



**Expression of Interest (EOI)
for
identification of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Sources for
Green Urea and RFNBO-Compliant Green
Methanol Production in India**

EOI No. SECI/C&P/EOI/17/0003/26-27 dated 03.08.2026

***Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)
6th Floor, Plate-B, NBCC Office Block Tower-2,
East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi – 110023
Tel: 011 - 24666200***

DISCLAIMER

- I. This Expression of Interest ("EOI") is issued by Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited ("SECI") strictly as a market consultation exercise only. Its sole purpose is to assess the availability, location, and readiness of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) sources in India that could support the future production of Green Urea and RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol.
- II. This EOI does not constitute a tender, Request for Proposal (RFP), or any other bidding document. There is no evaluation of responses on a competitive basis, and no ranking, shortlisting for award, or selection of a "winner" will take place pursuant to this EOI.
- III. This EOI does not create any obligation on SECI or the Government of India to procure, purchase, offtake, or financially support any CO₂ source, project or entity. Submission of a response does not entitle any respondent to any priority, preference or right of first refusal in any future scheme, tender or procurement process that SECI or MNRE may separately launch. No financial commitment of any kind is implied by participation in, or response to, this EOI.
- IV. Information submitted by respondents will be used only for policy formulation, scheme design and internal assessment by SECI/MNRE. SECI shall endeavour to maintain confidentiality of information received, subject to applicable laws, regulatory requirements, governmental directions and judicial orders.
- V. SECI reserves the right, at its sole discretion and without assigning any reason, to modify, amend, suspend, withdraw, cancel, or reissue this EOI. SECI reserves the right to use, or not use, any or all information received, to modify the scope of this exercise, to seek supplementary information or clarification from any respondent, and to close this EOI at any time without assigning any reason.
- VI. All costs and expenses incurred by respondents in connection with this EOI, including but not limited to preparation, submission, presentations, discussions, and negotiations, shall be borne entirely by the respondents. Under no circumstances shall SECI be liable for the reimbursement of any such costs.
- VII. Though adequate care has been taken while preparing this EOI document, the Participants shall satisfy themselves that the document is complete in all respect. Intimation regarding any discrepancy shall be given by the prospective participants to the office of SECI immediately. If no intimation is received from any participant within **07 (Seven) days** from the date of issuance of EOI documents, it shall be considered that the document is complete in all respect and has been received/ acknowledged by the participant(s).
- VIII. By submitting a response to this EOI, the respondent shall be deemed to have read,

understood, and unconditionally accepted the provisions outlined in this Disclaimer.

- IX. This EOI document has been prepared in good faith, and on best endeavour basis. Neither SECI nor their employees or advisors make any representation or warranty, express or implied, or accept any responsibility or liability, whatsoever, in respect of any statements or omissions herein, or the accuracy, completeness or reliability of information, and shall incur no liability under any law, statute, rules or regulations as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of this document, even if any loss or damage is caused by any act or omission on their part.

Place: New Delhi

Date: 03.08.2026

EOI INFORMATION SHEET

The brief details of the EOI are as under:

