carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the operation of existing control measures.

Industry officials said this would lead to differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used. The new framework has been finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies.

Millenniumpost • 14 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL) + 1
India's FGD shift echoes global reform in climate rules

10 • PG

226 • Sqcm

406857 • AVE

750K • Cir

Bottom Left

Delhi • Kolkata

India's FGD shift echoes global reform in climate rules

Revision is likely to cut power generation costs by up to Rs 0.30/kilowatt hour, offering direct benefit to consumers

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: India's decision to relax its mandate on flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at coal-fired power plants is being viewed internationally not as environmental regression, but as a shift toward more nuanced and evidence-led regulation. The move aligns with broader global trends, where countries are increasingly tailoring emissions policies to local conditions and life-cycle climate considerations.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)

announced that FGD systems, which remove sulphur dioxide (SO₂) from flue gases, will now be mandatory only for plants near dense urban zones or in critical pollution areas. Roughly 80 per cent of India's installed coal capacity, most of it running on low-sulphur domestic coal, will be exempt.

The decision follows independent assessments by three Indian research institutions, which concluded that ambient SO₂ levels are well within national standards even in regions without FGDs. Meanwhile, full-scale retrofitting

Closer Look

- » FGD systems, which remove sulphur dioxide (SO₂) from flue gases, will now be mandatory only for plants near dense urban zones or in critical pollution areas.
- » Roughly 80% of India's installed coal capacity, most of it running on low-sulphur domestic coal, will be exempt
- » India is not alone. The US, Europe and China — all of which pioneered FGD rollouts in earlier decades — have since shifted toward differentiated enforcement

was projected to increase CO₂ emissions by nearly 70 million tonnes over five years, largely due to added limestone mining and auxiliary energy use.

The revision is also expected

to reduce power generation costs by Rs 0.25 – Rs 0.30 per kilowatt hour, offering a direct benefit to consumers and easing pressure on India's cash-strapped power distribution

companies. Industry experts have described the move as "regulatory realism" that will preserve affordability without compromising core environmental goals.

India is not alone. The US, Europe and China — all of which pioneered FGD rollouts in earlier decades — have since shifted toward differentiated enforcement and performance-based compliance. China, after an aggressive FGD deployment from 2004 to 2012, now applies zonal standards and is placing more emphasis on PM2.5 reduction and system-level efficiency.

Critics continue to argue that any relaxation risks delaying clean air goals.

But those in government insist that the new framework targets pollution where it matters most and frees up billions in capital for higher-impact interventions such as electrostatic precipitators, real-time monitoring and renewable grid upgrades.

For many developing economies still reliant on coal, India's recalibration may serve as a practical template — ambitious where necessary, economical where possible and always informed by data.

Millenniumpost • 14 Jul • Adani Group

Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO₂ emission norms

5 • PG

268 • Sqcm

481859 • AVE

750K • Cir

Top Left

Delhi

'FAULTY PREMISES'

Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO₂ emission norms

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: With the government exempting about 78 per cent of coal-fired plants from installing key anti-polluting systems, Congress leader Jairam Ramesh on Sunday said the Environment Ministry's rationale for the policy is based on "faulty premises".

He asserted that the government's policymaking will continue to be driven by "flawed metrics" in the absence of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) revision.

The former environment minister attacked the government after the central government once again extended the deadline for coal-based thermal power plants to comply with sulphur dioxide emission norms and fully exempted those located away from critically polluted areas or cities with a population of over one million.

"The Modi Government has already achieved the dubious distinction of having made India the global leader in sulphur dioxide emissions. Now we learn that the Environment Ministry has exempted 78-89% of India's thermal power plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that cut sulphur dioxide emissions," Ramesh said in a post on X.

This is after the deadline for installing FGD systems, initially slated for 2017, was repeatedly pushed, the Congress general secretary said.

Sulphur dioxide is a direct

Highlights

» He asserted that the government's policy making will continue to be driven by "flawed metrics" in the absence of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) revision

» Sulphur dioxide is a direct threat to public health and has also been known to impact cloud



formation, disrupting the monsoon that is the lifeline of the Indian economy, Ramesh said

threat to public health and has also been known to impact cloud formation, disrupting the monsoon that is the lifeline of the Indian economy, Ramesh said.

"More damagingly, research has increasingly shown that a large part of India's ambient PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter of diameter less than 2.5 mm) is attributable to secondary particulate matter formed when sulphur dioxide reacts with other compounds," he said.

Estimates suggest that anywhere between 12 per cent to 30 per cent of PM_{2.5} is attributable to such sulphur dioxide compounds, he said.

"The Ministry's rationale for this policy is based on two faulty premises. The Ministry had earlier amended the focus of the National Clean Air Program (NCAP) to focus largely on PM₁₀ emissions (particulate matter of less than 10mm diameter).

"PM₁₀ is a lot less dan-

gerous to human health than PM_{2.5} but is more obviously visible and somewhat easier to tackle, since it includes elements such as road dust," he said.

By choosing to turn a blind eye towards PM_{2.5} in its policymaking, the ministry has consigned us to many years more of our ongoing public health crisis – and this decision to tolerate sulphur dioxide compounds is only set to exacerbate this trend, he said.

"The Ministry claims that sulphur dioxide levels in India are largely within the limits of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). As we have repeatedly pointed out, the NAAQS were last updated in 2009, when the prevailing levels of particulate matter and emissions were of a decidedly lower order of magnitude, and when the catastrophic public health consequences of particulate matter were not known, Ramesh said.

Millenniumpost • 13 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Government eases sulphur dioxide emission norms, exempts large number of coal plants

2 • PG

181 • Sqcm

326338 • AVE

750K • Cir

Middle Left

Delhi

Government eases sulphur dioxide emission norms, exempts large number of coal plants

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The central government has once again extended the deadline for coal-based thermal power plants to comply with sulphur dioxide emission norms and has fully exempted those located away from critically polluted areas or cities with a population of over one million.

In a notification dated July 11, the environment ministry said the compliance deadline for Category A plants, located within a 10-km radius of the National Capital Region or cities with a population of over one million, has been extended from December 2024 to December 2027.

Category B plants, situated within a 10-km radius of critically polluted areas or non-



attainment cities, will now be assessed on a case-by-case basis instead of adhering to the earlier 2025 deadline. Category C plants -- all others not falling under Category A or B -- have been completely exempted from the sulphur dioxide norms, provided they meet the prescribed stack height criteria. These plants were earlier required to comply by December 2026.

Flue gas desulphurization units are installed in coal-fired power plants to control sulphur dioxide emissions, a major air

pollutant. SO₂ converts into fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), which can penetrate deep into the lungs and cause a range of diseases, leading to millions of deaths each year.

The ministry said it had received numerous representations seeking exemption or relaxation in the timelines of the emission standards due to factors such as the "limited availability of technology providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of the Covid pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low Sulphur dioxide concentration in ambient air and heavy burden on consumer due to increase in electricity prices etc".

It added that it had also received an "explicit recommendation" from the Ministry of

Power in this regard. According to the notification, several studies were conducted by research institutions regarding the effectiveness and rationale behind the SO₂ standards and their role in the overall ambient air pollution of the region.

The ministry said consultations were held with the industry, the Ministry of Power, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), scientific institutions and other stakeholders regarding the emission standards and their timeline.

It added that a committee was constituted in the CPCB to "examine the issue in totality, assess the available study reports, other relevant materials and other related factors and make a recommendation on applicability of these standards and its timeline".

Political & Business Daily • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down

8 • PG

334 • Sqcm

83525 • AVE

125K • Cir

Top Left

Bhubaneswar

Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down

NEW DELHI, JUL 13

THE Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has relaxed the requirement for mandatory installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at most coal-based thermal power plants, marking a move towards differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework, finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies, will restrict FGD mandates only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. All other plants - accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity - are now exempted from mandatory FGD installation.



Crucially, the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25 to 30 paise per unit. That benefit, say experts, will ultimately flow to consumers. In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant, helping state discoms contain tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments.

The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over Rs 2.5 lakh crore, or Rs 1.2 crore per MW, with installation timelines of up to 45 days

per unit. Several power producers had warned that this would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur dioxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, significant-

ly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The studies also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context. Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of sulphur dioxide is efficient.

The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions between 2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power consumption.

