

PCA Charter

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Charter of the Power Cable Alliance (PCA)

The Power Cable Alliance is envisaged as an association where organizations and individuals work together to push for the creation of safe, reliable and efficient electrical infrastructure in India.

It will bring together some of the country's leading power cable and rod manufacturers, infrastructure think-tanks, experts and decision-makers from across industries, consultants, contractors, designers, architects, and the civil society on one platform.

The PCA aims to help improve overall electrical safety in India by leveraging national and international experiences and best-practices. We will support regulators such as the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to introduce international standards and quality norms for power cables and help ensure strict implementation of these norms.

The PCA is a much-needed assimilation of voices of stakeholders who bat for quality electrical infrastructure. This quality electrical infrastructure will be foundational for the country, and support India's growth for years to come.

The PCA will drive active dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure the development and implementation of standards and best practices in electrical infrastructure. It will support the government in better regulatory enforcement of standards. The PCA will drive mass awareness and sensitisation to create public demand for safe and efficient electrical infrastructure. It will work to strengthen the knowledge pool of the industry through evidence-based policy guidance, data driven research, monthly newsletters and industry reports.

Context

- *India is the world's [fastest](#) growing major economy. To sustain its growth, India will need to [invest](#) 4.5 trillion US Dollars over the next twenty five years, in developing its infrastructure*
- *[India's Energy Consumption is expected to double in the next 6 Years | By 2030, India will spend 1 trillion dollars on ramping up Power Sector Capacity]*
- *[India is prone to electrical fires – as many as 113,961 people lost lives due to fire accidents between 2010 and 2014]*
- *[Indian electrical safety standards not ideal | There is a wide gap between standards of other countries and those in India]*

India is the world's [fastest](#) growing major economy. To sustain its growth, India will need to [invest](#) 4.5 trillion US Dollars over the next twenty five years, in developing its infrastructure. While the Government of India is taking every possible initiative to boost infrastructure needs of the country, there is a need for a collective push and increased investment in the sector.

As the nation faces steep electricity demand growth rates and with government's willingness to modernise the nation, India's power sector is also undergoing rapid transformation. India has set for itself, ambitious targets for improving access to utilities and services to improve the ease of living of its citizens.

As India grows and marches towards the achievement of these goals, the country's per capita consumption of electricity will rise. Per capita electricity consumption in India [grew](#) at a CAGR of 9.63% between 2005-06 and 2015-16 to 1075 KWh, powered by rapid growth in Gross Domestic Product. India's per capita energy consumption is expected to [double](#) in the next six years.

India is going to invest big sums to ramp up infrastructure in key areas such as housing, renewable energy, power generation, transmission and distribution, railways and metro rail systems, and smart cities.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), the Government of India plans to [invest](#) 2,03,752 crore rupees to build 37.45 lakh homes in 7,474 projects in 4,320 cities. The government plans to invest 2,03,979 crore rupees on building 99 smart cities.

India has [invested](#) 10 billion US Dollars to setup and expand metro rail systems in various cities. The country is expected to spend an additional 20 billion US Dollars on metro rail systems over the next five years.

Indian Railways plans to spend 142 billion US Dollars by 2021 to modernise and expand capacity.

The country has robust investment plans for its power sector also. By 2030, India is expected to spend [one trillion US Dollars](#) on ramping up capacity in its power sector. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that India would invest about USD 845 billion in T&D (transmission and distribution) networks between 2015 and 2040 to ensure universal access to power.

India aims to have installed renewable energy generation capacity of [227GW](#) by 2022, which will require additional investment of 52 billion US Dollars in the next two years, making India one of the top three countries investing in renewable energy.

India is Prone to Electrical Fires

According to [data](#) from National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 113,961 people lost their lives due to fire accidents from 2010 to 2014. This is an average of 62 deaths a day. During these years, the number of deaths due to electric short circuit were about 7,743 or 7% of all the deaths.

By comparison, in the United States, in 2017, an average of [nine](#) people lost their lives each day in incidents of fire.

India loses property worth crores to fires every year. According to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) data, fire losses accounted for over half of the claims lodged with general insurance companies in 2011-12.

The situation gets worse as India has extremely low penetration of insurance. Overall insurance [penetration](#) in India reached 3.69% in 2017 from 2.71% in 2001. It is therefore critically important for India to have reliable electrical infrastructure that inhibits instances of fire.

