

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.265**  
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

**DRAFT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS FOR  
INDUSTRY**

265 SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of **POWER** be pleased to state:

- (a) the rationale behind selecting the sectors for the mandated draft Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction and the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the exclusion of power sector, India's biggest emitter from the list of obligated entities and the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government intends to provide any financial or technical support to smaller entities facing high emission reduction targets, , if so, the details thereof

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

**(a) to (c) :** A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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## STATEMENT

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.265 FOR REPLY ON 18.08.2025 REGARDING DRAFT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS FOR INDUSTRY ASKED BY SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN.**

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**(a) :** Emission-intensive entities already covered under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme of Bureau of Energy Efficiency have been considered for transition to mandatory compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets prescribed under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS).

Further, while finalizing the GEI targets under CCTS, the marginal abatement cost of possible technological measures in the units of obligated entities are taken into consideration to ensure that such entities are given pragmatic and achievable targets.

At present, eight emission intensive sectors are covered under compliance mechanism of CCTS namely Aluminum, Cement, Chlor - Alkali, Pulp & Paper, Petroleum Refinery, Petrochemical, Iron & Steel and Textile.

**(b) :** Thermal power plants (TPPs) have not been transitioned to the CCTS primarily due to the following reasons:

- i. Limited scope for further energy efficiency improvements since energy-efficient technologies, such as supercritical and ultra-supercritical units, have already been widely adopted.
- ii. At present, the fuel switching options are limited to the extent of small proportion of co-firing with biomass-based pellets, owing to technological constraints.
- iii. The deployment of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) technologies in the country is presently limited to the pilot scale. Further, the marginal abatement costs for emission reduction through CCUS is estimated to be too high, which would substantially increase the cost of power generation.

**(c) :** Ministry of Power has recently launched a scheme called “Assistance in Deploying Energy Efficient Technologies in Industries and Establishments” (ADEETIE) Scheme in which small to medium sector units of selected industrial clusters are provided technical assistance for preparation of DPR and financial assistance in the form of interest subvention for adopting energy efficient technologies.

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