FGDs are useful in places with high sulphur coal (like in China or the US), high ambient sulphur dioxide levels and dense urban proximity. Studies show that India does not face these problems at scale, making universal FGD rollout un-

necessary, expensive and counterproductive.

Industry executives welcomed the decision. "This is a rational, science-based move that avoids unnecessary costs and focuses regulation where it is most needed," said a senior executive at a leading public sector utility. "More importantly, it will help keep electricity affordable."

Officials stressed that the government remains committed to environmental protection, but with a smarter lens. "This is not a rollback. It is a recalibration based on evidence," a senior official said.

"Our approach is now targeted, efficient and climate-conscious," the official added.

An affidavit incorporating these findings will be submitted shortly to the Supreme Court in the MC Mehta vs Union of India case, where FGD enforcement timelines have been under judicial scrutiny.-IANS

The Statesman • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

FGD requirements for coal-fired plants eased

1,10 • PG925 • Sqcm166562 • AVE225K • CirTop Left

Delhi • Kolkata

FGD requirements for coal-fired plants eased: The requirement for mandatory installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at most coal-based thermal power plants has been relaxed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The new framework will restrict FGD mandates only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million. **(Details on Page 10)**

Govt relaxes FGD rules for power plants; to bring down power costs

The government has exempted 79 per cent of coal-based power plants from mandatory flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) installation, limiting the requirement to plants near large cities and polluted zones

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 13 JULY

The requirement for mandatory installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at most coal-based thermal power plants has been relaxed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The new framework, finalised after extensive discussions and several independent studies, will restrict FGD mandates only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Power plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

All other plants - accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity - are now exempted from mandatory FGD installation.

Crucially, the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25 to 30 paise per unit.

That benefit, say experts, will ultimately flow to consumers. In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant, helping state discoms contain



tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments.

The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over Rs 2.5 lakh crore, or Rs 1.2 crore per MW, with installation timelines of up to 45 days per unit.

Number of power producers had warned that this

would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambi-

ent Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur dioxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The studies also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a

universal FGD mandate in the Indian context. Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of sulphur dioxide is efficient.

The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions between 2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power consumption.

FGDs are useful in places with high sulphur coal, high ambient sulphur dioxide levels and dense urban proximity. Studies show that India does not face these problems at scale, making universal FGD rollout unnecessary, expensive and counterproductive. Industry executives welcomed the decision.

"This is a rational, science-based move that avoids unnecessary costs and focuses regulation where it is most needed," said a senior executive at a leading public sector utility.

"More importantly, it will help keep electricity affordable," he said.

The Statesman • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Govt relaxes FGD rules for power plants; to bring down power costs

10 • PG

345 • Sqcm

62112 • AVE

225K • Cir

Middle Center

Delhi • Bhubaneshwar

Govt relaxes FGD rules for power plants; to bring down power costs

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STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

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The Daily Guardian • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT

7 • PG

359 • Sqcm

35939 • AVE

N/A • Cir

Top Left

Delhi

CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT

TDG NETWORK
NEW DELHI

The government's move to ease sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants strikes a delicate balance between costs, climate and compliance and is expected to cut electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit, officials said on Sunday.

In a gazette notification, the government has restricted the 2015 mandate of installing flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from a power plants' exhaust gases, only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis while all other plants -- accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity -- are exempt from mandatory FGD installation.

The notification stated that the decision was made following a detailed analysis by the Central Pollution



Control Board, which found increased carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the operation of existing control measures.

Industry officials said this would lead to differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework has been finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies. The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

(NAAQS).

Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur oxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 micrograms per cubic meter, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 micrograms per cubic meter. Officials said studies had also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context. Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of SO₂ is efficient.

The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions between

2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power generation.

Industry officials said the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25-30 paise per unit. That benefit, they said, will ultimately flow to consumers.

In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant -- helping state discoms contain tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments. The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over Rs 2.5 lakh crore, or Rs 1.2 crore per MW, with installation timelines of up to 45 days per unit. Several power producers had warned that this would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

Industry executives welcomed the decision. "This is a rational, science-based move that avoids unnecessary costs and focuses regulation where it is most needed," said a senior executive

at a leading public sector utility. "More importantly, it will help keep electricity affordable."

Officials stressed that the government remains committed to environmental protection, but with a smarter lens. "This is not a rollback. It is a recalibration based on evidence," said a senior government official. "Our approach is now targeted, efficient and climate-conscious."

An affidavit incorporating these findings will be submitted shortly to the Supreme Court in the MC Mehta vs Union of India case, where FGD enforcement timelines have been under judicial scrutiny.

ICP Keshari, Director General of Power Producers Association (PPA), hailed the decision as "good and consumer-centric".

The move will benefit power plants based on domestic coal, he said. Indian coal, he said, does not have any big sulfur oxides (SO_x) emission problem and it is only the particulate matter, which is of concern.

Punjab Express • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down

11 • PG

355 • Sqcm

70914 • AVE

348.98K • Cir

Top Right

Chandigarh

Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down

NEW DELHI, JULY 13

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has relaxed the requirement for mandatory installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at most coal-based thermal power plants, marking a move towards differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework, finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies, will restrict FGD mandates only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

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The studies also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context. Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of sulphur dioxide is efficient. **IANs**

The Pioneer • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Congress slams Centre over coal plant exemptions

2 • PG

169 • Sqcm

482872 • AVE

634.42K • Cir

Top Right

Delhi

Congress slams Centre over coal plant exemptions

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE

■ New Delhi

With the government exempting about 78 per cent of coal-fired plants from installing key anti-polluting systems, Congress leader Jairam Ramesh on Sunday said the Environment Ministry's rationale for the policy is based on "faulty premises".

He asserted that the government's policymaking will continue to be driven by "flawed metrics" in the absence of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) revision.

The former environment minister attacked the government after the central government once again extended the deadline for coal-based thermal power plants to comply with sulphur dioxide emission norms and fully exempted those located away from critically polluted areas or

cities with a population of over one million.

"The Modi Government has already achieved the dubious distinction of having made India the global leader in sulphur dioxide emissions. Now we learn that the Environment Ministry has exempted 78-89 per cent of India's thermal power plants from installing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that cut sulphur dioxide emissions," Ramesh said in a social media post.

This is after the deadline for installing FGD systems, initially slated for 2017, was repeatedly pushed, the Congress general secretary said.

Sulphur dioxide is a direct threat to public health and has also been known to impact cloud formation, disrupting the monsoon that is the lifeline of the Indian economy, Ramesh said.

"More damagingly, research

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"PM10 is a lot less dangerous to human health than PM2.5 but is more obviously visible and somewhat easier to tackle, since it includes elements such as road dust," he said.

The Pioneer • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25–30 paise a unit

8 • PG

89 • Sqcm

30301 • AVE

275K • Cir

Bottom Left

Hyderabad

FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The government's move to ease sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants strikes a delicate balance between costs, climate and compliance and is expected to cut electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit, officials said on Sunday.

In a gazette notification, the government has restricted the 2015 mandate of installing flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from a power plants' exhaust gases, only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis while all other plants -- accounting for nearly 79 per



cent of India's thermal power capacity -- are exempt from mandatory FGD installation.

The notification stated that the decision was made following a detailed analysis by the Central Pollution Control Board, which found increased carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the operation of existing control measures.

Industry officials said this would lead to differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

Telangana Today • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Electricity may cost less as FGD norms eased

8 • PG

284 • Sqcm

368837 • AVE

440K • Cir

Top Right

Hyderabad

Electricity may cost less as FGD norms eased

Cost may come down by 25-30 paise per unit

NEW DELHI

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has relaxed the requirement for mandatory installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at most coal-based thermal power plants, marking a move towards differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework, finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies, will restrict FGD mandates only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million.

Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. All other plants - accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity - are now exempted from mandatory FGD installation.

Crucially, the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25 to 30 paise per unit. That benefit, say experts, will ultimately flow to consumers. In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant, helping state discoms contain tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments.

The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over Rs 2.5 lakh crore, or Rs 1.2 crore per MW, with installation timelines of up to 45 days per unit. Several



power producers had warned that this would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur dioxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 (micrograms per cubic meter air), significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 (micrograms per cubic meter air). The studies also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context.