(A)	NAME OF WORK/ BRIEF SCOPE OF WORK/ JOB	Identification of Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Sources for Green Urea and RFNBO-Compliant Green Methanol Production in India
(B)	EOI No. & DATE	SECI/C&P/EOI/17/0003/26-27 dated 03.08.2026
(C)	DATE, TIME & VENUE OF PRE-EOI RESPONSE MEETING	18.08.2026 (02:30 PM) in Online mode on Microsoft Team Platform. The meeting link to join the same is: EOI response meeting: EOI for identification of CO2 sources for Green Urea and RFNBO-Compliant Green Methanol Production Join meeting in Teams Microsoft Teams
(D)	DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF RESPONSE TO EOI	As per the schedule of EOI on SECI website.
(E)	MODE OF EOI SUBMISSION	Offline and/or Online (Refer Clause 5 of the EOI for detailed methodology for submission in any mode)
(F)	APPLICATION FEES	Nil
(G)	EOI RESPONSE OPENING	As per the schedule of EOI on SECI website.
(H)	NAME, DESIGNATION, ADDRESS AND OTHER DETAILS (FOR REFERENCE)	Sh. Atulya Kumar Naik Executive Director (Contracts & Procurement) Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited 6 th Floor, Plate-B, NBCC Office Block Tower-2, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi - 110023 Email: aknaik@seci.co.in
(I)	DETAILS OF PERSONS TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	<u>For Contract related queries</u> 1) Sh. Pratik Prasun DGM (C&P) Contact: 011-24666237, pratikpr@seci.co.in 2) Sh. Abhisekh Srivastav Manager (C&P) Contact: 011-24666260, abhisekhsri@seci.co.in <u>For Technical related queries</u> 1) Sh. Abhishek Kr. Ambasta DGM (Green Hydrogen) Contact: 011-24666239, akambasta@seci.co.in 2) Sh. Piyush Verma Dy. Manager (Green Hydrogen) Contact: 011-24666292, pverma.09@seci.co.in

1. *Executive Summary*

1.1. **About the Initiative:**

The Government of India approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) in January 2023 with the aim of making India a global hub for the production, utilisation and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) has been designated as the Scheme Implementation Agency (SIA) for several components of the Mission, working under the overall guidance of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

The following two derivative pathways are of particular importance for India in the coming years:

- i. RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol, which is of interest primarily for the shipping and export sector, where European Union (EU) regulations under the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) and the FuelEU Maritime Regulation require fuels to meet specific eligibility criteria, including on the source of carbon used.
- ii. Green Urea, where green ammonia produced from renewable hydrogen is combined with Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) to manufacture urea, thereby reducing India's dependence on imported ammonia and natural gas-based urea production.

In both pathways, the availability of a reliable, adequately characterised and appropriately located source of CO₂ is as important as the availability of green hydrogen or green ammonia. Unlike renewable electricity, CO₂ sources are unevenly distributed across the country, are of varying purity and consistency, and in the case of RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol, are additionally subject to specific eligibility conditions under EU law. SECI therefore considers it necessary, before finalising the design of any scheme, incentive structure or programme relating to Green Urea or Green Methanol, to first understand the actual landscape of CO₂ availability in the country.

This EOI is accordingly being issued to invite information from industries, project developers, technology providers and other stakeholders who possess, generate, or plan to generate CO₂ that could potentially be made available for these two end-uses.

1.2. **Objective**

The objectives of this EOI are to:

- i. Identify potential sources of CO₂ across India, whether from existing industrial operations, agro-based or biomass processes, waste streams, or dedicated capture facilities including Direct Air Capture (DAC);
- ii. Assess the location, quantity, quality, seasonality and long-term availability of such CO₂ sources;

- iii. Understand the additional infrastructure, technology and investment that would be required to make such CO₂ usable for Green Urea or RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol production;
- iv. Identify the nature of policy, regulatory or financial support that industry considers necessary to develop CO₂ capture, purification, transport and supply infrastructure; and
- v. Use the above information to inform the design of future schemes, incentive mechanisms and possibly a Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)-linked policy framework for Green Urea and Green Methanol.

1.3. **Scope of the EOI:**

This EOI is divided into two parts, reflecting the fact that the eligibility conditions for CO₂ differ materially between the two end-uses:

- i. Part I covers CO₂ sourcing for RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol, where only certain categories of CO₂, as recognized under applicable EU regulations, may be used if the methanol is intended for export to, or use in, the European market.
- ii. Part II covers CO₂ sourcing for Green Urea, which is intended primarily for the domestic market and where, subject to the preferences indicated in Section 6, all credible sources of CO₂ may be considered.

Interested entities may respond under Part I, Part II, or both, depending on the nature and location of their CO₂ source.

