

ADANI GROUP COMPILED MEDIA REPORT 11 Jul, 2025 - 16 Jul, 2025

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

Total Mention 422

| ⊞ Print | Financial | Mainline | Regional | Periodical |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| 47 | 11 | 27 | 9 | N/A |
| ▶ Tv | Business | English | Hindi | Regional |
| 21 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Youtube | Business | English | Hindi | Others |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Online | | | | |

347



🖺 Print

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|-----|-------------------------|--|----------------|-----|
| 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 | 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 |
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| 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 | Bhubaneshwar | 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. | Vartman Pravah | FGD rules relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paisa a unit | Daman | 02 |
| 40. | Pioneer Hindi | Reduction in electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit | Delhi | 11 |
| 41. | Navbharat Times | Electricity cost will come down | Mumbai | 7 |

| 42. | Amar Ujala | Kendra Sarkar ne Koyla bijli sayantra ke liye salphur utsarjan niymom mein de dhel | Delhi | 10 |
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| 43. | Business Remedies | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | Jaipur | 1 |
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| 45. | Navshakti | Changes in rules to reduce electricity costs by 25-30 paise per unit | Mumbai | 8 |
| 46. | Veer Arjun | FGD niyam mein dhel se bijli ki lagat mein 25-30p per unit ki kami | Delhi | 8 |
| 47. | 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

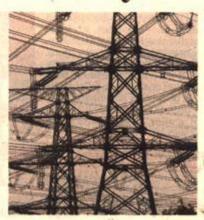
PTI

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 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

Jaipur • Delhi • Bengaluru



SO₂ Emission Norms for Coal Power Plants Eased

Our Bureau

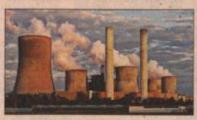
New Delhi: India has eased the requirement for coal-fired power plants to reduce sulphur dioxide concentrations emitted by them.

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 coalbased 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

Our Bureau

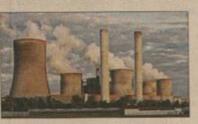
New Delhi: India has eased the requirement for coal-fired power plants to reduce sulphur dioxide concentrations emitted by them.

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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 • Bhubaneshwar • Kochi • Hyderabad

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

SEVERAL POWER

PRODUCERS HAD

RAISE COSTS BUT

ALSO IMPAIR GRID

STABILITY DURING

PEAK SEASONS

WARNED THAT THIS

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 WOULD NOT ONLY evaluated on a case-bycase 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 metre, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 micrograms per cubic

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 effi-

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.

Simpleey.io Page 10 of 81

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

he government has relaxed the universal implementation of fluegas 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 I 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 I million population will have to comply with the norm, for those within 10km radius of critically polluted areas or nonattainment cities, the need for FGD installation will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

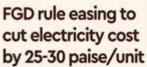
Plants exempted from the requirement to install FGD systems account for nearly 79% of the overall 180 operational power plants in the country.

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

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





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 coalfired power plants, a govern-

ment 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".

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

3 • PG 127 • Sqcm 47146 • AVE 40K • Cir Bottom Left

Ahmedabad

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



CAPITAL IDEAS.



RICHA MISHRA

he 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 8 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 (Channel served in 2021) besides 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. 7 • PG

Top Left

The Business Guardian • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
CENTRE RELAXES FGD RULE, ELECTRICITY COST TO REDUCE BY 25-30 PAISE A UNIT

Delhi

35772 • AVE

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.

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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.

358 • Sqcm

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.

N/A • Cir

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, costsensitive 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 climateconscious."

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 (SOx) 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/m2 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 overshot the WHO's annual PM2.5 standard, indicating that non-compliance is widespread and not limited to a few hotspots

The analysis identifies Byrnihat, 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 Delhi will remain in violation of both standards for the remainder of the year, regardless of pollution trends, says CREA's report

123 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 power 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

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 II 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 (PM2.5) and causes a range of diseases.

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

Following the July II 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 lokm 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 l0km 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 lignitebased plants from the mandate of retro-fitting plants with flue gas desulphurization devices. The ministry said 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.

"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 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 fluegas 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 coalbased 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

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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

194 • Sqcm 04 • PG 0 • AVE 103.57K • Cir Top

Kolkata • Delhi

DELHI-NCR

Centre again relaxes SO2 emission norms for coal plants

NIKHIL GHANEKAR NEW DELHLJULY 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 Saturday, means that of the 600 coal plants that were directed to meet 502 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 desul-phurisation (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 opulation as per the 2011

There are 72 plants in 'Category B' – located within a 10-km radius of critically polluted areas or cities not in com-pliance 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

However, they will have to adhere to the stack height crite-ria 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 Adviser (PSA) Aiay 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 con-sumption and add more long-lived carbon dioxide emissions, while removing short-lived sul-phur dioxide emissions.

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

The order stated that the CPCB had submitted recommendations after detailed analysis and study of national ambi-ent air quality standards of sulphur dioxide across most re-gions. 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."..sev-eral stakeholder consultations were done with Industry... Ministry of Power, Central Pollution Control Board, scientific institutions, and other stake holders regarding these emission standards and their timeline," it added.

The government had identi-fied 537 coal plant units with a capacity of over 200 Gigawatts (GW) for FGD installation. Of these, the technology has al-ready been installed in 49 units with a capacity of 25 GW, as per data provided by the govern-ment 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-tender-ing process, the government had

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 compliant. 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

he 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 sul-phates, nowhere is it projected as an unalloyed

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 • PG 160 • Sqcm 0 • AVE 956.08K • Cir Top

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 mandatority install PGD systems. FILE PHOTO

and coming under 'Category A', have to mandatorily install the FGD systems.

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

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» PAGE 8

Centre relaxes pollution control norm for thermal power plants

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Centre relaxes pollution control norms for TPPs

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

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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', and 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

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Delhi • Mumbai • Kolkata

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

Jacob Koshy NEW DELHI

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

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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.

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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

AKSHEEVTHAKUR

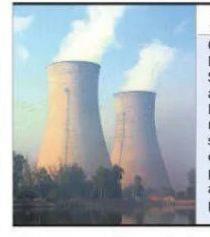
TRIBUNENEWS SERVICE

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 ITT-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

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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.

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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 (PM2.5) 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 S37 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 Environmental 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



The Government's recent decision to ease the blanket requirement for flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) systems across its coalined 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 econ-

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 SQ, concentrations are between 3 and 20 µg/m² — far below the 80 µg/m² threshold. They also show no significant difference between SQ₂ 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 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 resourcestarved, 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 • PG 91 • Sqcm 72080 • AVE 251.68K • Cir Top 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 fluegas 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-bycase 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 cashstrapped 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 cent per cent of coal-fired plants from installing key antipolluting 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 PM2.5 (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 PM2.5 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 PM2.5 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 PM2.5 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 cat-astrophic 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 coalbased 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 (PM2.5), 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

Bhubaneshwar

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 coalbased 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 cona high-In sumers. 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 (NIAS), which found that ambient sulphur dioxide levels in most parts of India are well within the National Ambient Air Standards Ouality (NAAQS). Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur dioxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 µg/m3, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 μg/m³.