Indian coal typically has a sulphur content of less than 0.5 per cent, and due to high stack heights and favourable meteorological conditions, dispersion of sulphur dioxide is efficient. The NIAS study warned that retrofitting FGDs nationwide

would add an estimated 69 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions between 2025 and 2030 due to increased limestone mining, transportation, and power consumption. FGDs are useful in places with high sulphur coal (like in China or the US), high ambient sulphur dioxide levels and dense urban proximity. Studies show that India does not face these problems at scale, making universal FGD rollout unnecessary, expensive and counterproductive.

Industry executives welcomed the decision. "This is a rational, science-based move that avoids unnecessary costs and focuses regulation where it is most needed," said a senior executive at a leading public sector utility. "More importantly, it will help keep electricity affordable."

Officials stressed that the government remains committed to environmental protection, but with a smarter lens. "This is not a rollback. It is a recalibration based on evidence," a senior official said. (IANS)

Deccan Herald • 13 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Govt eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants

09 • PG

89 • Sqcm

0 • AVE

N/A • Cir

TOP

Bangalore • Bengaluru

Govt eases
sulphur emission
rules for coal
power plants

NEW DELHI, REUTERS: The Union government has reversed a decade-old mandate to install \$30 billion worth of clean-air equipment, easing sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants, a government order said.

Reuters in December reported that the Modi government was reviewing 2015 norms that required nearly 540 coal-based power units to install flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems that remove sulphur from the plants' exhaust gases in phases starting in 2027.

The Environment Ministry late on Friday issued a gazette notification that exempted 79% of the coal-fired power plants, outside a 10-km (6-mile) radius of populated and polluted cities, from the 2015 mandate.

The mandate to install FGD for another 1% of the plants near populated cities would be taken on a "case-by-case basis," the notification said.

The balance of 10% of the coal-fired power plants closer to New Delhi and other cities with a million-plus population will be required to install the desulphurisation equipment by December 2027, according to the new mandate.

The notification comes after state-run NTPC, country's top electricity producer, spent about \$4 billion on installing the equipment at about 1% of the power plants, and about 50% of the units either placed orders for the desulphurisation systems or are installing them.

The Friday notification did not mention the impact on the competitiveness or recovery of costs by these power plants.

Pioneer Hindi • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Reduction in electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit

11 • PG

42 • Sqcm

65384 • AVE

375K • Cir

Bottom Right

Delhi

बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी

नयी दिल्ली। अधिकांश कोयला आधारित बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील देने का सरकार का फैसला लागत, जलवायु और अनुपालन के बीच एक नाजुक संतुलन बनाता है। अधिकारियों ने रविवार को यह जानकारी देते हुए कहा कि इससे बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी आने की उम्मीद है। एक सरकारी अधिसूचना के अनुसार सरकार ने बिजली संयंत्रों से निकलने वाली गैसों से सल्फर हटाने वाली फ्लू-गैस डिस्ल्फराइजेशन (एफजीडी) प्रणालियाँ स्थापित करने के नियमों में राहत दी है। वर्ष 2015 के इस आदेश को अब केवल दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों के 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में स्थित संयंत्रों तक सीमित कर दिया गया है। गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों में स्थित संयंत्रों का मूल्यांकन हर मामले के आधार अलग-अलग किया जाएगा।

Navbharat Times • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Electricity cost will come down

7 • PG

50 • Sqcm

56841 • AVE

380K • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai

‘बिजली लागत में कमी आएगी’

■ पीटीआई, नई दिल्ली: अधिकारियों ने रविवार को बताया कि ज्यादातर कोयला आधारित बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाने का सरकार का कदम लागत, जलवायु और अनुपालन

के बीच फ्लू-गैस एक नाजुक डिसल्फराइजेशन संतुलन (FGD) प्रणालियों बनाता है के नियम में ढील और इससे

बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी आने की उम्मीद है। एक राजपत्र अधिसूचना में, सरकार ने बिजली संयंत्रों के विकास गैसों से सल्फर हटाने वाली फ्लू-गैस डिसल्फराइजेशन प्रणालियां लगाने के 2015 के आदेश को केवल दस लाख से ज्यादा आबादी वाले शहरों के 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में स्थित संयंत्रों तक सीमित कर दिया है। गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों या गैर-प्राप्ति शहरों में स्थित संयंत्रों का मूल्यांकन मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर किया जाएगा, जबकि अन्य सभी संयंत्र - जो भारत की ताप विद्युत क्षमता का लगभग 79 प्रतिशत हिस्सा हैं।

Amar Ujala • 14 Jul • Adani Group • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Kendra Sarkar ne Koyla bijli sayantra ke liye salphur utsarjan niymom mein de dhel

10 • PG

124 • Sqcm

263625 • AVE

564.4K • Cir

Middle Center

Delhi

केंद्र सरकार ने कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में दी ढील

नई दिल्ली। केंद्र सरकार ने एक दशक पुराना आदेश को पलटते हुए कोयले से बिजली बनाने वाले संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील दे दी है। 11 जुलाई को पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की तरफ से जारी अधिसूचना के अनुसार 79 प्रतिशत संयंत्रों को फ्लू-गैस डिसल्फराइजेशन (एफजीडी) सिस्टम लगाने से छूट दी गई है। ये ऐसे संयंत्र हैं जो प्रदूषण के हॉटस्पॉट से 10 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूर स्थित हैं।

कोयला बिजली संयंत्र के लिए एक दशक पुराना आदेश पलटा

एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि कोयला आधारित बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील देने से बिजली की कीमत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी आने की उम्मीद है। सरकार के आदेश के अनुसार बाकी 11 प्रतिशत संयंत्रों की मामले-दर-मामला समीक्षा की जाएगी, जबकि 10 प्रतिशत संयंत्र जो दिल्ली और दूसरे बड़े शहरों के करीब हैं, उन्हें दिसंबर 2027 तक आदेश का पालन करना होगा। वहीं, कांग्रेस नेता जयराम रमेश ने केंद्र सरकार की ओर से सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन के नियमों में छूट देने को गलत बताया। उन्होंने सरकार के इस कदम को पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा बताया है। ब्यूरो

Business Remedies • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down

1 • PG

210 • Sqcm

94684 • AVE

168.85K • Cir

Top Right

Jaipur

Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down



IANIS
New Delhi

Business Remedies. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has relaxed the requirement for mandatory installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems at most coal-based thermal power plants, marking a move towards differentiated compliance based on proximity to urban populations and the sulphur content of the coal used.

The new framework, finalised after extensive deliberations and multiple independent studies, will restrict FGD mandates only to plants located within 10 kilometres of cities with a population exceeding one million. Plants in critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. All other plants - accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity - are now exempted from mandatory FGD installation.

Crucially, the relaxed norms are expected to bring down the cost of electricity by 25 to 30 paise per unit. That benefit, say experts, will ultimately flow to con-

sumers. In a high-demand, cost-sensitive economy, the impact could be significant, helping state discoms contain tariffs and reducing the subsidy burden on governments.

The financial burden of mandatory FGD retrofitting was previously estimated at over Rs 2.5 lakh crore, or Rs 1.2 crore per MW, with installation timelines of up to 45 days per unit. Several power producers had warned that this would not only raise costs but also jeopardise grid stability during peak seasons.

The decision follows a series of studies by IIT Delhi, CSIR-NEERI and the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur dioxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The studies also questioned the environmental and economic efficacy of a universal FGD mandate in the Indian context.

