

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2066
ANSWERED ON 10.03.2026

GREEN HYDROGEN ELECTROLYSER PRODUCTION

2066. SMT. SAGARIKA GHOSE

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) India's total production capacity of proton exchange membrane (PEM), alkaline electrolyser and solid oxide electrolyser (SOE) respectively;
- (b) The measures taken or to be taken to indigenise manufacturing across all electrolyser types;
- (c) The measure in place to diversify the import of key minerals such as platinum, nickel and iridium to reduce foreign dependence;
- (d) The incentives provided to encourage the production and indigenisation of electrolysers in India; and
- (e) Whether research is currently underway to develop alternatives for the critical minerals required in electrolyser manufacturing, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) to (e) As per information available, 1137 MW per annum of electrolyser manufacturing capacity has been set up in India.

The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Under the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme of the Mission, incentives have been provided to promote indigenous manufacturing of electrolysers. Under this programme, 3000 MW per annum electrolyser manufacturing capacity has been awarded to 15 companies.

Local Value Addition is one of the key parameters considered during selection and also forms the basis for calculation of incentive disbursement.

In order to address issues relating to diversification of imports and development of alternatives for critical minerals, inter-alia, the following steps have been taken:

- i. The Government of India has launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) in 2025 to establish a robust framework for self-reliance in the critical mineral sector. The key objectives of the Mission include:
 - a. Securing India's critical mineral supply chain by ensuring mineral availability from domestic and foreign sources.
 - b. Strengthening the value chains by enhancing technological, regulatory, and financial ecosystems to foster innovation, skill development, and global competitiveness in mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recycling.
- ii. Innovation is being supported under the Research and Development scheme of the National Green Hydrogen Mission, which includes support for research and development in electrolyser technologies, with use of indigenous/alternative materials.