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 unnec-

essary, 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 • PG 925 • Sqcm 166562 • AVE 225K • Cir Top 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 are considered by the contraction of the coal-based power plants from mandatory flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) installation, limiting the requirement to plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants from mandatory flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) installation, limiting the requirement to plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants from mandatory flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) installation, limiting the requirement to plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants from mandatory flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) installation, limiting the requirement to plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities and polluted zones are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities and coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-based power plants near large cities are contracted by the coal-$

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, 13 JULY

he 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-

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Measurements across multiple cities showed sulphur dioxide levels ranging between 3 and 20 µg/m³, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 µg/m³.

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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

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

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

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 (SOx) 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 coalbased 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 caseby-case basis. All other plants - accounting for nearly 79 per cent of India's thermal power capacity - are now exempted from mandatory FGD installation.



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The decision follows a se-Crucially, the relaxed norms ries of studies by IIT Delhi, are expected to bring down the 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 µgm*, significantly below the NAAQS threshold of 80 µgm*.

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

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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.

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"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

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

has increasingly shown that a large part of India's ambient PM2.5 (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 PM2.5 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 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-bycase 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 installa-

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 unnecesexpensive 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. LANS

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 re-versed a decade-old mandate to install \$30 billion worth of clean-air equipment, easing

clean air equipment, easing sulphur emission rules for most coal-fired power plants, agovernment 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' cohaust guess in places starting in 2027. The Environment Ministry late on Friday issued a gazette notification that exempted 73% of the coal-fired power plants, or side all 0-km.

empred 79% of the cond-fired power plants, ourside a 10-4m (6-mile) 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-by-case basis," the notification said.

said. The balance of 10% of the coal-fired power plants closer to New Delhi and other cities with a million-plus popula-tionwill berequired to install the desulphurisation equip-ment by December 2027, ac-cording to the new mandate. The notification comes

The notification comes after state-run NTPC, country's top electricity producer; spent about \$4 billion on installing the equipment at about 11% of the power plants, and about 30% 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.

Vartman Pravah • 15 Jul • Adani Group FGD rules relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paisa a unit

02 • PG 1040 • Sqcm 0 • AVE N/A • Cir top

Daman

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

(વર્તમાન પ્રવાહ ન્યુઝ નેટવર્ક) નવી દિલ્હી, તા.૧૪ (પીટીઆઈ)

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 ફલ્યુ-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 દર કરે છે.

ે ફલ્યુ ગેસમાંથી સલ્ફર ડાયોક્સાઇડ (SO₂)ને દૂર કરવા માટેની ફલુ ગેસ ડિસલ્ફ્યુરિસેશન (FGD) સિસ્ટમને હવે ફકત ગીચ શહેરી ક્ષેત્રોની નજીક આવેલા અથવા ગંભીર પ્રદૂષિત વિસ્તારોમાં આવેલા પાવર પ્લાન્ટ માટે ફરજીયાત કરવામાં આવશે તેવી કેન્દ્રના પર્યાવરણ, વન અને ક્લાયમેટ ચેન્જ મંત્રાલયે જાહેરાત કરી છે. જયારે ભારતની સ્થાપિત કોલસાની ક્ષમતાના લગભગ ૭૯ 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 પરિણમે કાર્બન ડાયો કસાઇડના 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

આઇઆઇટી, નવી દિલ્હી, સીએસઆઈઆર-નીરી અને નેશનલ ઈન્સ્ટિટચૂટ ઓફ એડવાન્સ સ્ટડીઝ (એનઆઈએ) ના શ્રેણીબદ્ધ અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ભારતના મોટાભાગના ભાગો માં એ મ્બિયન્ટ સલ્ફર ડાયોક્સાઇડનું સ્તર રાષ્ટ્રીય એમ્બિયન્ટ એર ક્વોલિટી સ્ટાન્ડર્ફ્સ (એનએએક્યુ) 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 શહેરોમાં ના માપદંડોમાં સલ્ફર ઓક્સાઈડનું સ્તર ક્યુબિક મીટર દીઠ 3 થી ૨૦ માઇક્રોગ્રામની વચ્ચે હતું, જે ક્યુબિક મીટર દીઠ ૮૦ માઇક્રોગ્રામના એનએએક્યુએસ થ્રેશોલ્ડની નોંધપાત્ર નીચે છે. અધિકારીઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, અભ્યાસુઓએ ભારતીય સંદર્ભમાં સાર્વત્રિક FGDના આદેશની પર્યા વરણીય અને આર્થિક અસરકારકતા પર પણ સવાલ ઉઠાવ્યા હતા.

ભારતીય કોલસામાં સામાન્ય રીતે ૦.૫ ટકાથી ઓછી સલ્ફર સામગ્રી હોય છે, અને નોંધપાત્ર ઉંચાઈ અને હવામાનની અનુકૂળ સ્થિતિને કારણે SO2 નું ડિસ્પર્સન કાર્યક્ષમ છે. NIASના અભ્યાસમાં ચેતવણી આપવામાં આવી છે કે દેશભરમાં એકજીડીનના રેટ્રોફિટીંગથી વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫ અને ૨૦૩૦ ની વચ્ચે ચૂનાની ખાણાના ખાણકામ, પરિવહન અને વીજ વપરાશને કારણે અંદાજે ૬૯ મિલિયન ટન કાર્બનનું ઉત્સર્જન ઉમેરાશે.

ઉદ્યોગ વિભાગના અધિકારીઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, ધોરણોમાં છૂટછાટના કારણે વીજળીનો યુનિટ દીઠ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ ૨૫-૩૦ પેસા ઘટવાની ધારણા છે. જેનો સરવાળે લાભ ગ્રાહકોને થશે. ઉંચી માંગ, સંવેદનશીલ ખર્ચ અર્થવ્યવસ્થામાં આ અસર નોંધપાત્ર બની શકવા સાથે રાજ્યના ડિસ્કોમ્સમાં ટેરિફ શામેલ કરવામાં અને સરકારો પર સબસિડીનો ભાર ઘટાડવામાં મદદ કરશે.

અગાઉ ફરજિયાત એફજીડીના રીટ્રોફિટિંગનો આર્થિક બોજ રૂ.૨.૫ લાખ કરોડથી વધુ અથવા મેગાવોટ દીઠ રૂા.૧.૨ કરોડથી વધુ હોવાનો અંદાજ હતો, જેમાં યુનિટ દીઠ ૪૫ દિવસની સ્થાપનાની સમયરેખા હતી. કેટલાક વીજ ઉત્પાદકોએ

ચેતવણી આપી હતી કે આ માત્ર ખર્ચમાં વધારો નહીં કરે પણ પીક સીઝનમાં ગ્રીડની સ્થિરતાને પણ જોખમમાં મૂકી શકે છે.

ઔદ્યોગિક વર્તુળોએ કેન્દ્રના આ નિર્ણયને આવકારતા કહ્યું છે કે, ''આ એક તર્કસંગત, વિજ્ઞાન આધારિત પગલું છે જે બિનજરૂરી ખર્ચને ટાળીને જ્યાં સૌથી વધુ જરૂર છે, એવા નિયમન પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે. વધુ મહત્ત્વની વાત એ છે કે, તે વીજળીને કીફાયતી રાખવામાં મદદ કરશે. એવો પ્રતિભાવ જાહેર એક્ઝિક્યુટિવએ આપ્યો હતો.