Pudhari • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
Pollution rules relaxed for power projects

2 • PG

65 • Sqcm

58150 • AVE

347.1K • Cir

Top Left

Mumbai

विद्युत प्रकल्पांना प्रदूषण नियम शिथिल

नवी दिल्ली : औष्णिक विद्युत प्रकल्पातून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या सल्फर वायूचे प्रदूषण कमी व्हावे, यासाठी यंत्रणा बसविणे प्रकल्पांना बंधनकारक आहे. त्यासाठी ३० अरुज डॉलर किमतीची उपकरणे बसवावी लागली असती. देशातील ५४० विद्युत प्रकल्पांना सल्फरचे प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी फ्लू गॅस डिसल्फरायझेशन (एफजीडी) बसविणे बंधनकारक आहे. केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्रालयाने अधिसूचना काढली आहे. त्यात दाट लोकसंख्या असलेल्या आणि प्रदूषित शहरांच्या १० किमी (६ मैल) परिघाबाहेरील औष्णिक विद्युत प्रकल्पांना २०१५च्या आदेशातून वगळले आहे. त्यामुळे ७९ टक्के प्रकल्पांना आता अशी यंत्रणा बसविण्याची गरज भासणार नाही. तसेच, उर्वरित ११ टक्के प्रकल्पांचा स्वतंत्रपणे विचार केला जाईल. त्यानुसार पुढील निर्णय घेतला जाईल, असे अधिसूचनेत स्पष्ट केले आहे. राहिलेले १० टक्के प्रकल्प दिल्ली आणि दहा लाख लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरांजवळ आहे. त्यांना डिसेंबर २०२७ पर्यंत सल्फर नियंत्रित करणारी यंत्रणा बसवावी लागेल.



Navshakti • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

Changes in rules to reduce electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit

8 • PG

64 • Sqcm

12765 • AVE

419.55K • Cir

Middle Left

Mumbai

वीज खर्चात २५-३० पैसे प्रति युनिट कपातीसाठी नियमात बदल

नवी दिल्ली : बहुतांश कोळशावर चालणाऱ्या वीज प्रकल्पांसाठी सल्फर (गंधक) उत्सर्जन नियम शिथिल करण्याच्या सरकारच्या निर्णयामुळे प्रति युनिट वीज खर्च २५-३० पैशांनी कमी होण्याची अपेक्षा आहे, असे अधिकाऱ्यांनी रविवारी सांगितले. सरकारने वीज प्रकल्पांच्या 'एक्झॉस्ट' वायूमधून 'सल्फर' काढून टाकणाऱ्या फ्लू-गॅस डिसल्फरायझेशन (एफजीडी) प्रणाली बसवण्याच्या २०१५ च्या आदेशाला केवळ दहा लाखांपेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरांच्या १० किलोमीटरच्या आत असलेल्या प्रकल्पांपुरते मर्यादित केले आहे, असे एका राजपत्रित अधिसूचनेत म्हटले आहे.

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडळाच्या सविस्तर विश्लेषणानंतर हा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. त्यामध्ये विद्यमान नियंत्रण उपायांच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे कार्बन डायऑक्साइड उत्सर्जनात वाढ झाल्याचे आढळून आले.

Veer Arjun • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)

FGD नियम में धूल से बिजली की लागत में 25-30p per unit की कमी

8 • PG

144 • Sqcm

10811 • AVE

60K • Cir

Top Center

Delhi

एफजीडी नियम में धूल से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा)। अधिकांश कोयला आधारित बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील देने का सरकार का फैसला लागत, जलवायु और अनुपालन के बीच एक नाजुक संतुलन बनाता है। अधिकारियों ने रविवार को यह जानकारी देते हुए कहा कि इससे बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी आने की उम्मीद है। एक सरकारी अधिसूचना के अनुसार सरकार ने बिजली संयंत्रों से निकलने वाली गैसों से सल्फर हटाने वाली फ्लू-गैस डिसल्फराइजेशन (एफजीडी) प्रणालियां स्थापित करने के नियमों में राहत दी है। वर्ष 2015 के इस आदेश को अब केवल दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों के 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में स्थित संयंत्रों तक सीमित कर दिया गया है। गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों में स्थित संयंत्रों का मूल्यांकन हर मामले के आधार पर अलग-अलग किया जाएगा। अधिसूचना में कहा गया कि यह निर्णय केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विस्तृत विश्लेषण के बाद लिया गया है।

Yatharth • 14 Jul • Adani Group

Relaxation in FGD rules will reduce the cost of power generation per unit by 25-30 paise, which will...

01 • PG

624 • Sqcm

0 • AVE

N/A • Cir

Top

Vadodara

FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટથી પ્રતિ યુનિટ વીજ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ ૨૫-૩૦ પૈસા ઘટશે જેનો સીધો લાભ ગ્રાહકોને થશે

વડોદરા, તા. ૧૩

મોટાભાગના કોલસાથી ચાલતા પાવર પ્લાન્ટ્સ માટે સલ્ફર ઉત્સર્જનના નિયમોને સરળ બનાવવા માટે સરકારના પગલા, આબોહવા અને તેના અનુપાલન વચ્ચેના નાજુક સંતુલનને હકારાત્મક અસર કરે છે તેના પરિણામે વીજળીના ખર્ચમાં યુનિટ દીઠ ૨૫-૩૦ પૈસાનો ઘટાડો થવાની ધારણા છે, એમ કેન્દ્રીય પર્યાવરણ, વન અને ક્લાયમેટ ચેન્જ મંત્રાલયના અધિકારીઓએ રવિવારે જણાવ્યું હતું. સરકારે ફ્લ્યુ-ગેસ ડિસલ્ફ્યુરિસેશન (FGD) સિસ્ટમ્સ સ્થાપવાના ૨૦૧૫ ના આદેશને ગેઝેટ જારી કરી પ્રતિબંધિત કર્યો છે જે ફક્ત દશ લાખથી વધુની વસ્તીવાળા શહેરોના ૧૦ કિલોમીટરની અંદર આવેલા વીજ પ્લાન્ટમાંથી નીકળતા વાયુઓમાંથી સલ્ફરને દૂર કરે છે. ફ્લ્યુ ગેસમાંથી સલ્ફર ડાયોક્સાઈડ (SO₂)ને દૂર કરવા માટેની ફ્લુ ગેસ ડિસલ્ફ્યુરિસેશન (FGD) સિસ્ટમને

હવે ફક્ત ગીચ શહેરી ક્ષેત્રોની નજીક આવેલા અથવા ગંભીર પ્રદૂષિત વિસ્તારોમાં આવેલા પાવર પ્લાન્ટ માટે ફરજિયાત કરવામાં આવશે તેવી કેન્દ્રના પર્યાવરણ, વન અને ક્લાયમેટ ચેન્જ મંત્રાલયે જાહેરાત કરી છે. જ્યારે ભારતની સ્થાપિત કોલસાની ક્ષમતાના લગભગ ૭૮ ટકાના મોટાભાગના સલ્ફરનું નીચું પ્રમાણ ધરાવતા સ્વદેશી કોલસા ઉપર ચાલતા પાવર પ્લાન્ટને મુક્તિ અપાશે. સૂચનામાં જણાવાયું છે કે કેન્દ્રીય પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ બોર્ડ દ્વારા વિગતવાર વિશ્લેષણ બાદ આ નિર્ણય લેવામાં આવ્યો હતો, જેમાં હાલના નિયંત્રણ પગલાંની કામગીરીના પરિણામે કાર્બન ડાયોક્સાઈડના ઉત્સર્જનમાં વધારો જોવા મળ્યો હતો. ઉદ્યોગના અધિકારીઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ શહેરી વસ્તીની ગીચતા અને વપરાયેલા કોલસાની સલ્ફર સામગ્રીના આધારે અલગ પાલન તરફ દોરી જશે. આઈઆઈટી, નવી દિલ્હી, સીએસઆઈઆર-નીરી અને

નેશનલ ઇન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટ ઓફ એડવાન્સ સ્ટડીઝ (એનઆઈએ) ના શ્રેણીબદ્ધ અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ભારતના મોટાભાગના ભાગોમાં એમ્બિયન્ટ સલ્ફર ડાયોક્સાઈડનું સ્તર રાષ્ટ્રીય એમ્બિયન્ટ એર ક્વોલિટી સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ્સ (એનએએક્વ્યુ) ની અંદર છે. આ પ્રસ્તુત નવા માળખાને વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચાઓ અને બહુવિધ સ્વતંત્ર અભ્યાસ પછી અંતિમ સ્વરૂપ આપવામાં આવ્યા બાદ આ નિર્ણય લેવામાં આવ્યો છે. બહુવિધ શહેરોમાંના માપદંડોમાં સલ્ફર ઓક્સાઈડનું સ્તર ક્યુબિક મીટર દીઠ ૩ થી ૨૦ માઈક્રોગ્રામની વચ્ચે હતું, જે ક્યુબિક મીટર દીઠ ૮૦ માઈક્રોગ્રામના એનએએક્વ્યુએસ શ્રેણીની નોંધપાત્ર નીચે છે. અધિકારીઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે અભ્યાસુઓએ ભારતીય સંદર્ભમાં સાર્વત્રિક હિચ્કના આદેશની પર્યાવરણીય અને આર્થિક અસરકારકતા પર પણ સવાલ ઉઠાવ્યા હતા.