2. *Part I: CO₂ Sourcing for RFNBO-Compliant Green Methanol*

2.1. **Why RFNBO Compliance Matters**

Green Methanol intended for the international shipping sector, particularly for vessels calling at European ports, is expected to derive commercial value primarily from its recognition as a Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBO) under EU law, and from its treatment under the EU's FuelEU Maritime Regulation and the EU Emissions Trading System for shipping. Methanol that does not meet RFNBO criteria may still be a useful low-carbon fuel, but it will generally not qualify for the specific regulatory and commercial benefits associated with RFNBO status in the European market. Since the carbon source used in producing the methanol directly affects RFNBO eligibility, this EOI seeks, for Part I only, information limited to CO₂ sources capable of supporting RFNBO-compliant production.

2.2. **Eligible Sources of CO₂ under Applicable EU Rules**

The eligibility of carbon sources for RFNBO fuels, and the methodology for calculating associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions savings, is set out in two EU Delegated Regulations issued under the Renewable Energy Directive (RED II/III):

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1184 of 10 February 2023, which establishes the Union methodology to produce renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs), including the conditions under which electricity used for hydrogen production may be counted as fully renewable; and
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185 of 10 February 2023, which sets a minimum GHG emissions savings threshold for Recycled Carbon Fuels (RCFs) and specifies the methodology, including the treatment of the carbon (“e_{ex-use}”) component, for assessing GHG savings of RFNBOs and RCFs.

Based on these Regulations, and on subsequent European Commission guidance, three broad categories of CO₂ are relevant:

a. Biogenic CO₂:

CO₂ of biogenic origin, for example, from fermentation in distilleries, biogas/biomethane upgrading, sugar and ethanol production, pulp and paper processing, or biomass-based power and process plants, is treated as a genuinely renewable carbon source and does not carry any regulatory sunset date. This is considered a future-proof source for RFNBO-compliant methanol.

b. Direct Air Capture (DAC)

CO₂ captured directly from ambient air is likewise treated as a future-proof, fully eligible source with no applicable sunset date, though it currently remains a costlier and less mature technology at scale.

c. Industrial Point-Source (Fossil) CO₂

CO₂ captured from fossil-based industrial processes may be used, but only where it originates from an installation covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) or an equivalent carbon pricing mechanism recognised for this purpose, and only where the emission has not already received a separate credit or benefit under other provisions of law (to avoid double counting). Importantly, this category of CO₂ is subject to a regulatory sunset clause under Annex A.10 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185: its use for RFNBO/RCF production is permitted only until 1 January 2036 for CO₂ from electricity-generating installations, and until 1 January 2041 for CO₂ from other industrial installations. After these dates, fossil industrial CO₂ will no longer count towards RFNBO eligibility unless the underlying EU rules are revised. CO₂ from installations that fall outside any recognised ETS-equivalent carbon pricing framework is generally not eligible at all. Due to EU-ETS requirement most of the Indian industrial sources of CO₂ are not likely to be eligible for RFNBO compliance.

2.3. Categorization of CO₂ sources for the Purpose of this EOI

For ease of response, and to help SECI assess the durability of different sources, respondents under Part I are requested to indicate which of the following categories their CO₂ source falls into:

Category	Description	Regulatory Standing (Indicative)
Future-proof	Biogenic CO ₂ or DAC	No sunset date; fully eligible on an ongoing basis
Eligible but Techno-commercially challenging	CO ₂ from Direct Air Capture.	
Timebound eligibility but geographically difficult	Fossil industrial CO ₂ from an EU-ETS-covered (or equivalent) installation	Eligible only up to 2036 (electricity-generating installations) or 2041 (other industrial installations)
Not currently eligible	Fossil industrial CO ₂ from an installation outside EU-ETS	Not eligible for RFNBO purposes under current EU rules

Note: This categorisation is indicative and based on SECI's reading of the cited EU Delegated Regulations as of the date of this EOI. It is provided only to help respondents self-assess and structure their submission. Respondents are encouraged to independently verify current EU requirements, particularly as these Regulations, and the underlying RED III framework, continue to evolve. A more detailed summary of the relevant provisions is at Annexure III.