Gap between International electrical standards and Indian electrical standards

The Indian power sector has come a long way since the laying down of the basic framework in 1910 right up to the Electricity Act of 2003, which brought about necessary changes to an evolving sector. The Act introduced and brought provision on open access, power trading, regional/national electricity market, independent system operator, delicensing of generation, performance based regulation, anti-theft etc.

To govern the sector better and handle its requirement, the Electricity Amendment Bill, 2014, is under consideration and inputs are being sought by the power ministry. The bill provides for 'Smart Grid', which it says is an electricity network that uses information and communication technology to gather information and act intelligently in automated manner to improve the efficiency, reliability, economics, and sustainability of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

This necessitates the need to bridge the gap between the electrical standards in India and those in developed markets. The electrical standards in the country must be of international quality with better enforcement of these standards.

PCA - A Much Needed Movement for Quality Infrastructure

- *[Need for Safe, Reliable, Efficient Electrical Infrastructure to Support India's Vision and Growth]*
- *[Association of Organisations working closely towards promoting safe, reliable and efficient infrastructure]*

Given all of the above factors, it is imperative for India to have safe, reliable and efficient electric infrastructure that not only supports the country's growth but is also robust enough to prevent mishaps that could hinder India's march of rapid progress.

There is an urgent need in this milieu for organisations like the PCA that bring together voices from across the board, in support of creating reliable electric infrastructure.

The PCA is envisaged as an association of organisations and individuals working together to promote the creation of safe, reliable and efficient electrical infrastructure in India through the use of copper power

cables. The PCA will bring together some of the country's leading power cable and rod manufacturers, infrastructure think-tanks, experts and decision-makers from across industries, consultants, contractors, designers, architects, and the civil society on a common platform.

What will the PCA do

- *[Promoting safe, reliable and efficient electrical infrastructure through active participation, dialogue on agreement on standards and best practices among stakeholders]*
- *[Support authorities working towards better regulatory environment, in line with global standards]*
- *[Public awareness and sensitisation programs]*
- *[Library of information, data, best practice case studies, industry reports]*

The vision of PCA is to work for the promotion of safe, reliable and efficient electrical infrastructure in the country. Launched in November 2018, it aims to accelerate the electrical infrastructure development and enable policy and regulatory reforms in driving this vision.

Some of the tactics used to do this will include:

1. Active dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure the development and implementation of standards and best practices in the electrical infrastructure
2. Support the government in their endeavour for better regulatory enforcements as per the national and global standards with enabling policy environment.
3. Continued and sustained engagement with members on issues of importance; update them about latest developments in India and in world
4. Drive mass awareness and sensitisation to create public demand for safe and efficient electrical infrastructure
5. Strengthening the knowledge pool of industry through evidence based policy guidance, data driven research, monthly newsletters and industry reports

Key Stakeholders/Target Audience:

1. **Users** – Both Private and Public sectors such as Textile, Oil, Gas, Power, Solar etc.)
2. **Regulatory Bodies** like Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

3. **Policy Makers** like Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions
4. **Experts/ Academic Constitutions**
5. **Electrical Consultant/ Project Management Consultants**
6. **PCA Members**

PCA Services:

1. Stakeholder Consultations - Both members and non-members; government representatives, regulators; industry advocates and thought leaders
2. Engage with regulatory bodies and policy makers to support them with strategic inputs on developing electrical infrastructure in the country
3. Support in developing roadmaps; participate in working group committees - (regulatory authorities/policy makers)
4. MoUs/partnerships with well-known academic institutions/think-tanks/NGOs/mobilization groups to launch training programmes for members / people - this as part of mass sensitization programs.
5. Regulatory audits
6. Policy Updates
7. Data Bank & Content Creator

Policy Advocacy

1. Regular inputs and recommendations via representations, papers & submissions to policy makers/regulatory bodies
2. Industry specific policy papers and case studies
3. Strategic industry events and working group meetings
4. Regional Events, Seminars and Focus Group Discussions

Exclusive Membership Services

1. Monthly Policy Update about the Industry
2. Exclusive invitation for events/round table discussions with regulators/policy makers
3. Participation in PCA working groups
4. Free access/Discount on strategic partner events
5. Discounts on Technical tours and regional events

6. Free access to PCA Policy papers and case studies
7. Company logo on all PCA publications/websites
8. Discount to Members for exhibition of their services with the larger aim to build electrical infrastructure in India
9. Advertisement space/Quote in the Monthly PCA newsletter
10. Opportunity for featured interviews/Media representation (to be showcased as PCA members)