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1.	 NDTV Profit	7
2.	 ET NOW	3
3.	 CNBC TV18	1

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1.	 ABP News	1
2.	 Bharat Samachar	1
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3		Jai Maharashtra (1)	
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2.	 News18 Lokmat	1	
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ABP News
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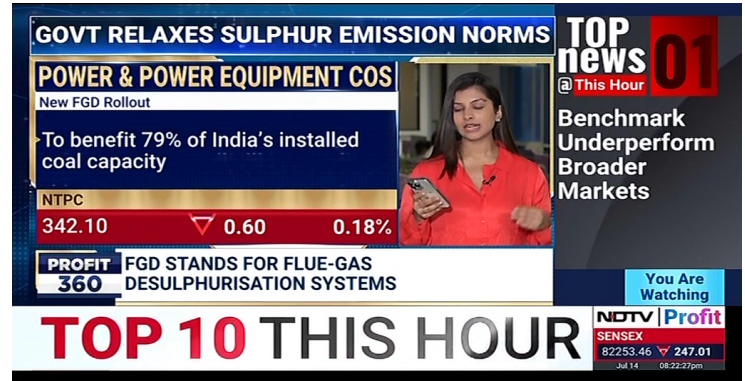


The government has decided against requiring flue gas desulphurization (FGD) systems in coal-fired power plants, which could ...

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Power & Power Equipment Cos New FGD Rollout to benefit 79% of india's installed coal capacity, Adani Power is among several p...

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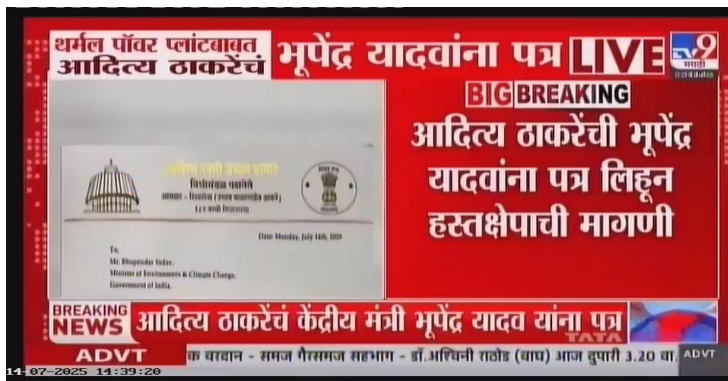
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Headlines : Govt Relaxes Sulphur Emission Norms

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Shiv Sena Aditya Tackeray's request to central minister bhupendra yadav,FGD granted permission for setting up a thermal power...

Breaking News • Marathi • 02:39 PM 14 Jul, 2025

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FGD Rule relaxation: NTPC, Power Grid Corp.

Market Fatafat • English • 02:16 PM 14 Jul, 2025



FGD System Implementation player impacted: BHEL, Thermax, L&T and ISGEC Heavy Engg.

News Centre • English • 01:55 PM 14 Jul, 2025



In a conversation over Govt eases Sulphur emission norms, with Anil Razdan (Fmr Power Secy). Power cos to benefit with remova...

Market at 12 • English • 12:19 PM 14 Jul, 2025



Power & Power Equipment Cos Sulphur Emission Removed Govt removes 2015 of installing sulphur emission systems

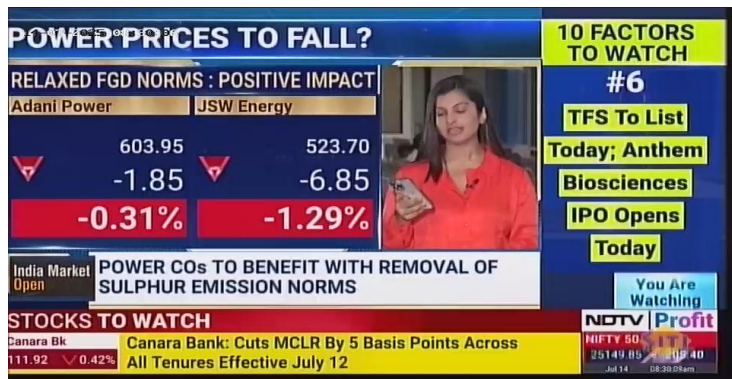
Market at 12 • English • 12:17 PM 14 Jul, 2025



Let's pull up some power stocks on the back of the Sulphur emission rules that we've seen easing for coal power plants.

News • English • 09:18 AM 14 Jul, 2025

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Power cos to benefit with removal of Sulphur emission norms. Relaxed FGD norms: positive impact- Adani Power, JSW Energy, Neg...

India Market open • English • 08:30 AM 14 Jul, 2025

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In a conversation with Ramesh D Sankhe (Elara Capita) over FGD Rule relaxation: breather or challenge?

market Radar • English • 08:28 AM 14 Jul, 2025

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New government norms have eased FGD rules for power plants, which will benefit companies like Adani Power by reducing costs a...

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India News
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Electricity will become cheaper, consumers will get direct benefit. Change in rules will reduce the cost of electricity. Ther...

news • Hindi • 09:51 PM 13 Jul, 2025



News X
Adani Group



Expected to cut cost by 25-30 paise a unit, Move to ease sulphur emission rules. Relaxes sulphur emission norms. Cites low SO...

Breaking News • English • 06:27 PM 13 Jul, 2025

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2	NDTV Profit (1)	
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Total Clip	Top Channel	
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English Channel

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2.	 Lokshahi Marathi	1	



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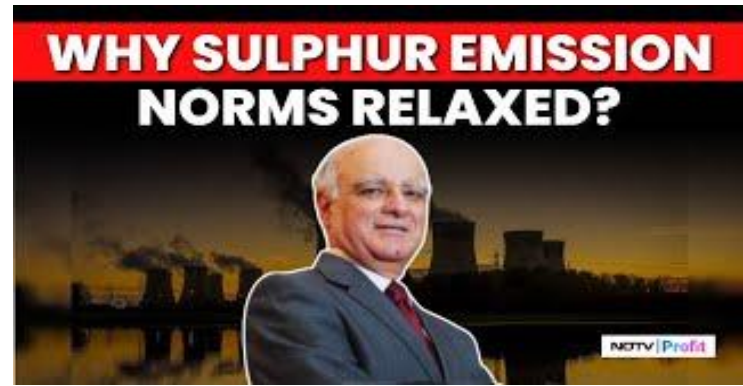
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No	Portal Name	Headline (Incorporated with URL)	Reach
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2.	msn	Biz Updates: सरकार ने आर दुरईस्वामी को नियुक्त किया एलआईसी का प्रमुख, 2028 तक रह...	733.9M
3.	msn	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	733.9M
4.	msn	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	733.9M
5.	MSN Hindi	FGD नियम में ढील: सरकार के कदम से सस्ती हो जाएगी बिजली! जानें प्रति यूनिट बिजली ...	733.9M
6.	msn	सस्ती होगी बिजली! सरकार ने बदले सख्त नियम, जानिए प्रति यूनिट कितने पैसों की होगी...	733.9M
7.	msn	గుడ్ న్యూస్.. తగ్గనున్న వర్షంతో ఛార్జీలు..! పరిభ్రష్టం తీసుకున్న ఆ ఒక్క సర్కారు...	733.9M
8.	News18	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	152.8M
9.	News18	Faulty premises: Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	152.8M
10.	Hindustan Times	Centre extends SO2 norm compliance deadlines for thermal power plants	124.6M
11.	Hindustan Times	Delhi ranks second in India's mid-year pollution list. This city tops the chart	124.6M
12.	NDTV	How India's FGD Shift Will Cut Electricity Cost By 25-30 Paise Per Unit	111.1M
13.	Ndtv	India Reverses Rule, Eases Sulphur Emission Rules For Coal Power Plants	102.6M
14.	Indian Express	Govt defends revised framework for SO2 emission norms	90.9M
15.	Reuters	India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m...	86.6M
16.	Money Control	India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m...	74.5M
17.	हिन्दुस्तान(Live Hindustan)	प्लेन क्रैश:पायलट एसोसिएशन ने 'इंसानी भूल' के दावे खारिज किए	64.8M
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20.	The Times of India	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	64.4M
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22.	अमर उजाला (Amar ujala)	Biz Updates: कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील; सऊदी से...	63.8M
23.	NDTV	केंद्र ने कोयला बिजली प्लांट्स के एक दशक पुराने आदेश को पलटा, सल्फर उत्सर्जन नि...	50.6M

