

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2927
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.08.2026

Ranking on CCPI

2927. SHRI GOLLA BABURAO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) how Government looks at the fall from 10th to 23rd spot on Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI);
- (b) the reasons for such a steep fall despite India being in the top 10 high-performing countries for the six years till 2024 and making substantial progress in achieving 14 per cent share of renewable in total energy mix from 2015 to 2023;
- (c) the details of categories under which performance has been indicated by CCPI;
- (d) the action plan proposed in view of (a) above; and
- (e) the efforts being made to reduce the commissioning of new coal power plants?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) & (b): India's position in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2026 has been reported as rank 23. The CCPI is an assessment prepared annually by the non-governmental organisations Germanwatch, NewClimate Institute and Climate Action Network (CAN) International based in Germany. The Government, does not recognise such external rankings as a basis for policy formulation, as India's climate actions are guided by nationally determined priorities and developmental needs.

The variations in annual CCPI rankings are based on its own methodology and weightage assigned to parameters and the relative scoring framework adopted by the Index.

India has emerged as a global leader in clean energy, securing the third position worldwide in renewable energy installed capacity, as per the Renewable Energy Statistics 2026 released by the International Renewable Energy Agency. India's Renewable Energy installed capacity (excluding large Hydro Power) increased from 4.1 GW in March 2014 to 236.52 GW as on 30.06.2026 i.e. 57.69 times. Renewable energy generation has increased from 190.96 billion units (BU) in 2014-15 to 477.79 BU in 2025-26 (25.97% of overall electricity generation mix).

(c): The CCPI evaluates countries under the following four categories which are assessed using multiple qualitative and quantitative indicators:

1. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions;

2. Renewable Energy;
3. Energy Use; and
4. Climate Policy.

(d): The Government stands committed to pursue sustainable development and climate action in accordance with national circumstances, developmental priorities, energy security considerations following the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

The Government has announced a series of forward looking measures under various national missions and schemes to address climate concerns. These include:

- Implementation of the National Green Hydrogen Mission;
- Phased transition plans notified for key sectors under PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) and energy-efficiency programmes;
- Ongoing implementation of the National Solar Mission and National Wind Energy Mission;
- The Nuclear Energy Mission (NEM) to support the goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2070;
- Operationalisation of the Indian Carbon Market under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS);
- Promotion of Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), supported by an allocation of ₹20,000 crore over five years in Union Budget 2026–27;
- Leveraging Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate international carbon market cooperation, technology transfer and climate finance;
- State-level climate action plans; and
- Initiatives under LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) to promote sustainable consumption.

These actions are aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) commitments which have recently been updated to include reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 47% from 2005 levels, achieving about 60% cumulative installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources, and creating an additional carbon sink of 3.5–4.0 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2035.

India has already achieved a 37.38% reduction in emissions intensity of GDP (2005–2022), 53.75% installed electric capacity from non-fossil fuel sources (as on 31.05.2026), and created a carbon sink of 2.44 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2022, as reported in the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR-1). India has also submitted its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) to the UNFCCC, reaffirming its commitment to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2070.

Furthermore, India continues to expand renewable energy deployment, promote green hydrogen, and implement large-scale energy-efficiency measures as part of its long-term climate and clean-energy strategy.

(e): India would continue to utilize its fossil fuel reserve to meet its energy needs in accordance with the principle of CBDR-RC while following phase-down approach. India's electricity demand is met through a diversified energy mix comprising coal, gas, hydro, solar, wind and nuclear power. As on 30.06.2026, the country's total installed power generation capacity stood

at 548.9 GW, including 251.5 GW thermal, 8.8 GW nuclear, and 288.6 GW from renewable energy sources- hydro, solar, wind and other renewables.

The Government is prioritizing capacity addition from non-fossil fuel sources with the target of achieving 500 GW by 2030. During FY 2025-26, India added 55.3 GW of non-fossil generation capacity, including 44.6 GW of solar and 6.1 GW of wind, reflecting rapid progress towards clean energy goals.

As renewable sources such as solar and wind are intermittent, coal-based power plants continue to provide reliable base load power and ensure grid stability. Simultaneously, energy storage systems, particularly Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs), are being promoted. Based on Central Electricity Authority (CEA) projections, total installed capacity of PSPs is expected to reach ~87 GW by 2033-34 and is expected to cross 100 GW by 2035-36.

The Government is also expanding nuclear power as a key component of the long-term energy transition. The Union Budget 2025-26 envisages achieving 100 GW of nuclear capacity by 2047. At present, 8.78 GW of nuclear capacity is operational, 8.0 GW is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2021-32 and 5.6 GW Nuclear capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

The following measures have been adopted to ensure energy transition and reduce dependence on fossil fuels:

- A diversified generation mix.
- Rapid expansion of renewables and energy storage system
- Coal-based capacity for ensuring reliability
- Thrust on Nuclear Capacity addition as a part of long-term energy transition strategy.