સરકાર પર્યાવરણીય સંરક્ષણ માટે પ્રતિબદ્ધ છે એમ ભારપૂર્વક જણાવતા અધિકારીઓએ ઉમેર્યું હતું કે અમારો અભિગમ હવે લક્ષ્યાંકિત, કાર્યક્ષમ અને આબોહવા સંતુલન-સભાન છે.

આ તારણોને સમાવિષ્ટ કરતું એક સોગંદનામું ટૂંક સમયમા એમસી મહેતા વિ ભારત સરકારના કેસમાં સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટમાં કરવામાં આવશે કે જયાં એફજીડીના અમલીકરણની સમયરેખા ન્યાયિક ચકાસણી હેઠળ છે.

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 रिववार 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 प्रदृषित 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 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

एक नाजुक संतुलन बनाता है

बीच फ्लू-गैस डिसल्फराइजेशन (FGD) प्रणालियों के नियम में ढील

और इससे बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति युनिट की कमी आने की उम्मीद है। एक राजपत्र अधिसूचना में, सरकार ने विजली संयंत्रों के निकास 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 मुल्यांकन मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर किया जाएगा, जबकि अन्य सभी संयंत्र - जो भारत की ताप विद्युत क्षमता का लगभग ७९ 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 छुट दी गई है।

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, जबिक 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। ब्यूरां

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



IANS 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 coalbased 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 National Institute 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 µg/m3, significantly below NAAQS threshold of 80 µg/m3. 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 वायुचे प्रदृषण कमी व्हावे, यासाठी यंत्रणा बसविणे प्रकल्पांना



बंधनकारक आहे. त्यासाठी ३० अब्ज 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) परिधाबाहेरील औष्णिक विद्युत प्रकल्पांना २०१५च्या आदेशातून वगळले आहे. त्यामुळे ७९ टक्के प्रकल्पांना आता अशी यंत्रणा बसविण्याची गरज भासणार नाही. तसेच, उर्विरत ११ टक्के प्रकल्पांचा स्वतंत्रपणे विचार केला जाईल. त्यानुसार पुढील निर्णय भेतला 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

उत्सर्जन नियम करण्याच्या निर्णयामुळे प्रति युनिट वीज खर्च अधिसूचनेत म्हटले आहे. २५-३० पैशांनी कमी होण्याची अपेक्षा आहे, असे अधिकाऱ्यांनी मंडळाच्या रविवारी सांगितले. सरकारने विश्लेषणानंतर हा निर्णय घेण्यात वीज प्रकल्पांच्या 'एक्झॉस्ट' आला. त्यामध्ये वायुंमधून 'सल्फर' काढून नियंत्रण टाकणाऱ्या डिसल्फरायझेशन (एफजीडी) डायऑक्साइड उत्सर्जनात वाढ प्रणाली बसवण्याच्या २०१५ च्या झाल्याचे आढळून आले.

नवी दिल्ली : बहुतांश आदेशाला केवळ दहा लाखांपेक्षा कोळशावर चालणाऱ्या वीज जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या प्रकल्पांसाठी सल्फर (गंधक) शहरांच्या १० किलोमीटरच्या आत शिथिल असलेल्या प्रकल्पांपुरते मर्यादित सरकारच्या केले आहे, असे एका राजपत्रित

> केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपायांच्या फ्लु-गॅस अंमलबजावणीमुळे

Veer Arjun • 14 Jul • Adani Power Ltd. (APL)
FGD niyam mein dhel se bijli ki lagat mein 25-30p per unit ki kami

8 • PG 144 • Sqcm 10811 • AVE 60K • Cir Top Center

Delhi

एफजीडी नियम में ढील 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 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 मुल्यांकन हर मामले के आधार 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

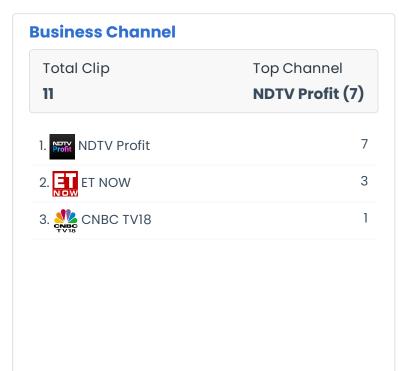
વડોદરા, તા.૧૩

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 ડાયોક્સાઇડ (SO2)ને દૂર કરવા માટેની ફ્લુ ગેસ ડીસલ્ફ્યુરિસેશન (FGD) સિસ્ટમને

હવે ફકત ગીચ શહેરી ક્ષેત્રોની નજીક આવેલા અથવા ગંભીર પ્રદૃષિત વિસ્તારોમાં આવેલા પાવર પ્લાન્ટ માટે ફરજીયાત કરવામાં આવશે તેવી કેન્દ્રના પર્યાવરણ, વન અને ક્લાયમેટ ચેન્જ મંત્રાલયે જાહેરાત કરી છે. જ્યારે ભારતની સ્થાપિત કોલસાની ક્ષમતાના લગભગ ૭૯ 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 પરિણમે કાર્બન ડાયોક્સાઇડના 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.આઇઆઇટી, નવી દિલ્હી, સીએસઆઈઆર-નીરી અને નેશનલ ઇન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટ ઓફ એડવાન્સ સ્ટડીઝ (એનઆઈએ) ના શ્રેણીબદ્ધ અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ભારતના મોટાભાગના ભાગોમાં એમ્બિયન્ટ સલ્ફર ડાયોક્સાઇડનું સ્તર રાષ્ટ્રીય એમ્બિયન્ટ એર ક્વોલિટી સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ્સ (એનએએક્ચુ) ની અંદર છે. આ પ્રસ્તુત નવા માળખાને વિસ્તૃત ચચાંઓ અને બહુવિધ સ્વતંત્ર અભ્યાસ પછી અંતિમ સ્વરૂપ આપવામાં આવ્યા બાદ આ નિર્ણય લેવામાં આવ્યો છે.બહુવિધ શહેરોમાંના માપદંડોમાં સલ્ફર ઓકસાઈડનું સ્તર ક્યુબિક મીટર દીઠ ૩ થી ૨૦ માઇક્રોગ્રામની વચ્ચે હતું, જે ક્ચુબિક મીટર દીઠ ૮૦ માઇક્રોગ્રામના એનએએક્યુએસ થ્રેશોલ્ડની નોંધપાત્ર નીચે છે. અધિકારીઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે અભ્યાસુઓએ ભારતીય સંદર્ભમાં સાર્વત્રિક હ્રય્દ્વના આદેશની પર્યાવરણીય અને આર્થિક અસરકારકતા પર પણ સવાલ ઉઠાવ્યા હતા.