2.4. **Geographical Proximity**

Since RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol produced in India is expected to be largely export-oriented, CO₂ sources that are in reasonable proximity to a port capable of handling methanol exports will be preferred, though sources elsewhere may still be considered where onward logistics are viable. For the purposes of this EOI, proximity to either of the following locations is of particular interest:

- Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), Kandla, Gujarat; or
- V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority (VOCPA), Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.
- Any other Port

Respondents under Part I are requested to indicate the distance and likely mode of transport between their CO₂ source and each/either of these locations, as detailed in Annexure I.

2.5. **Indicative Mapping Methodology**

To help SECI build a national map of CO₂ availability against potential methanol export centres, responses will be assessed, on a purely indicative basis, using the following broad distance bands from the indicated ports:

Band	Distance from DPA-Kandla/VOCPA-Tuticorin/ Any other Port	Indicative Assessment
A	Within 50 km	High locational suitability, pipeline or short-haul transport feasible
B	50–150 km	Moderate suitability, road/rail transport likely required
C	Above 150 km	Lower suitability on cost grounds, though may still be considered where volumes are large or other factors are favourable

This mapping is intended only to help SECI visualise the CO₂ supply landscape relative to potential methanol export centres and does not by itself determine eligibility or preference in any future scheme.

3. *Part II: CO₂ Sourcing for Green Urea*

3.1. **Eligible Sources**

Unlike Green Methanol, Green Urea produced under this exercise is intended primarily for domestic consumption and is not, at this stage, subject to EU carbon-source eligibility rules. SECI is therefore interested in understanding the availability of CO₂ from all credible sources, including but not limited to:

- Fertilizer plants (including existing urea/ammonia units)
- Petroleum refineries
- Cement plants
- Steel and metallurgical plants
- Ethanol and distillery units
- Pulp and paper industries
- Waste-to-energy facilities
- Biomass-based projects and biogas/biomethane plants
- Direct Air Capture (DAC) facilities
- Any other industrial process generating a usable CO₂ stream as a byproduct.

3.2. **Locational Preference**

While all sources described above are eligible to respond, preference in subsequent scheme design may be accorded to CO₂ sources located close to existing operational urea plants, or to sites where new urea capacity is under development or has been announced, since this reduces the cost and complexity of CO₂ transport. Respondents are accordingly requested to identify, to the best of their knowledge, the nearest operational and nearest upcoming urea plant to their facility.

3.3. **Indicative Mapping Methodology**

To help SECI build a national map of CO₂ availability against urea production centres, responses will be assessed, on a purely indicative basis, using the following broad distance bands from the nearest urea plant (existing or upcoming):

Band	Distance from Nearest Urea Plant	Indicative Assessment
A	Within 50 km	High locational suitability, pipeline or short-haul transport feasible
B	50–150 km	Moderate suitability, road/rail transport likely required
C	Above 150 km	Lower suitability on cost grounds, though may still be considered where volumes are large or other factors are favourable

This mapping is intended only to help SECI visualise the CO₂ supply landscape relative to urea production centres and does not by itself determine eligibility or preference in any future scheme.

4. *Information Sought from Respondents*

Respondents are requested to submit information in the format prescribed at:

- i. Annexure I — for CO₂ sources proposed for RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol; and/or
- ii. Annexure II — for CO₂ sources proposed for Green Urea.

A single entity operating multiple facilities, or a facility whose CO₂ could potentially support both end-uses, may submit more than one form, or the same form with both boxes ticked, as appropriate. Broadly, the information sought covers:

- general information about the respondent and facility,
- the technical characteristics of the CO₂ stream,
- its availability profile through the year,
- logistics and distance from relevant reference points,
- indicative commercial expectations,
- project development requirements and
- the nature of government support, if any, considered necessary.

5. *Method of Submission of Response to EOI by the Applicants*

Interested entities shall submit their response to this EOI by submitting their requirements in the prescribed Annexures (Annexure-I and/or Annexure-II).