24.	Mint	Centre defends SO2 norms tweak, says media reports misrepresent rationale behind...	40.8M
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27.	OneIndia	India Eases Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants, Power Cost May Come D	35.9M
28.	The Hindu	धुआं और सल्फर: सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य	35.9M
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32.	The Economic Times	Emissions standard debate: Centre defends SO ₂ norms tweak, justify rationale cit...	28.7M
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38.	Dailyhunt	India Eases Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants, Power Cost May Come D	18.6M
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40.	Dailyhunt	Power Bills Set to Dip as Government Eases Emission Norms for Thermal Plants	18.6M
41.	Dailyhunt	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	18.6M
42.	Daily Hunt	Govt eases exhaust gas rules for thermal power plants, may lower power prices	18.6M
43.	Dailyhunt	Centre extends SO2 norm compliance deadlines for thermal power plants	18.6M
44.	Daily Hunt	Delhi ranks second in India's mid-year pollution list. This city tops the chart	18.6M
45.	Prokerala.com	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	13M
46.	ThePrint	Studies misused to justify SO2 rollback, independent report warned ahead of govt.	11.3M
47.	ThePrint	Govt eases sulphur emission norms for coal plants, rolls back 2015 clean-air equ..	11.3M

48.	TV9	मेघालय का बर्नीहाट भारत का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, दूसरे स्थान पर दिल्ली, ये शहर सबसे...	11.3M
49.	Etvbharat	"Faulty Premises": Jairam Ramesh Slams Govt After It Eases SO2 Emission Norms	11.2M
50.	Zee Business	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	9.6M
51.	Cnbc Tv18	India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m...	8.8M
52.	Business Standard	FGD rule relaxation may cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit	8.1M
53.	Business Standard	Independent report flagged misuse of studies before SO2 rollback nod	8.1M
54.	Business Standard	India eases sulphur norms for coal plants, reversing decade-old mandate	8.1M
55.	Latestly	Business News Government Relaxes FGD Mandate for Thermal Power Plants, Energy ...	7.8M
56.	IBC24 News	एफजीडी नियम में ढील से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी	7.3M
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59.	The Tribune India	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	7M
60.	Punjab Kesari	सरकार का बड़ा फैसला: अब जरूरी नहीं FGD, कोयला संयंत्रों को मिली पर्यावरण नियमों...	7M
61.	Opindia	Union govt relaxes requirement for Flue-Gas Desulphurisation systems at coal-fir...	6.8M
62.	The Telegraph India	'Misinterpreted': Government defends eased SO ₂ norms, says move based on sci...	6.6M
63.	The Telegraph India	No filter needed: Govt rolls back key pollution control rule for coal plants	6.6M
64.	Tv9telugu	గుడ్ న్యూస్.. తగ్గనున వాడయితే ఛార్జీలు..! ప్లంట్లపై తీసుకున్న ఆ ఒక్క సాధన...	5.5M
65.	The Hindu Business Line	Tweak in sulphur norms will cut electricity costs	5M
66.	The Hindu Business Line	India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m...	5M
67.	Janta Se Rishta	सरकार ने ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए एफजीडी अनिवार्यता में ढील दी, ऊर्जा लागत म...	3.8M
68.	Telangana Today	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs likely to fall	3.8M
69.	Janta Se Rishta	भारत ने कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाया 22.40	3.8M
70.	Tv9 Kannada	ಎಫ್ ಜಿಡಿ ನಿಯಮ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ; ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ದರ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ	3.5M
71.	English.mathrubhumi.com	Will electricity bills come down? Centre eases FGD norms	3.2M

72.	Daijiworld	Govt relaxes FGD norms for power plants, citing low SO2 levels and cost savings	3M
73.	Daijiworld	Centre relaxes sulphur emission norms for majority of coal power plants	3M
74.	One India Hindi	क्या भारत सरकार के नए फैसले से सस्ती हो सकती है बिजली? थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स के लि...	2.9M
75.	News 24 Online	School Assembly News Headlines Today: Top International, Sports And National New...	2.9M
76.	News 24 Online Hindi	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	2.9M
77.	24 Online	Centre Eases FGD Norms For Thermal Power Plants, Likely To Cut Power Prices By 2...	2.9M
78.	24 Online	India's FGD Shift Echoes Global Reform In Climate Rules	2.9M
79.	Jagbani	ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ : ਹੁਣ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ FGD, ਕੋਲਾ ਪਲਾਂਟਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੀ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ...	2.1M
80.	Oneindia Kannada	Thermal Power Plant: ಉಷ್ಣ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರಗಳ ಮಾನದಂಡ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ; ವೆಚ್ಚ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಮಹತ್ವ...	2M
81.	Oneindia Kannada	ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಕಡಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ; ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	2M
82.	Oneindia Malayalam	ವൈദ്യುതി നിರക്കು ಕುറಿಯും;ತಾപವൈദ്യುತ നിലയങ്ങ ക്കുള്ള സ ഫ പുറന്തള്ളി മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളി...	1.9M
83.	Oneindia Malayalam	എഫ്ജിഡിയില് നയം പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് കേന്ദ്രം; വൈദ്യുതി നിരക്കു കുറഞ്ഞേ ക്കും	1.9M
84.	ABP Live	Explained: Why India Has Relaxed Pollution Rules For Thermal Power Plants	1.9M
85.	ABP Live	Your Power Bill Could Be Slashed As Centre Eases Pollution Norms For Coal Pla nts	1.9M
86.	ABP Live	Electricity Bills Set To Drop As India Reworks Emission Norms For Power Plants	1.9M
87.	ANI News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	1.9M
88.	Punjab Kesari	सरकार का बड़ा फैसला: अब ज़रूरी नहीं FGD, कोयला संयंत्रों को मिली पर्यावरण नियमों...	1.9M
89.	OpIndia Hindi	FDG नियमों में बदलाव के बाद बिजली का उत्पादन होगा सस्ता, आम लोगों को मिलेगा फायद...	1.7M
90.	The Statesman	Centre relaxes FGD norms for power plants to lower electricity costs	1.7M
91.	The Hans India	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	1.7M
92.	Devdiscourse	Government Defends Eased Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants	1.2M
93.	Devdiscourse	India's Sulphur Dioxide Emission Standards Under Fire: A Risk to Public Health	1.2M
94.	Devdiscourse	India Eases Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants, Aims for Targeted Pollutio n...	1.2M
95.	Devdiscourse	Government Eases Sulphur Rules: A Strategic Shift in India's Power Sector	1.2M
96.	Devdiscourse	Government's Strategic Recalibration on Sulphur Emission Rules	1.2M

97.	Ahmedabad Mirror	Electricity cost to come down by 25-30 p/ unit	990.1K
98.	The Week	Centre defends SO2 norms tweak says media reports "misrepresent" rationale be h...	888.3K
99.	The Week	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	888.3K
100.	The Week	"Faulty premises" Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	888.3K
101.	www.etnownews.com	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost: How this move by government will im...	865.4K
102.	The Pioneer	Congress slams Centre over coal plant exemptions	776.4K
103.	OpIndia Gujarat	કોલસા આધારિત પાવર પ્લાન્ટ માટે FGD સંબંધિત નિયમોમાં છૂટછાટ: મોદી સરકારના નિર્ણયથ...	635.5K
104.	Prabhasakshi: Hindi News	एसओ2 उत्सर्जन नियमों में छूट देने का सरकार का फैसला गलत आधारों पर आधारित है: जयर...	524K
105.	NewsBytes	Your electricity bills in India should go down soon	513.2K
106.	ThePrint Hindi	एफजीडी नियम में ढील से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी	483.1K
107.	Babushahi	Power bills may drop as India relaxes FGD mandate for thermal plants No of visit. ...	478.9K
108.	National Herald	Faulty premises: Jairam Ramesh on govt"s easing of SO2 emission norms	472.5K
109.	Nav Gujarat Samay	વીજળી સરતી થશે, સરકારે પાવર પ્લાન્ટ્સ માટે સલ્ફર ઉત્સર્જનનાં ધોરણો ઢળવાં કર્યા	465.3K
110.	Social News XYZ	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	415.2K
111.	Mena Fn	Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants, Electricity Costs To Come Down	361.5K
112.	NagalandPost	Centre eases FGD rules, power costs to drop	315.4K
113.	Investment Guru India	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	312.6K
114.	Press Trust of India	Centre defends SO2 norms tweak, says media reports "misrepresent" rationale be ...	200.1K
115.	Press Trust of India	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	200.1K
116.	Press Trust of India	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	200.1K
117.	Big News Network	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	161.9K
118.	jamshedpurvocals.com	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	161.9K
119.	News Drum	Centre defends SO2 norms tweak, says media reports "misrepresent" rationale be ...	158.4K
120.	News Drum	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	158.4K
121.	News Drum	"Faulty premises": Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	158.4K
122.	The Hills Times	Byrnihat most polluted city in India in first half of 2025: Analysis	154.9K