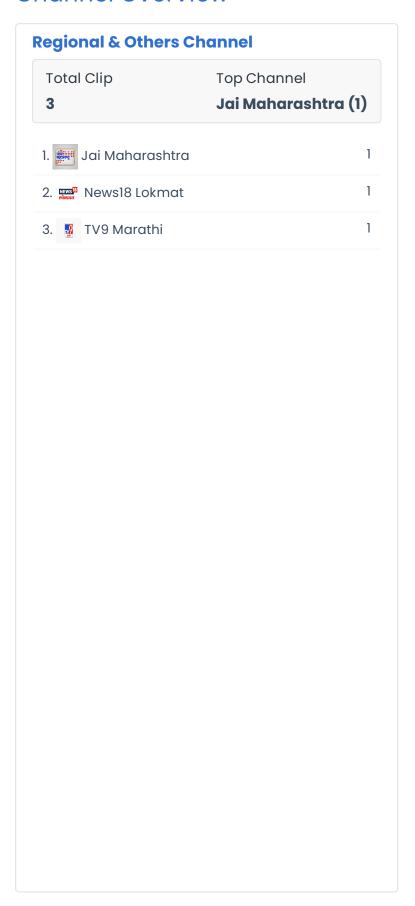
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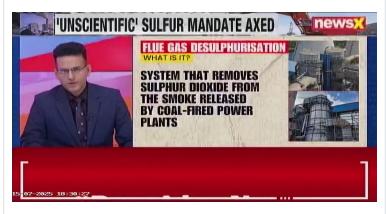


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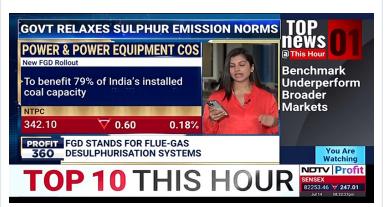


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Power & Power Equipment Cos Sulphur Emission Removed Govt removes 2015 of installing sulphur emission systems

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

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

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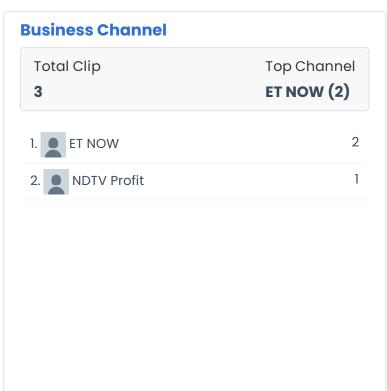


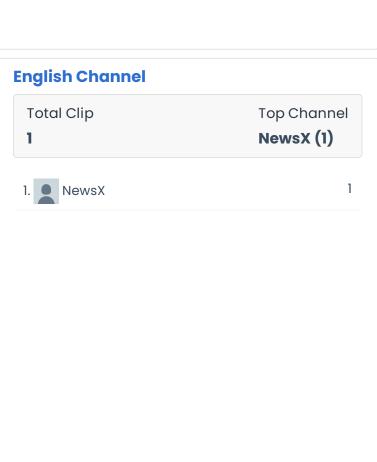
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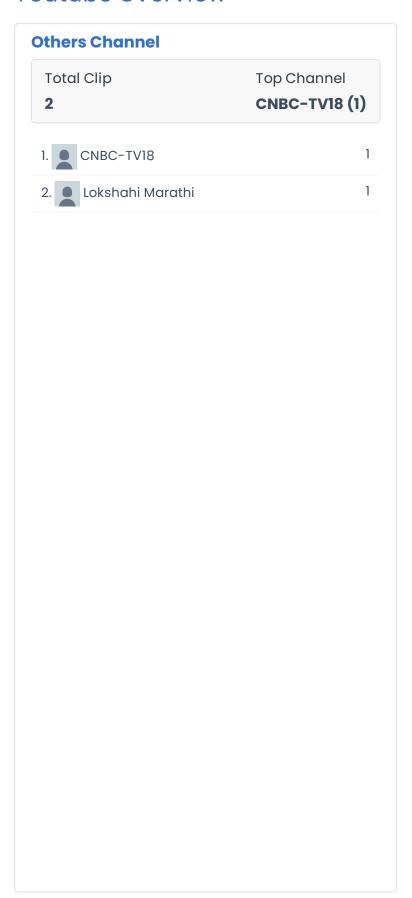
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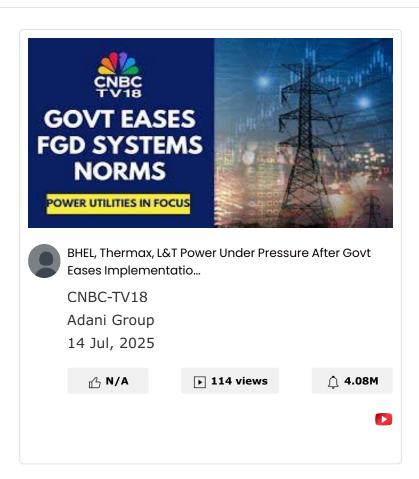


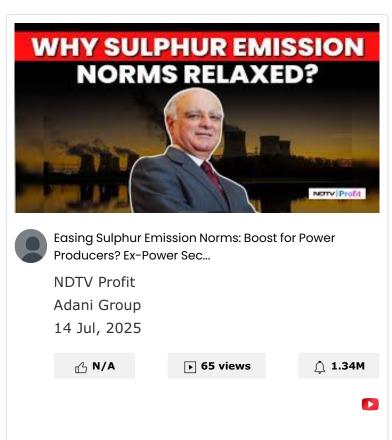


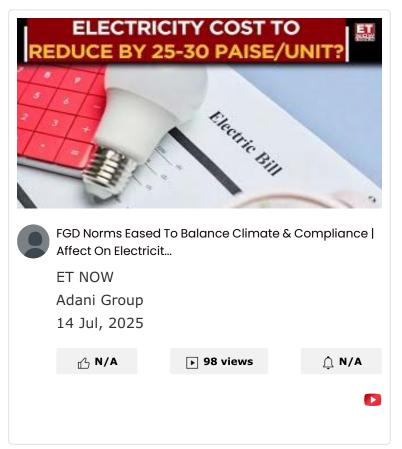


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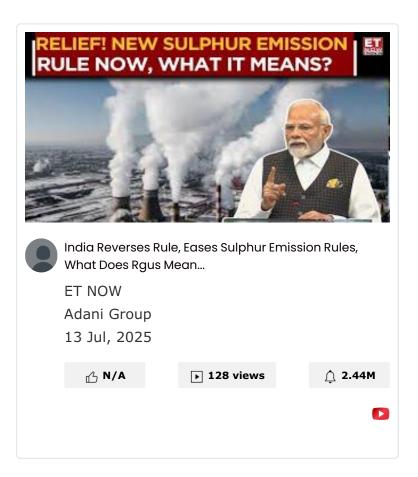