The response to this EOI may be submitted either in online and/ or offline mode. The responsibility of ensuring timely submission of the EOI response lies with the Applicant. SECI shall not be responsible for any delay in receipt of submission due to technical or connectivity issues.

5.1. **Procedure in case of Offline Submission of response to EOI:**

In case an Applicant wishes to submit its response to the EOI in offline mode, the same shall be submitted in a sealed envelope in hard copy only at SECI's Corporate Office in New Delhi, at the address mentioned below:

Executive Director (C&P)
Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
6th Floor, Plate-B, NBCC Office Block Tower-2,
East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023
Tel No. 011-24666260

The envelope shall be clearly superscribed with the title:

"EOI for identification of CO₂ sources for Green Urea and RFNBO-Compliant Green Methanol Production in India".

The offline response, duly superscribed as above, shall reach the aforementioned address of SECI on or before the due date and time specified for submission of responses under this EOI.

5.2. **Procedure in case of Online Submission of response to EOI:**

In case an Applicant wishes to submit its response to the EOI in online mode, the same shall be submitted by filling the google form with the following link:

Link for submission of response to EOI: <https://forms.gle/MpnivBnGbuft8JDh6>

Annexure-I and/or Annexure-II, duly filled, signed, and stamped, are required to be uploaded in the google form link mentioned above.

6. *Clarifications and Site Visits*

SECI may, where necessary, seek written clarifications from a respondent, or request a virtual or physical discussion / site visit, to better understand the information submitted.

Participation in any such discussion is voluntary and does not alter the non-binding nature of this EOI.

7. Confidentiality

SECI recognises that information relating to plant-level CO₂ generation, cost structures and commercial expectations may be sensitive. Information submitted in response to this EOI will be used by SECI and MNRE internally for policy formulation, scheme design and market assessment, and will not be shared with third parties in a manner that identifies a specific respondent, except where required by law, by lawful direction of a court or authority, or with the prior consent of the respondent. Aggregated or anonymised findings from this exercise may be used in policy notes, presentations or public consultations.

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST: CO₂ SOURCE FOR RFNBO-COMPLIANT GREEN METHANOL

(To be filled by respondents offering a CO₂ source that could support RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol production. Please refer to clause 2 of this EOI before filling this form.)

A. General Information

S. no.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Name of Company / Entity	
2	Registered Office Address	
3	Plant / Facility Location (Village, District, State)	
4	Contact Person, Designation	
5	Contact Number and Email	
6	Nature of Business / Principal Industry	
7	Existing Industrial Activity at this Facility (if any)	

B. CO₂ Characteristics

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Source / Origin of CO ₂ (describe the process generating CO ₂)	
2	Category of Source: Biogenic / Fossil Industrial (ETS or equivalent-covered) / Fossil Industrial (not covered) / DAC / Mixed	
3	If Fossil Industrial: Name of applicable carbon-pricing / ETS-equivalent mechanism, if any	
4	CO ₂ Purity (%)	
5	Existing Utilisation of this CO ₂ , if any (e.g., vented, used captively, sold)	
6	Annual CO ₂ Generation (Tonnes Per Annum)	

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
7	Average Daily CO ₂ Generation (Tonnes Per Day)	
8	Peak CO ₂ Generation (Tonnes Per Day)	
9	Seasonal Variation in Generation, if any	
10	Expected Remaining Life of the Source / Project	

C. Availability Profile

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Planned Maintenance Shutdown (days per year)	
2	History of Unplanned Outages (approximate days per year, last 3 years)	
3	Annual Availability Factor (%)	
4	Minimum Guaranteed Supply Quantity Achievable (TPA)	
5	On-site CO ₂ Storage Availability (Yes/No; if yes, mention the capacity)	

D. Logistics Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Distance from Deendayal Port Authority (DPA), Kandla (km)	
2	Distance from V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority (VOCPA), Tuticorin (km)	
3	Distance from any other Port(km)	
4	Preferred Mode of Transport to Port (Pipeline / Road / Rail / Ship / Other)	
5	Existing Transport Infrastructure Available, if any	