123.	Ommcom News	Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants, Electricity Costs To Come Down	133.2K
124.	RGH NEWS	Electricity Bill decrease: सस्ती होगी बिजली! सरकार ने FGD नियमों में किया बड़ा ब...	131.6K
125.	www.htsyndication.com	Govt eases exhaust gas rules for thermal power plants, may lower power prices	119.8K
126.	Dainik Tribune	SO2 Emission Regulations : जहरीले धुएं में नियम; SO2 छूट पर जयराम रमेश का तीखा व...	110.2K
127.	Lokmattimes.com	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	94.3K
128.	New Kerala	India Relaxes FGD Mandate for Thermal Plants to Cut Energy Costs	72K
129.	New Kerala	Govt Eases FGD Norms Power Plants Electricity Costs Down	72K
130.	PSU Connect	Thermal Power Plants Get Exemption from Installing SO2-Curbing FGD Systems	62.7K
131.	WebIndia123	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	61.9K
132.	Outlook Business	Why Government Has Eased Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants? – Explai ned	53.4K
133.	Outlook Business	FGD Rule Relaxation to Cut Electricity Cost by 25-30 Paise A Unit	53.4K
134.	Vibes of India	Electricity Cost Expected To Be Cut By 25-30 Paise A Unit	48.6K
135.	Vibes of India	कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में छूट, बिजली सस्ती होने की ...	48.6K
136.	Navjeevan Express	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs likely to fall by 25-...	40.9K
137.	SMEFutures	FGD new rules: Govt. eases norms for its installation in coal power plants	39.5K
138.	News X	India"s FGD Shift Echoes Global Reform In Climate Rules	38.5K
139.	Ians Live	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	32.1K
140.	Revoi.in	FGD नियममां छूटछाटथी प्रति युनिट वीज उत्पादन अर्थ 25-30 पैसा घटथे जेनो सीधो बाल ...	20.4K
141.	Indian Economic Observer	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	16.1K
142.	Loksattanews	FGD नियममां छूटछाटथी प्रति युनिट वीज उत्पादन अर्थ 25-30 पैसा घटथे, ग्राहकोने बाल...	6.8K
143.	Daily Prabhat	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	280
144.	Power Peak Digest	Policy U-turn on coal pollution puts lives at risk and FGD firms in crisis	N/A
145.	Urban Acres	India Eases SO2 Emission Rules For Coal Plants Costing Less	N/A
146.	Urban Acres	New Delhi exempts most thermal power plants from SO ₂ -curbing FGDs under new norm...	N/A
147.	Newz 9	Environment Ministry Advocates New Cost-Effective Coal Plant Standards for Sus ta...	N/A

148.	Ndtv Profit	Protect Cities, But Be Practical: Former Power Secretary Anil Razdan On Sulphur- ...	N/A
149.	Eflip	Govt defends revised framework for SO2 emission norms	N/A
150.	Newspoint	Environment ministry justifies tweak in sulphur dioxide emission norms for TPPs,..	N/A
151.	OB News	Emissions standard debate: Centre defends SO ₂ norms tweak, justify rationale cit. ...	N/A
152.	Namma Kudla English	Centre Streamlines FGD Regulations for Power Plants, Leading to Lower Electricit ...	N/A
153.	Kutch Times	FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટથી પ્રતિ યુનિટ વીજ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ 25-30 પૈસા ઘટશે જેનો સીધો લાભ ...	N/A
154.	Namma Kudla English	Centre Eases FGD Regulations for Power Plants to Reduce Electricity Costs	N/A
155.	Rediff.com	India Defends SO2 Emission Norm Tweaks	N/A
156.	BharatKi Baat	Centre defends SO2 norm changes, claiming media misrepresents rationale for th e ...	N/A
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158.	Gwalior Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
159.	Electrical and Power Review	Govt revises emission standards for thermal power plants	N/A
160.	Construction World	SO ₂ Norm Deadline Extended for Coal Power Plants Again	N/A
161.	Construction World	India Eases FGD Norms for Most Coal Power Plants	N/A
162.	Projects Today	India relaxes sulphur emission norms for coal plants	N/A
163.	Hotlinenews	FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટ: સરકારના પગલાથી વીજળી સસ્તી થશે! જાણો પ્રતિ યુનિટ કેટલી અસર પ...	N/A
164.	Tarun Mitra	सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील, सऊदी से 31 लाख टन DAP खरीद का समझौता	N/A
165.	gyanok.com	सरकार ने बदले सख्त नियम, सस्ती होगी बिजली! जानें कितना कम होगा अब बिजली बिल	N/A
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167.	english.revoi.in	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	N/A
168.	www.magzter.com	Centre Relaxes FGD Rule, Electricity Cost to Reduce by 25-30 Paise a Unit	N/A
169.	www.sarkaritel.com	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A
170.	Oneindia News	औष्णिक ऊर्जा प्रकल्पांसाठी उत्सर्जन नियम शिथिल झाल्याने वीज बिल कमी होणार	N/A
171.	OB News	Explained: Why India Has Relaxed Pollution Rules For Thermal Power Plants	N/A
172.	The Mobi World	Explained: Why India Has Relaxed Pollution Rules For Thermal Power Plants	N/A
173.	Observer Voice	Relaxation of Emission Norms for Thermal Generation Set to Decrease	N/A

174.	Gwalior Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
175.	The Mobi World	Your Power Bill Could Be Slashed As Centre Eases Pollution Norms For Coal Plants	N/A
176.	OB News	Your Power Bill Could Be Slashed As Centre Eases Pollution Norms For Coal Plants	N/A
177.	बरैली वोकल्स	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
178.	Ballia Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
179.	Ujjain Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
180.	Prayagraj Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
181.	Bhopal Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
182.	Nagpur Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी	N/A
183.	Moradabad Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी You...	N/A
184.	Jaipur Vocals	भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी क्य...	N/A
185.	Energy Economietimes	Govt revises emission timelines for TPPs, enforces graded penalties for non-comp...	N/A
186.	Pune News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
187.	Hot Scup	Breaking: Wockhardt, Tata, SBI aur RVNL Stocks Aaj News Mein!	N/A
188.	Evening Standard India	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs likely to fall	N/A
189.	Ndtv Profit	Stocks To Watch Today: Wockhardt, RVNL, SBI, Tata Motors, HUL, Religare Enterprise...	N/A
190.	Tezzbuzz	India's FGD Shift Echoes Global Reform In Climate Rules	N/A
191.	Realtimes.in	सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील, सऊदी से 31 लाख टन DAP खरीद का समझौता	N/A
192.	Ndtv Profit	Stock Market Today: All You Need To Know Going Into Trade On July 14	N/A
193.	Mytimesnow	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A
194.	India 360 Report	बिजली की लागत को कम करने के लिए थर्मल पीढ़ी के लिए आराम से उत्सर्जन मानदंड – टाइ...	N/A
195.	Newspoint	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A
196.	Newst24	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A
197.	News	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A
198.	Justdial	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A
199.	Creative Bharat	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A