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| No | Portal Name | Headline (Incorporated with URL) | Reach |
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| 54. | ThePrint | SO2 emission not a 'major public health concern"—environment ministry defends r | 11.3M |
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| 59. | Zee Business | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | 9.6M |
| 60. | Cnbc Tv18 | India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m | 8.8M |
| 61. | Business Standard | FGD rule relaxation may cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise per unit | 8.1M |
| 62. | Business Standard | Independent report flagged misuse of studies before SO2 rollback nod | 8.1M |
| 63. | Business Standard | India eases sulphur norms for coal plants, reversing decade-old mandate | 8.1M |
| 64. | Latestly | Business News Government Relaxes FGD Mandate for Thermal Power Plants, E nergy | 7.8M |
| 65. | IBC24 News | एफजीडी नियम में ढील से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी | 7.3M |
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| 67. | The Tribune India | Anti-polluting system exemption to thermal plants based on proof: govt | 7M |
| 68. | The Tribune India | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | 7M |
| 69. | Punjab Kesari | सरकार का बड़ा फैसला: अब ज़रूरी नहीं FGD, कोयला संयंत्रों को मिली पर्यावरण नियमों | 7M |
| 70. | Opindia | Union govt relaxes requirement for Flue-Gas Desulphurisation systems at coal-fir | 6.8M |
| 71. | The Telegraph India | 'Misinterpreted': Government defends eased SO ₂ norms, says move based on sci enti | 6.6M |
| 72. | The Telegraph India | No filter needed: Govt rolls back key pollution control rule for coal plants | 6.6M |



| 73. | Free Press Journal | A Smarter, Cheaper Path To Clean Air & Affordable Power | 6.4M |
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| 74. | Tv9telugu | గుడ్ న్యూస్ తగ్గనున్న విద్యుత్ ఛార్జీలు! ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్న ఆ ఒక్క నిర్ణ | 5.5M |
| 75. | The Hindu Business Line | Tweak in sulphur norms will cut electricity costs | 5M |
| 76. | The Hindu Business Line | India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m | 5M |
| 77. | Janta Se Rishta | सरकार ने ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए एफजीडी अनिवार्यता में ढील दी, ऊर्जा लागत म | 3.8M |
| 78. | Telangana Today | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs likely to fall | 3.8M |
| 79. | Janta Se Rishta | भारत ने कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाया 22.40 | 3.8M |
| 80. | The Wire - India | Why the Govt Faces Flak for Exempting 80% Power Plants From Installing FDGs to L | 3.7M |
| 81. | Tv9 Kannada | ಎಫ್ ಜಿಡಿ ನಿಯಮ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ; ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ದರ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ | 3.5M |
| 82. | English.mathrubhumi.com | Will electricity bills come down? Centre eases FGD norms | 3.2M |
| 83. | Daijiworld | Govt relaxes FGD norms for power plants, citing low SO2 levels and cost savings | 3M |
| 84. | Daijiworld | Centre relaxes sulphur emission norms for majority of coal power plants | 3M |
| 85. | One India Hindi | सस्ती होगी बिजली: थर्मल पावर प्लांट के लिए भारत ने नर्म किए प्रदूषण नियम, 25-30 | 2.9M |
| 86. | One India Hindi | क्या भारत सरकार के नए फैसले से सस्ती हो सकती है बिजली? थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स के लि | 2.9M |
| 87. | News 24 Online | School Assembly News Headlines Today: Top International, Sports And National New | 2.9M |
| 88. | News 24 Online Hindi | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | 2.9M |
| 89. | 24 Online | Centre Eases FGD Norms For Thermal Power Plants, Likely To Cut Power Prices By 2 | 2.9M |
| 90. | 24 Online | India"s FGD Shift Echoes Global Reform In Climate Rules | 2.9M |
| 91. | Jagbani | ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ : ਹੁਣ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ FGD, ਕੋਲਾ ਪਲਾਂਟਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੀ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ | 2.1M |
| 92. | Oneindia Kannada | Thermal Power Plant: ಉಷ್ಣ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರಗಳ ಮಾನದಂಡ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ; ವೆಚ್ಚ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಮಹತ್ವ | 2M |
| 93. | Oneindia Kannada | ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಕಡಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ; ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ | 2M |
| 94. | Oneindia Malayalam | വൈദ്യുതി നിരക്ക് കുറയും;താപവൈദ്യുത നിലയങ്ങ ക്കുള്ള സ ഫ പുറന്തള്ളদ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളിদ | 1.9M |
| 95. | Oneindia Malayalam | എഫ്ജിഡിയില് നയം പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് കേന്ദ്രം; വൈദ്യുതി നിരക്ക് കുറഞ്ഞേ ക്കും | 1.9M |
| 96. | ABP Live | Explained: Why India Has Relaxed Pollution Rules For Thermal Power Plants | 1.9M |
| 97. | ABP Live | Your Power Bill Could Be Slashed As Centre Eases Pollution Norms For Coal Plants | 1.9M |



| 98. | ABP Live | Electricity Bills Set To Drop As India Reworks Emission Norms For Power Plants | 1.9M |
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| 99. | ANI News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do | 1.9M |
| 100. | Punjab Kesari | सरकार का बड़ा फैसला: अब ज़रूरी नहीं FGD, कोयला संयंत्रों को मिली पर्यावरण नियमों | 1.9M |
| 101. | OpIndia Hindi | FDG नियमों में बदलाव के बाद बिजली का उत्पादन होगा सस्ता, आम लोगों को मिलेगा फायद | 1.7M |
| 102. | The Statesman | Centre relaxes FGD norms for power plants to lower electricity costs | 1.7M |
| 103. | The Hans India | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | 1.7M |
| 104. | Devdiscourse | Government Defends Eased Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants | 1.2M |
| 105. | Devdiscourse | India's Sulphur Dioxide Emission Standards Under Fire: A Risk to Public Health | 1.2M |
| 106. | Devdiscourse | India Eases Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants, Aims for Targeted Pollutio n | 1.2M |
| 107. | Devdiscourse | Government Eases Sulphur Rules: A Strategic Shift in India's Power Sector | 1.2M |
| 108. | Devdiscourse | Government's Strategic Recalibration on Sulphur Emission Rules | 1.2M |
| 109. | Ahmedabad Mirror | Electricity cost to come down by 25-30 p/ unit | 990.1K |
| 110. | The Week | Centre defends SO2 norms tweak says media reports "misrepresent" rationale be h | 888.3K |
| 111. | The Week | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | 888.3K |
| 112. | The Week | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | 888.3K |
| 113. | The Week | "Faulty premises" Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms | 888.3K |
| 114. | www.etnownews.com | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost: How this move by government will im | 865.4K |
| 115. | The Pioneer | Congress slams Centre over coal plant exemptions | 776.4K |
| 116. | OpIndia Gujarat | કોલસા આધારિત પાવર પ્લાન્ટ માટે FGD સંબંધિત નિયમોમાં છૂટછાટ: મોદી સરકારના નિર્ણયથ | 635.5K |
| 117. | Prabhasakshi: Hindi News | एसओ2 उत्सर्जन नियमों में छूट देने का सरकार का फैसला गलत आधारों पर आधारित है: जयर | 524K |
| 118. | NewsBytes | Your electricity bills in India should go down soon | 513.2K |
| 119. | ThePrint Hindi | एफजीडी नियम में ढील से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी | 483.1K |
| 120. | Babushahi | Power bills may drop as India relaxes FGD mandate for thermal plants No of visit | 478.9K |
| 121. | National Herald | Faulty premises: Jairam Ramesh on govt"s easing of SO2 emission norms | 472.5K |
| 122. | Nav Gujarat Samay | વીજળી સસ્તી થશે, સરકારે પાવર પ્લાન્ટ્સ માટે સલ્ફર ઉત્સર્જનનાં ધોરણો હળવાં કર્યાં | 465.3K |
| 123. | Social News XYZ | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | 415.2K |
| 124. | News18 | Electricity Bill: ପୂରା କମିଯିବ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ବିଲ୍; ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ବଡ଼ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି | 391.1K |