E. Commercial Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Tentative Indicative Price Expectation for CO ₂ Supply (Rs./tonne, ex-works &/or landed)	
2	Preferred Commercial Structure (Long-Term Supply Agreement / Merchant Sale / Build-Own-Operate / Pipeline Model / Joint Venture / Other)	
3	Minimum Contract Tenure Sought, if any	

F. Project Development Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Additional Infrastructure Required to Supply CO ₂ (capture, purification, liquefaction, storage, transport)	
2	Estimated Capital Cost for Above (Rs. Crore)	
3	Estimated Implementation Timeline (months from sanction)	
4	Land Availability Status (Owned / Leased / To be acquired)	
5	Statutory / Environmental Approvals Required	
6	Carbon Capture Technology Proposed, if any (e.g., amine-based, membrane, cryogenic)	

G. Government Support Considered Necessary

Please indicate the areas in which government support would be most useful (select the support required, order of priority for the support, and elaborate briefly):

S. No.	Type of Government support	Required (Yes/No)	Order of Priority
1	Viability Gap Funding		
2	Capital Subsidy		
3	Carbon Transport Infrastructure (pipeline network)		
4	Carbon Capture and Use Linked Incentive		
5	Access to Carbon Credits / Carbon Markets		

6	Regulatory Support: explain the nature of regulatory support		
7	Port Infrastructure Support		
8	Other (please specify)		

Particulars	Response / Details
Additional Remarks / Elaboration on Support Sought	

H. Declaration:

The information furnished above is true and correct to the best of our knowledge. We understand that this submission is for information and policy-formulation purposes only and does not constitute an offer, bid, or binding commitment of any kind, nor does it entitle us to any preference in any future SECI or Government of India process.

Signature:

Name:

Designation:

Stamp:

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST: CO₂ SOURCE FOR GREEN UREA

(To be filled by respondents offering a CO₂ source that could support Green Urea production.

Please refer to clause 3 of this EOI before filling this form.)

A. General Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Name of Company / Entity	
2	Registered Office Address	
3	Plant / Facility Location (Village, District, State)	
4	Contact Person, Designation	
5	Contact Number and Email	
6	Nature of Business / Principal Industry	
7	Existing Industrial Activity at this Facility (if any)	

B. CO₂ Characteristics

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Source / Origin of CO ₂ (e.g., fertilizer plant, refinery, cement plant, steel plant, distillery, pulp & paper, waste-to-energy, biomass, DAC, other)	
2	Category of Source: Biogenic / Fossil Industrial / DAC / Mixed	
3	CO ₂ Purity (%)	
4	Existing Utilisation of this CO ₂ , if any	
5	Annual CO ₂ Generation (Tonnes Per Annum)	
6	Average Daily CO ₂ Generation (Tonnes Per Day)	
7	Peak CO ₂ Generation (Tonnes Per Day)	

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
8	Seasonal Variation in Generation, if any	
9	Expected Remaining Life of the Source / Project	

C. Availability Profile

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Planned Maintenance Shutdown (days per year)	
2	History of Unplanned Outages (approximate days per year, last 3 years)	
3	Annual Availability Factor (%)	
4	Minimum Guaranteed Supply Quantity Achievable (TPA)	
5	On-site CO ₂ Storage Availability (Yes/No; if yes, mention the capacity)	

D. Logistics Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Name of Nearest Operational Urea Plant	
2	Distance from Nearest Operational Urea Plant (km)	
3	Name of Nearest Upcoming / Under-Development Urea Plant, if known	
4	Distance from Nearest Upcoming Urea Plant (km)	
5	Preferred Mode of Transport (Pipeline / Road / Rail / Other) from CO ₂ source to Operational / Upcoming / Under-Development Urea Plant	

E. Commercial Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Tentative Indicative Price Expectation for CO ₂ Supply (Rs./tonne, ex-works &/or landed)	
2	Preferred Commercial Structure (Long-Term Supply Agreement / Merchant Sale / Build-Own-Operate / Pipeline Model / Joint Venture / Other)	
3	Minimum Contract Tenure Sought, if any	