200.	Tri Cities	Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs	N/A
201.	Millenium Post	Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	N/A
202.	Forever News	Centre Relaxes FGD Mandate for Thermal Power Plants, Electricity Costs to Decli n...	N/A
203.	Kolkata 24x7	নয়া নিয়মে বিদ্যুৎ বিন কমার সম্ভাবনা, বড় ঘোষণা সরকারের	N/A
204.	Asia Insurance Post	Govt eases emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old mandate	N/A
205.	Eastern Mirror	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A
206.	Calcutta News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
207.	Bharat Express	Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants, Electricity Costs To Come Down	N/A
208.	Khabreelal	बिजली उपभोक्ताओं को बड़ी राहत! सरकार का "स्मार्ट" कदम: कोयला प्लांट्स के FGD न...	N/A
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210.	India Daily Live	अब कम हो जाएगा आपका बिजली बिल! केंद्र सरकार ने FGD नियमों में दी ढील	N/A
211.	World News Network	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
212.	Palgharnews	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
213.	Ndtv Profit	भारत ने FGD नियमों में किया बड़ा बदलाव, जानें इससे कैसे आपकी बिजली होगी सस्ती?	N/A
214.	Etnownews	FGD नियम में ढील: सरकार के कदम से सस्ती हो जाएगी बिजली! जानें प्रति यूनिट बिजली ...	N/A
215.	Vaaritha	National: सरकार की नीति बनाने की प्रक्रिया त्रुटिपूर्ण रहेगी : जयराम रमेश	N/A
216.	India Gazette	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
217.	International Business Times	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A
218.	South India News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
219.	Chhattisgarh Today	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
220.	The Asia News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A
221.	Pune News	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A
222.	Mumbai News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do...	N/A

223.	Kolkata Sun	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
224.	New Delhi News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
225.	North East Times	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
226.	Kashmir Breaking News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
227.	Karnataka Live	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
228.	India's News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
229.	Imp	India's U-Turn on Power Plant Emission Rules: What's Next for Air Pollution Po...	N/A
230.	Himachal Patrika	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
231.	Gujarat Varta	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
232.	Jharkhandtimes	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
233.	Punjab Live	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
234.	West Bengal Khabar	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
235.	Bihar Times	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
236.	Andhra Pradesh Mirror	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
237.	Odisha Post	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
238.	Urban Acres	Union eases FGD norms slashing power tariffs by paise 25–30 unit	N/A
239.	Rajasthan Ki Khabar	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
240.	Haryana Today	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
241.	Vanakkam Tamil Nadu	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
242.	Telangana Journal	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A

243.	Kashmir Newsline	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
244.	Delhi live news	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
245.	Gujarat Samachar	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
246.	Bihar 24x7	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
247.	Reh News	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
248.	Indian News Network	Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do...	N/A
249.	The Meghalayan Express	'Faulty premises': Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	N/A
250.	Hot Scup	Bijli Bill Sasta? Naye Rules Se Hoga Fayda!	N/A
251.	Daily World Hindi	एफजीडी नियम में ढील से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी	N/A
252.	Ndtv Profit	India's FGD Rollout Echoes Global Reform Amid Climate Change: How Will It Benefit...	N/A
253.	medial.app	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	N/A
254.	Bharat Express	भारत के FGD नियमों में बदलाव से बिजली होगी सस्ती, वैश्विक पर्यावरण सुधारों के अन...	N/A
255.	Ndtv Profit	India's FGD Rule Relaxation To Cut Electricity Cost By 25-30 Paise Per Unit; He...	N/A
256.	Minute To Know	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	N/A
257.	Daily World Hindi	एसओ2 उत्सर्जन नियमों में छूट देने का सरकार का फैसला गलत आधारों पर आधारित है: जयर...	N/A
258.	The Mobi World	Electricity Bills Set To Drop As India Reworks Emission Norms For Power Plants	N/A
259.	Daily World Hindi	स्वतंत्र विश्लेषण में उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण मानदंडों में ढील को लेकर सवाल खड़े किये ...	N/A
260.	OB News	FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit	N/A
261.	Bharat Samachar News Channel	बिजली होगी सस्ती! सरकार ने FGD नियमों में ढील, प्रति यूनिट 25-30 पैसे तक घटेग...	N/A
262.	Newspoint	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A
263.	FlipItMoney	FGD power costs cut by 25-30 paise with relaxed rules	N/A
264.	FlipItMoney	FGD power costs cut by 25-30 paise with relaxed rules	N/A
265.	Newspoint	Faulty premises: Jairam Ramesh on govt's easing of SO2 emission norms	N/A
266.	Bollywoodcountry	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A

267.	www.newspointapp.com	Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down	N/A
268.	Rediff.com	FGD Rule Relaxation: Lower Electricity Costs	N/A
269.	Energy Economic times	FGD norms eased to balance costs, climate and compliance	N/A
270.	The Economic Times	FGD norms eased to balance costs, climate and compliance	N/A
271.	Maverick News3	FGD Norms Eased to Balance Costs, Climate and Compliance	N/A
272.	Fact	"Faulty premises", Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms	N/A
273.	BharatKi Baat	Jairam Ramesh criticizes government for relaxing SO2 emission standards, calling...	N/A
274.	www.themobiworld.com	Electricity will be cheap! Government relaxed FGD rules, expenses will decrease ..	N/A
275.	Millenium Post	India relaxes FGD norms, aligns with global shift to targeted climate policies	N/A
276.	Ndtv Profit	Centre Reverses Decade-Old Mandate For Coal Power Plants, Eases Sulphur Emission...	N/A
277.	BW Businessworld	India Relaxes Clean Air Norms, Exempts 79% Of Coal Plants From Sulphur Emission ...	N/A
278.	english.bharatexpress.com	Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants; Electricity Costs To Come Down	N/A
279.	urbanacres.in	India Exempts 78 Percent Coal Plants From Installing Pollution-Control Systems And ...	N/A
280.	www.nationpress.com	Have FGD Norms for Power Plants Just Been Eased?	N/A
281.	newz9.com	भारतीय सरकारी परीक्षाओं के लिए समसामयिक मामले: 12 जुलाई 2025	N/A
282.	hindi.lifeberrys.com	सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील पर जयराम रमेश का हमला, बोले- 'गलत आधारों...	N/A
283.	Ag Live News	भारत सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाता है एक्सप्रेस ट्रिब्यून	N/A
284.	India Business Journal	Government relaxes sulphur emission norms for coal power plants	N/A
285.	BharatKi Baat	Independent report warns studies misused to justify SO2 rollback before government...	N/A
286.	Idrw	India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old measures...	N/A
287.	newzfatafat.com	भारत के थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को FGD प्रणाली से छूट मिली	N/A
288.	www.theindiadaily.com	पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने 78% कोयला संयंत्रों को एंटी-पॉल्यूटिंग सिस्टम्स लगाने से दी...	N/A
289.	Justdial.com	Centre eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old measures...	N/A
290.	News Arena India	Coal plants get exemption as Centre eases SO2 rules	N/A

291.	Creative Bharat	India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m..	N/A
292.	FlipItMoney	India relaxes coal power plant sulphur emission rules after a decade	N/A
293.	Phomm	Centre eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old ..	N/A
294.	www.jantaserishta.com	भारत ने कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाया	N/A
295.	Financial express Bangladesh	US citizen killed in West Bank settler attack	N/A
296.	educationpost.in	Delhi ranks as India's second most polluted city so far in 2025	N/A
297.	kohimatoday.com	World Population Day was observed across Nagaland	N/A
298.	newz9.com	Current Affairs for Indian In-Depth Current Affairs Report: July 12, 2025	N/A
299.	Nagaland Post	Awareness drives launched across Nagaland on World Population Day	N/A
300.	Nagaland Mirror	On World Population Day, awareness campaigns were started throughout Nagaland	N/A
301.	Khabarwani	भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर	N/A
302.	The Bharat Now	भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर	N/A
303.	Janjaagran	बर्नीहाट बना देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, राजधानी दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर	N/A
304.	Indian Public mail	भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर	N/A
305.	Vishleshan	बर्नीहाट बना देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, राजधानी दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर	N/A
306.	Ranbhumexpress	भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर	N/A
307.	Samay Jagat	भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर	N/A
308.	Moomal Art News	बर्नीहाट बना देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, राजधानी दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर	N/A
309.	www.themobiworld.com	Top 10 most polluted Indian cities: Byrnihat tops, Delhi second	N/A