| 125. | Mena Fn | Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants, Electricity Costs To Come Down | 361.5K |
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| 126. | NagalandPost | Centre eases FGD rules, power costs to drop | 315.4K |
| 127. | Investment Guru India | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | 312.6K |
| 128. | India Business Blog | Electricity Bill Will Reduce As Govt Eases Emission Norms | 224.4K |
| 129. | Press Trust of India | Centre defends SO2 norms tweak, says media reports "misrepresent" rationale be | 200.1K |
| 130. | Press Trust of India | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | 200.1K |
| 131. | Press Trust of India | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | 200.1K |
| 132. | Big News Network | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do | 161.9K |
| 133. | jamshedpurvocals.com | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | 161.9K |
| 134. | News Drum | Centre defends SO2 norms tweak, says media reports "misrepresent" rationale be | 158.4K |
| 135. | News Drum | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | 158.4K |
| 136. | News Drum | "Faulty premises": Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms | 158.4K |
| 137. | The Hills Times | Byrnihat most polluted city in India in first half of 2025: Analysis | 154.9K |
| 138. | Ommcom News | Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants, Electricity Costs To Come Down | 133.2K |
| 139. | RGH NEWS | Electricity Bill decrease: सस्ती होगी बिजली! सरकार ने FGD नियमों में किया बड़ा ब | 131.6K |
| 140. | www.htsyndication.com | Govt eases exhaust gas rules for thermal power plants, may lower power prices | 119.8K |
| 141. | Dainik Tribune | SO2 Emission Regulations : जहरीले धुएं में नियम; SO2 छूट पर जयराम रमेश का तीखा व | 110.2K |
| 142. | Lokmattimes.com | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | 94.3K |
| 143. | Lokmattimes.com | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do | 94.3K |
| 144. | New Kerala | India Relaxes FGD Mandate for Thermal Plants to Cut Energy Costs | 72K |
| 145. | New Kerala | Govt Eases FGD Norms Power Plants Electricity Costs Down | 72K |
| 146. | PSU Connect | Thermal Power Plants Get Exemption from Installing SO2-Curbing FGD Systems | 62.7K |
| 147. | WebIndia123 | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may co me do | 61.9K |
| 148. | Outlook Business | Why Government Has Eased Emission Norms for Thermal Power Plants? – Explained | 53.4K |
| 149. | Outlook Business | FGD Rule Relaxation to Cut Electricity Cost by 25-30 Paise A Unit | 53.4K |
| 150. | Vibes of India | Electricity Cost Expected To Be Cut By 25-30 Paise A Unit | 48.6K |



| 151. | Vibes of India | कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में छूट, बिजली सस्ती होने की | 48.6K |
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| 152. | Navjeevan Express | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs likely to fall by 25 | 40.9K |
| 153. | SMEFutures | FGD new rules: Govt. eases norms for its installation in coal power plants | 39.5K |
| 154. | News X | India"s FGD Shift Echoes Global Reform In Climate Rules | 38.5K |
| 155. | lans Live | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | 32.1K |
| 156. | Revoi.in | FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટથી પ્રતિ યુનિટ વીજ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ 25-30 પૈસા ઘટશે જેનો સીધો લાભ | 20.4K |
| 157. | Indian Economic Observer | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | 16.1K |
| 158. | Loksattanews | સરકારના નિર્ણયથી વીજળી પ્રતિ યુનિટ 25-30 પૈસા સસ્તી થઈ શકે છે | 6.8K |
| 159. | Loksattanews | FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટથી પ્રતિ યુનિટ વીજ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ 25-30 પૈસા ઘટશે, ગ્રાહકોને લાભ | 6.8K |
| 160. | Daily Prabhat | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | 280 |
| 161. | Education Post | Ministry of Environment Exempts 78% of Coal Power Plants From Implementing F GD S | N/A |
| 162. | The Mobi World | Electricity Bill Will Reduce As Govt Eases Emission Norms | N/A |
| 163. | Suryaa | థర్మల్ ప్లాంట్ ఉద్గార నిబంధనల సడలింపు పర్యావరణం మరియు ఆర్థి క సమతుల్యత | N/A |
| 164. | Tezzbuzz | Electricity Bill Will Reduce As Govt Eases Emission Norms | N/A |
| 165. | Construction World | SO2 Norms Relaxed Again for Most Coal Plants Across India | N/A |
| 166. | Insights On India | Centre"s Exemption Policy for Thermal Plants | N/A |
| 167. | सकाळ(eSakal) | Electricity Rates: सर्वसामान्यांसाठी आनंदाची बातमी; कमी होणार वीज दर, सरकारचा मो | N/A |
| 168. | Carbon Copy | Centre eases SO2 emission norms, exempts large number of coal plants | N/A |
| 169. | The Press Reader | Tweak in sulphur norms will cut electricity costs | N/A |
| 170. | Newspoint | A Smarter, Cheaper Path To Clean Air & Affordable Power | N/A |
| 171. | Gwalior Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 172. | Ballia Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 173. | Nagpur Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी Pos | N/A |
| 174. | बरैली वोकल्स | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 175. | Bhopal Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 176. | Ujjain Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 177. | Jaipur Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी क्य | N/A |



| 178. | Moradabad Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी You | N/A |
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| 179. | Prayagraj Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 180. | Power Peak Digest | Policy U-turn on coal pollution puts lives at risk and FGD firms in crisis | N/A |
| 181. | Urban Acres | India Eases SO2 Emission Rules For Coal Plants Costing Less | N/A |
| 182. | Urban Acres | New Delhi exempts most thermal power plants from SO ₂ -curbing FGDs under new norm | N/A |
| 183. | Newz 9 | Environment Ministry Advocates New Cost-Effective Coal Plant Standards for Sus ta | N/A |
| 184. | Ndtv Profit | Protect Cities, But Be Practical: Former Power Secretary Anil Razdan On Sulphur | N/A |
| 185. | Eflip | Govt defends revised framework for SO2 emission norms | N/A |
| 186. | Newspoint | Environment ministry justifies tweak in sulphur dioxide emission norms for TPPs, | N/A |
| 187. | OB News | Emissions standard debate: Centre defends SO₂ norms tweak, justify rationale cit | N/A |
| 188. | Namma Kudla English | Centre Streamlines FGD Regulations for Power Plants, Leading to Lower Electricit | N/A |
| 189. | Kutch Times | FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટથી પ્રતિ યુનિટ વીજ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ 25-30 પૈસા ઘટશે જેનો સીધો લાભ | N/A |
| 190. | Namma Kudla English | Centre Eases FGD Regulations for Power Plants to Reduce Electricity Costs | N/A |
| 191. | Rediff.com | India Defends SO2 Emission Norm Tweaks | N/A |
| 192. | BharatKi Baat | Centre defends SO2 norm changes, claiming media misrepresents rationale for the | N/A |
| 193. | The Munsif Daily | India"s Emission Norm Revisions Could Lead to Lower Electricity Tariffs | N/A |
| 194. | Gwalior Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 195. | Electrical and Power Review | Govt revises emission standards for thermal power plants | N/A |
| 196. | Construction World | SO ₂ Norm Deadline Extended for Coal Power Plants Again | N/A |
| 197. | Construction World | India Eases FGD Norms for Most Coal Power Plants | N/A |
| 198. | Projects Today | India relaxes sulphur emission norms for coal plants | N/A |
| 199. | Hotlinenews | FGD નિયમમાં છૂટછાટ: સરકારના પગલાથી વીજળી સસ્તી થશે! જાણો પ્રતિ યુનિટ કેટલી અસર પ | N/A |
| 200. | Tarun Mitra | सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील, सऊदी से 31 लाख टन DAP खरीद का समझौता | N/A |
| 201. | gyanok.com | सरकार ने बदले सख्त नियम, सस्ती होगी बिजली! जानें कितना कम होगा अब बिजली बिल | N/A |
| 202. | earthnewj.com | सरकार ने बदले नियम, अब सस्ती होगी बिजली! जानिए नया बिजली बिल कितना कम होगा | N/A |



