GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.478
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

ENERGY EFFICIENCY HUB

478. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:
SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:
SMT. BHARTI PARDHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is committed to sustainable development by aligning its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has proposed to join the International Energy Efficiency Hub and if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries that have joined the Hub so far;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country after joining the said Hub;

(d) whether it is a fact that under-developed countries are facing difficulties to take necessary steps in this regard as compared to developed countries and if so, the follow up action required to be taken by the Government along with the expenditure required for the same;

(e) whether the private players other than Government are also required to rope in this effort, and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether India is likely to contribute to the global efforts to address the climate change by promoting energy-efficient technologies and practices and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Yes. India achieved the targets well in advance with regards to its first submitted Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the year 2015. Subsequently, India updated its NDC in the year 2021 at COP 26 with the aim to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent below 2005 level, by 2030. Achieve 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance.

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As of October 2024, the cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources is around 46.2% of the total cumulative electric power installed capacity. India's updated NDC also reaffirms our commitment to work towards a low carbon emission pathway, while simultaneously endeavouring to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) : Yes. The Union Cabinet on 4th October 2024 has approved India joining Energy Efficiency Hub.

As of October 2024, 16 countries such as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and the United Kingdom have joined the Hub.

(c) : The benefits that are likely to be accrued to the country after joining the Energy Efficiency Hub includes:

(i) Learning about best practices in innovative energy-efficient technologies and concepts successfully implemented globally.

(ii) Showcasing India's contributions and demonstrating leadership in energy efficiency.

(iii) Accelerating the deployment of energy-efficient solutions across sectors including industry, buildings, and transport.

(iv) Facilitating access to the latest research and development in energy efficiency.

(d) & (e) : India is the lead for regional cooperation in the security sector (which includes energy security) within the framework of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) with Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand as members. To carry out research, joint projects, workshops, training and capacity building programmes, etc. related to energy cooperation, it has been decided to establish the BIMSTEC Energy Centre in India.

(f) : Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power (MoP), has undertaken several initiatives towards improving energy efficiency in various sectors of the Indian economy complementing India's efforts to address greenhouse gas emissions and combating global warming.

The key initiatives in this regard include Standards & Labelling programme for efficient appliances, Energy Conservation Building and Sustainable Code for sustainable building construction, Perform Achieve and Trade programme for efficiency in large industries, Energy Efficiency in Transport Sector, Demand Side Management (DSM), and Indian Carbon Market.

As of FY 2023, various Energy Efficiency measures have resulted in annual CO2 emission reduction of 306 million tonnes.

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