F. Project Development Information

S. No.	Particulars	Response / Details
1	Additional Infrastructure Required to Supply CO ₂ (capture, purification, liquefaction, storage, transport)	
2	Estimated Capital Cost for Above (Rs. Crore)	
3	Estimated Implementation Timeline (months from sanction)	
4	Land Availability Status (Owned / Leased / To be acquired)	
5	Statutory / Environmental Approvals Required	
6	Carbon Capture Technology Proposed, if any	

G. Government Support Considered Necessary

Indicate the areas in which government support would be most useful (select the support required, order of priority for the support, and elaborate briefly):

S. No.	Type of Government support	Required (Yes/No)	Order of Priority
1	Viability Gap Funding		
2	Capital Subsidy		
3	Carbon Transport Infrastructure (pipeline network)		
4	Carbon Capture and Use Linked Incentive		

5	Access to Carbon Credits / Carbon Markets		
6	<u>Regulatory Support</u> : explain the nature of regulatory support		
7	Consumer side Infrastructure Support		
8	Other (please specify)		

Particulars	Response / Details
Additional Remarks / Elaboration on Support Sought	

Views on the kind of incentive framework that may be desirable under a future CCUS-linked policy for Green Urea (optional):

Particulars	Response / Details
Remarks	

H. Declaration:

The information furnished above is true and correct to the best of our knowledge. We understand that this submission is for information and policy-formulation purposes only and does not constitute an offer, bid, or binding commitment of any kind, nor does it entitle us to any preference in any future SECI or Government of India process.

Signature:

Name:

Designation:

Stamp:

Indicative Summary — EU Provisions Relevant to Carbon Sourcing for RFNBOs

1. Governing Instruments

The eligibility of carbon sources and the calculation of GHG emissions savings for RFNBOs are governed principally by two Delegated Regulations adopted by the European Commission under the Renewable Energy Directive:

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1184 of 10 February 2023, sets out the Union methodology for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, including rules on temporal and geographical correlation between electricity generation and hydrogen production, and conditions for using grid electricity.
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185 of 10 February 2023, sets a minimum GHG emissions savings threshold for Recycled Carbon Fuels and specifies the methodology for calculating GHG savings of both RFNBOs and RCFs, including the treatment of carbon feedstock (the “ $e_{\text{ex-use}}$ ” factor in the emissions formula) and the eligibility conditions attached to different categories of CO₂.

2. Categories of Eligible CO₂

Source of CO ₂	Eligibility	Sunset / Time Limit
Biogenic CO ₂ (e.g., fermentation, biomass, biogas upgrading)	Eligible	None
Direct Air Capture (DAC)	Eligible	None
Fossil industrial CO ₂ from an installation covered by the EU ETS or an equivalent carbon-pricing mechanism, where the emission has not already received credit elsewhere (avoiding double counting)	Eligible, subject to sunset clause	Until 1 January 2036 if from an electricity-generating installation; until 1 January 2041 for other industrial installations (Annex A.10 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185)
Fossil industrial CO ₂ from an installation not covered by the EU ETS or an equivalent mechanism	Not currently eligible for RFNBO purposes	Not applicable

3. Practical implication for this EOI

For an Indian CO₂ source to be considered future-proof for RFNBO-compliant Green Methanol, it should ideally be biogenic or DAC-based (if techno-commercially viable). Fossil industrial CO₂ sources may still be considered as a transitional option, particularly given Indian