| 203. | english.revoi.in | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | N/A |
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| 204. | www.magzter.com | Centre Relaxes FGD Rule, Electricity Cost to Reduce by 25-30 Paise a Unit | N/A |
| 205. | www.sarkaritel.com | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |
| 206. | Oneindia News | औष्णिक ऊर्जा प्रकल्पांसाठी उत्सर्जन नियम शिथिल झाल्याने वीज बिल कमी होणार | N/A |
| 207. | OB News | Explained: Why India Has Relaxed Pollution Rules For Thermal Power Plants | N/A |
| 208. | The Mobi World | Explained: Why India Has Relaxed Pollution Rules For Thermal Power Plants | N/A |
| 209. | Observer Voice | Relaxation of Emission Norms for Thermal Generation Set to Decrease | N/A |
| 210. | Gwalior Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 211. | The Mobi World | Your Power Bill Could Be Slashed As Centre Eases Pollution Norms For Coal Plants | N/A |
| 212. | OB News | Your Power Bill Could Be Slashed As Centre Eases Pollution Norms For Coal Plants | N/A |
| 213. | बरैली वोकल्स | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 214. | Ballia Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 215. | Ujjain Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 216. | Prayagraj Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 217. | Bhopal Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 218. | Nagpur Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी | N/A |
| 219. | Moradabad Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी You | N/A |
| 220. | Jaipur Vocals | भारत सरकार का बड़ा फैसला, FGD नियमों में बदलाव, बिजली की कीमतों में आएगी कमी क्य | N/A |
| 221. | Energy Economictimes | Govt revises emission timelines for TPPs, enforces graded penalties for non-comp | N/A |
| 222. | Pune News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 223. | Hot Scup | Breaking: Wockhardt, Tata, SBI aur RVNL Stocks Aaj News Mein! | N/A |
| 224. | Evening Standard India | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs likely to fall | N/A |
| 225. | Ndtv Profit | Stocks To Watch Today: Wockhardt, RVNL, SBI, Tata Motors, HUL, Religare Ente rpri | N/A |
| 226. | Tezzbuzz | India"s FGD Shift Echoes Global Reform In Climate Rules | N/A |
| 227. | Realtimes.in | सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील, सऊदी से 31 लाख टन DAP खरीद का समझौता | N/A |
| 228. | Ndtv Profit | Stock Market Today: All You Need To Know Going Into Trade On July 14 | N/A |



| 229. | Mytimesnow | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
|------|---------------------------------|---|-----|
| 230. | India 360 Report | बिजली की लागत को कम करने के लिए थर्मल पीढ़ी के लिए आराम से उत्सर्जन मानदंड – टाइ | N/A |
| 231. | Newspoint | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
| 232. | Newst24 | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
| 233. | News | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
| 234. | Justdial | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
| 235. | Creative Bharat | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
| 236. | Tri Cities | Relaxed emission norms for thermal generation to reduce power costs | N/A |
| 237. | Millenium Post | Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms | N/A |
| 238. | Forever News | Centre Relaxes FGD Mandate for Thermal Power Plants, Electricity Costs to Decli n | N/A |
| 239. | Kolkata 24x7 | নয়া নিয়মে বিদ্যু বিল কমার সম্ভাবনা, বড় ঘোষণা সরকারের | N/A |
| 240. | Asia Insurance Post | Govt eases emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old mandate | N/A |
| 241. | Eastern Mirror | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |
| 242. | Calcutta News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 243. | Bharat Express | Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants, Electricity Costs To Come Down | N/A |
| 244. | Khabreelal | बिजली उपभोक्ताओं को बड़ी राहत! सरकार का "स्मार्ट" कदम: कोयला प्लांट्स के FGD न | N/A |
| 245. | newzfatafat.com | भारत में कोयला आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए एफजीडी नियमों में बदलाव | N/A |
| 246. | India Daily Live | अब कम हो जाएगा आपका बिजली बिल! केंद्र सरकार ने FGD नियमों में दी ढील | N/A |
| 247. | World News Network | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 248. | Palgharnews | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 249. | Ndtv Profit | भारत ने FGD नियमों में किया बड़ा बदलाव, जानें इससे कैसे आपकी बिजली होगी सस्ती? | N/A |
| 250. | Etnownews | FGD नियम में ढील: सरकार के कदम से सस्ती हो जाएगी बिजली! जानें प्रति यूनिट बिजली | N/A |
| 251. | Vaartha | National: सरकार की नीति बनाने की प्रक्रिया त्रुटिपूर्ण रहेगी : जयराम रमेश | N/A |
| 252. | India Gazette | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 253. | International Business Times | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |



| 254. | South India News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
|------|-----------------------|--|-----|
| 255. | Chhattisgarh Today | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 256. | The Asia News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 257. | Pune News | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |
| 258. | Mumbai News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 259. | Kolkata Sun | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 260. | New Delhi News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 261. | North East Times | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 262. | Kashmir Breaking News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 263. | Karnataka Live | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 264. | India's News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 265. | Imp | India"s U-Turn on Power Plant Emission Rules: What"s Next for Air Pollution Po | N/A |
| 266. | Himachal Patrika | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 267. | Gujarat Varta | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 268. | Jharkhandtimes | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 269. | Punjab Live | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 270. | West Bengal Khabar | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 271. | Bihar Times | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 272. | Andhra Pradesh Mirror | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 273. | Odisha Post | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |



| 274. | Urban Acres | Union eases FGD norms slashing power tariffs by paise 25–30 unit | N/A |
|------|------------------------|--|-----|
| 275. | Rajasthan Ki Khabar | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 276. | Haryana Today | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 277. | Vanakkam Tamil Nadu | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 278. | Telangana Journal | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 279. | Kashmir Newsline | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 280. | Delhi live news | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 281. | Gujarat Samachar | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 282. | Bihar 24x7 | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 283. | Reh News | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 284. | Indian News Network | Government relaxes FGD mandate for thermal power plants, energy cost may come do | N/A |
| 285. | The Meghalayan Express | 'Faulty premises": Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms | N/A |
| 286. | Hot Scup | Bijli Bill Sasta? Naye Rules Se Hoga Fayda! | N/A |
| 287. | Daily World Hindi | एफजीडी नियम में ढील से बिजली की लागत में 25-30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी | N/A |
| 288. | Ndtv Profit | India"s FGD Rollout Echoes Global Reform Amid Climate Change: How Will It Be nef | N/A |
| 289. | medial.app | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | N/A |
| 290. | Bharat Express | भारत के FGD नियमों में बदलाव से बिजली होगी सस्ती, वैश्विक पर्यावरण सुधारों के अन | N/A |
| 291. | Ndtv Profit | India"s FGD Rule Relaxation To Cut Electricity Cost By 25-30 Paise Per Unit; He | N/A |
| 292. | Minute To Know | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | N/A |
| 293. | Daily World Hindi | एसओ2 उत्सर्जन नियमों में छूट देने का सरकार का फैसला गलत आधारों पर आधारित है: जयर | N/A |
| 294. | The Mobi World | Electricity Bills Set To Drop As India Reworks Emission Norms For Power Plants | N/A |
| 295. | Daily World Hindi | स्वतंत्र विश्लेषण में उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण मानदंडों में ढील को लेकर सवाल खड़े किये | N/A |
| 296. | OB News | FGD rule relaxation to cut electricity cost by 25-30 paise a unit | N/A |



| 297. | Bharat Samachar News Channel | बिजली होगी सस्ती! सरकार ने FGD नियमों में दी ढील, प्रति यूनिट 25-30 पैसे तक घटेग | N/A |
|------|---------------------------------|---|-----|
| 298. | Newspoint | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |
| 299. | FlipItMoney | FGD power costs cut by 25-30 paise with relaxed rules | N/A |
| 300. | FlipItMoney | FGD power costs cut by 25-30 paise with relaxed rules | N/A |
| 301. | Newspoint | Faulty premises: Jairam Ramesh on govt"s easing of SO2 emission norms | N/A |
| 302. | Bollywoodcountry | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |
| 303. | www.newspointapp.com | Centre eases FGD norms for power plants, electricity costs to come down | N/A |
| 304. | Rediff.com | FGD Rule Relaxation: Lower Electricity Costs | N/A |
| 305. | Energy Economictimes | FGD norms eased to balance costs, climate and compliance | N/A |
| 306. | The Economic Times | FGD norms eased to balance costs, climate and compliance | N/A |
| 307. | Maverick News3 | FGD Norms Eased to Balance Costs, Climate and Compliance | N/A |
| 308. | Fact | "Faulty premises", Jairam Ramesh slams govt after it eases SO2 emission norms | N/A |
| 309. | BharatKi Baat | Jairam Ramesh criticizes government for relaxing SO2 emission standards, callin g | N/A |
| 310. | www.themobiworld.com | Electricity will be cheap! Government relaxed FGD rules, expenses will decrease | N/A |
| 311. | Millenium Post | India relaxes FGD norms, aligns with global shift to targeted climate policies | N/A |
| 312. | Ndtv Profit | Centre Reverses Decade-Old Mandate For Coal Power Plants, Eases Sulphur Emission | N/A |
| 313. | BW Businessworld | India Relaxes Clean Air Norms, Exempts 79% Of Coal Plants From Sulphur Emis sion | N/A |
| 314. | english.bharatexpress.co m | Centre Eases FGD Norms For Power Plants; Electricity Costs To Come Down | N/A |
| 315. | urbanacres.in | India Exempts 78 Percent Coal Plants From Installing Pollution-Control Systems A | N/A |
| 316. | www.nationpress.com | Have FGD Norms for Power Plants Just Been Eased? | N/A |
| 317. | newz9.com | भारतीय सरकारी परीक्षाओं के लिए समसामयिक मामले: 12 जुलाई 2025 | N/A |
| 318. | hindi.lifeberrys.com | सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन नियमों में ढील पर जयराम रमेश का हमला, बोले– 'गलत आधारो | N/A |
| 319. | www.motilaloswal.com | FGD power costs cut by 25-30 paise with relaxed rules | N/A |
| 320. | www.tourguidence.com | बिजनेस न्यूज गवर्नमेंट थर्मल पावर प्लांटों के लिए FGD जनादेश को आराम देता है, ऊर | N/A |
| 321. | Ag Live News | भारत सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाता है एक्सप्रेस ट्रिब्यून | N/A |



| 322. | India Business Journal | Government relaxes sulphur emission norms for coal power plants | N/A |
|------|---------------------------------|---|-----|
| 323. | BharatKi Baat | Independent report warns studies misused to justify SO2 rollback before governm e | N/A |
| 324. | ldrw | India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m | N/A |
| 325. | newzfatafat.com | भारत के थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को FGD प्रणाली से छूट मिली | N/A |
| 326. | www.theindiadaily.com | पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने 78% कोयला संयंत्रों को एंटी-पॉल्यूटिंग सिस्टम्स लगाने से दी | N/A |
| 327. | Justdial.com | Centre eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old | N/A |
| 328. | News Arena India | Coal plants get exemption as Centre eases SO2 rules | N/A |
| 329. | Creative Bharat | India eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old m | N/A |
| 330. | FlipItMoney | India relaxes coal power plant sulphur emission rules after a decade | N/A |
| 331. | Phomm | Centre eases sulphur emission rules for coal power plants, reversing decade-old | N/A |
| 332. | www.jantaserishta.com | भारत ने कोयला बिजली संयंत्रों के लिए सल्फर उत्सर्जन नियमों को आसान बनाया | N/A |
| 333. | Financial express Bangladesh | US citizen killed in West Bank settler attack | N/A |
| 334. | educationpost.in | Delhi ranks as India's second most polluted city so far in 2025 | N/A |
| 335. | kohimatoday.com | World Population Day was observed across Nagaland | N/A |
| 336. | newz9.com | Current Affairs for Indian In-Depth Current Affairs Report: July 12, 2025 | N/A |
| 337. | Nagaland Post | Awareness drives launched across Nagaland on World Population Day | N/A |
| 338. | Nagaland Mirror | On World Population Day, awareness campaigns were started throughout Nagala nd | N/A |
| 339. | Khabarwani | भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर | N/A |
| 340. | The Bharat Now | भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर | N/A |
| 341. | Janjaagran | बर्नीहाट बना देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, राजधानी दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर | N/A |
| 342. | Indian Public mail | भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर | N/A |
| 343. | Vishleshan | बर्नीहाट बना देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, राजधानी दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर | N/A |
| 344. | Ranbhumiexpress | भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर | N/A |
| 345. | Samay Jagat | भारत के सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में बर्नीहाट शीर्ष पर, वायु गुणवत्ता गंभीर स्तर पर | N/A |
| 346. | Moomal Art News | बर्नीहाट बना देश का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर, राजधानी दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर | N/A |

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Top 10 most polluted Indian cities: Byrnihat tops, Delhi second

N/A