



Blue Economy - Wave 66

(Series on "Blue Economy" By Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar)



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Blue Economy and Ocean Energy (cont..)

Though ocean energy resource assessments are at a preliminary phase, the theoretical potential for ocean energy easily exceeds present human energy requirements. Ocean energy is derived from technologies that utilize seawater as their motive power or harness its chemical or heat potential. The renewable energy (RE) resource in the ocean comes from six distinct sources, each with different origins and requiring different technologies for conversion: waves; tidal range; tidal currents; ocean currents; ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC); and salinity gradients.

Indian Scenario in Ocean/Marine



Energy:

- In a decision that would give boost to the ocean energy in India, Union Minister for Power and New & Renewable Energy has approved a proposal to declare ocean energy as Renewable Energy.

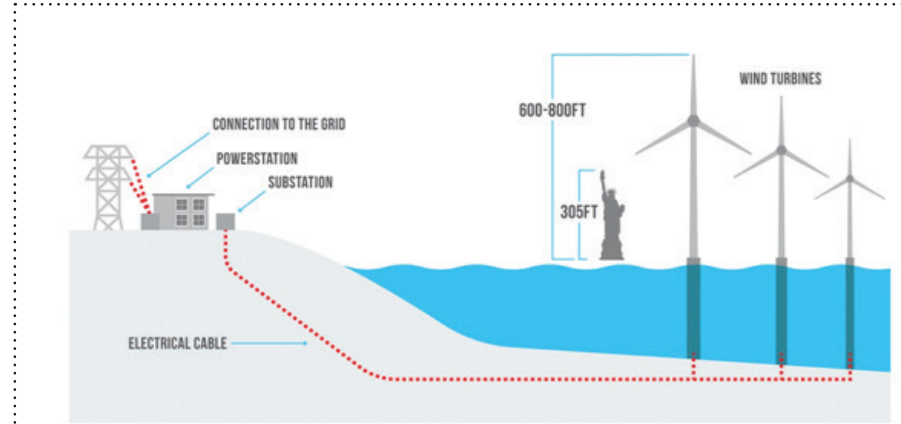
- Hereafter Ocean Energy will be considered as Renewable Energy and shall be eligible for meeting the non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO).

- Total identified potential of Tidal Energy is about 12455 MW, with potential locations identified at Khambat & Kutch regions, and large backwaters, where barrage technology could be used.

- The total theoretical potential of wave energy in India along the country's coast is estimated to be about 40,000 MW – these are preliminary estimates.

- This energy is however less intensive than what is available in more northern and southern latitudes.

- OTEC has a theoretical potential of 180,000 MW in India subject to suitable technological evolution.



Renewable Purchase Obligations

- To provide a fillip to the ambitious renewable energy targets, obligations have been imposed on certain entities to purchase energy from renewable sources by various state electricity regulatory commissions (SERCs).

- Renewable Purchase Obligation refers to the obligation imposed by law on some entities to either buy electricity generated by specified 'green' sources, or buy, in lieu of that, 'renewable energy certificates (RECs)' from the market.

- The 'obligated entities' are mostly electricity distribution companies and large consumers of power.

- RECs are issued to companies that produce green power, who opt not to sell it at a preferable tariff to distribution companies.

- This is based on each state's varying renewable energy potentials.

- Regrettably, most states have shown poor proclivity in enforcing their RPO targets. The success of the RPO regime

depends on strict adherence, which, in turn, depends on enforcement.

Ocean Energy

Introduction to Ocean Energy

- Oceans cover 70 percent of the earth's surface and represent an enormous amount of energy in the form of wave, tidal, marine current and thermal gradient.

- A variety of different technologies are currently under development throughout the world to harness this energy in all its forms.

- India has a long coastline with the estuaries and gulfs. MNRE looks over the horizon at development of new technology and considers the various options available to support its deployment.

- Most types of technologies are currently at pre-R&D/demonstration stage or the initial stage of commercialization.

- Basic R&D is being looked after by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (example: National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai).

SHIPPING (INTERNATIONAL) Wakashio Captain Nandeshwar seeks

Bail in Mauritius Top Court

NEW DELHI
Sagar Sandesh News Service

The captain of the ill-fated ore carrier *Wakashio* is turning to Mauritius' Supreme Court for bail as he awaits trial over his role in the July 2020 shipwreck.

Captain Sunil Kumar Nandeshwar has his previous bail request was denied in mid-January by the Port-Louis District Court. Now, the 58-year-old captain has turned to the Supreme Court in an attempt to win his case.

Captain Nandeshwar argues the fact that he has fully cooperated with local police since the ore carrier wrecked on the reefs of Pointe-d'Esny, in the South-East of Mauritius, on the night of July 25, 2020. He has already denied

responsibility in this accident, insisting that the Chief Officer is to blame.

The captain rejects arguments that he will try to flee the Indian Ocean Island, pointing out that he remained in a quarantine center for more than two weeks before he was arrested. Nandeshwar was first charged for breach of Sections 5 (1)(b), (2) and (9) of the Piracy and Maritime Violence Act of 2011 until the accusation was repealed and replaced by a violation of "innocent passage" laws. He recalled that his lawyers demanded his conditional release since October and regrets that magistrate Neela Ramdewar-Naugah sided with the police, who claimed that he could interfere with witnesses while the investigation was ongoing.

The theory that he would flee was again put forward by

police in December. The chief investigating officer pointed out that under the new charge for which he is being prosecuted, he faces up to five years imprisonment and a fine of 30 million rupees, the equivalent US \$751,786. Police insisted that him fleeing is more than likely, especially since he has no family on the island, nor any place to stay. However, the captain points out that he intends to remain in Mauritius to clear his name in order to be able to return to sea, that his employer will pay for the bond, and that the local seafarers' support organization, the Mauritius Sailors Home Society, has agreed to accommodate him.

"I stand advised that I am innocent until proven guilty



Wakashio Captain Seeks Bail in Mauritius_ Top Court

and that the presumption of innocence should weigh heavily in my favor", says the captain. His application will be heard on Tuesday, March 9 before Chief Justice AsrafCaunhye.

At the same time, the insurer of the ore carrier, the Japan P&I Club continues to extend support the seafarers and other tourist operators who were affected by the oil spill.