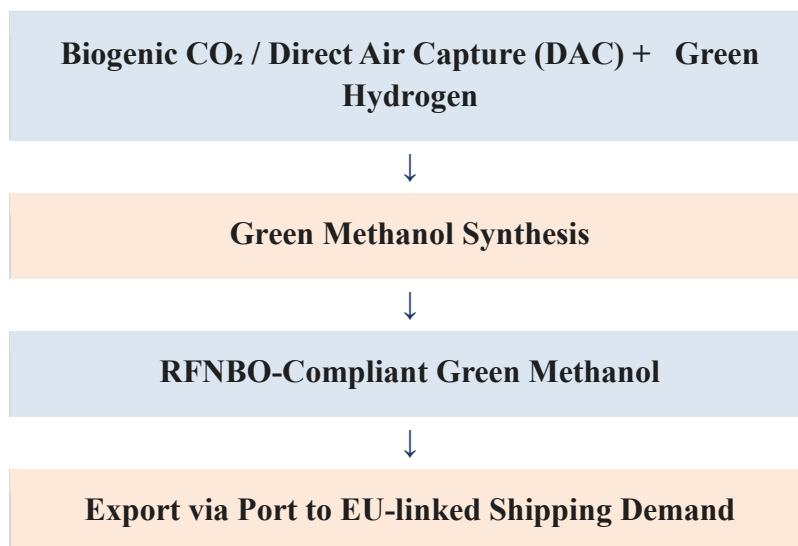
CCTS has not been granted the EU ETS-equivalent status, Indian industrial CO₂ sources would squarely fall outside the RFNBO compliance. Due to these constraints, it seems that Biogenic source of CO₂ is the only practical and compliant source of RFNBO compliant CO₂.

This Annexure is provided for general reference only, to help respondents under Part I understand why certain information is being sought. It is a summary, not a substitute for the actual EU legal texts, which alone are authoritative. Respondents intending to rely on RFNBO status for commercial purposes should independently verify current requirements, including any amendments made after the date of this EOI.

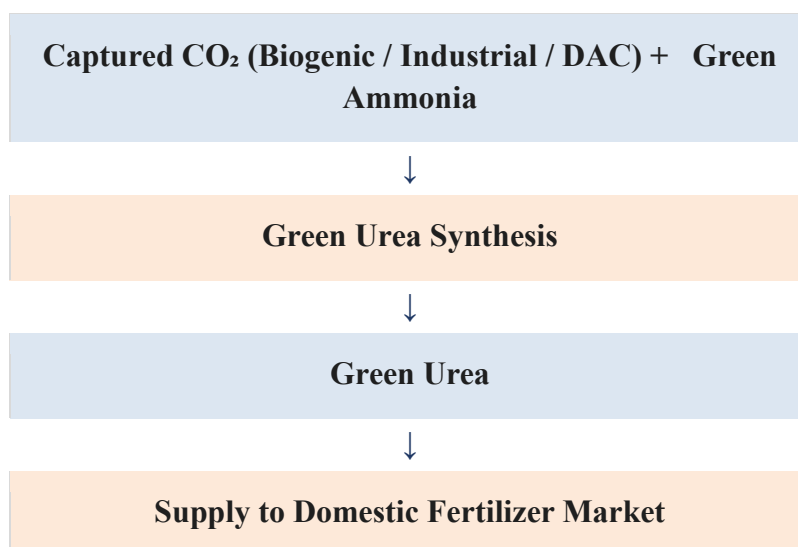
Respondents are advised that the RED III framework, and the delegated acts issued under it, continue to be reviewed and refined at the EU level (including parallel developments such as the EU Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming Regulation and the low-carbon fuels delegated act under the EU Gas and Hydrogen Package). SECI will endeavour to keep pace with material changes, but respondents are encouraged to track official EU sources directly for the most current position.

Illustrative Supply Chain Pathways

Green Methanol Pathway



Green Urea Pathway



Indicative Locational Logic

The two diagrams above illustrate why the locational requirements differ between the two products. Green Methanol is export-oriented and therefore benefits from CO₂ sources near the two identified ports; Green Urea is domestically consumed and therefore benefits from CO₂ sources near existing or upcoming urea plants. A given CO₂ source may, depending on its own location, category and scale, be relevant to one pathway, both pathways, or neither; respondents are best placed to make this assessment for their own facility using Annexure I and/or Annexure II.