

**Remarks of Hon'ble Minister of State for Power [Shri Krishan Pal](#) at 15<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting held on 16-09-2021**

- ASEAN is a region of great importance. It is not just an important 'gateway' into and out of the Indian Ocean region but also one of the most economically and politically dynamic regions of the world today. India wants to see a strong, unified and prosperous ASEAN playing a central role in the emerging dynamic of the Indo-Pacific as it contributes to prosperity and security of the region.
- Engagement with ASEAN has been, and will remain, a critical element of India's 'Act East' policy and strategy; Acting East is now a central element in India's Indo-Pacific vision. The up-gradation of the relationship with ASEAN into a Strategic Partnership in 2012 was a natural progression to the ground covered since India became a Sectoral Partner of the ASEAN in 1992, Dialogue Partner in 1996 and Summit Level Partner in 2002. There are several Dialogue Mechanisms between India and ASEAN, cutting across various sectors which are led by line Ministries ranging from commerce, agriculture, telecom, tourism.
- India sees the network of ASEAN-led frameworks as a vital part of the existing security arrangements of this region. We strongly believe that this ASEAN-centred regional architecture must be strengthened further. For this, each and every building block of the existing network of ASEAN led frameworks, must function coherently, and also work in synergy with each other as envisaged by the Leaders in the Hanoi Declaration 2020.
- India attaches great importance to EAS as a premier leaders-led forum. It gives us an opportunity to discuss regional issues and to put forward constructive ideas for engagement amongst countries of the region.
- India sees the EAS as the logical platform to promote a free, open, inclusive, transparent, rules-based, peaceful, prosperous Indo-Pacific region, where sovereignty and territorial integrity and the application of international law especially UNCLOS are assured to all States equally.
- At the 14<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit in Bangkok, PM Modi announced India's Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI) aimed at forging partnerships to create a safe, secure, stable, prosperous and sustainable maritime domain with maritime ecology; maritime security; marine resources; capacity building and resource sharing; disaster risk reduction and

management; science, technology and academic cooperation; and trade, connectivity and maritime transport; as its key pillars.

- At the 15<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit held in November 2020, India re-affirmed the importance of EAS as the Leaders-led forum to exchange views on strategic issues. During the Summit, India appreciated the synergy between the ASEAN Outlook and the Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative. And the need for harmonising various perspectives on Indo-Pacific.
- India has welcomed the three EAS Leaders' Statements proposed to be adopted at the 16th ASEAN-India Summit later this year. Given their timely and topical nature, India is co-sponsoring all three Leaders' Statements on Mental Health Cooperation, Economic Growth through Tourism Recovery, and Green Recovery, and actively participate in the drafting sessions.
- India has set an ambitious target of having 175 GW capacity of RE by 2022 and 450 GW RE capacity by 2030. India has reached 100 GW in Installed Solar and Wind Capacity and after adding Hydro capacity also, the total installed renewable capacity is 146 MW. Further, 63 GW of renewable capacity is under construction which makes India one of the fastest growing economies in terms of renewable capacity addition.
- India is leading the way in fulfilling the commitments under the NDC's which are achieving 40% of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil-based energy sources by 2030 and reducing emission intensity by 33-35% in 2030 against the levels of year 2005.
- We have already achieved 38.5 percent of installed capacity from non fossil sources and if the capacity under construction is taken in account, this figure goes to about 48%. Further, we have achieved reduction in emission intensity of GDP by 24-26% till 2020. So, in effect, we are well on our way to surpass our NDC commitments.
- We have been proactively shutting down inefficient thermal units. A total 241 Units with capacity of 17281 MW have been retired from 10<sup>th</sup> Plan onwards till 14.09.2021. It has also been decided that from 2017 onwards all capacity addition would be through super critical units only. This will lead to reduction in fossil fuel consumption and thereby reducing CO2 emissions.

- Flue gas desulfurization (FGD) units and advanced Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) to reduce environmental emissions like SOX and particulate matter are being installed in around 200 GW Capacity (167 GW commissioned and 33 GW under construction power plants) at an investment of about USD 15 Billion
- According to the Optimal Generation Capacity Mix studies conducted by our experts, the installed capacity mix for the period 2029-2030 is estimated to be around 817 GW, out of which, the installed capacity of Coal and Lignite is estimated at 267 GW and the renewable installed capacity is estimated to be around 490 GW, i.e 60% of total installed capacity.
- In energy access as well, India is emerging as a global leader. India has connected every village with electricity. 28 million homes have been provided electricity access in a short period of 18 months. This was the largest expansion of access in such a short period anywhere in the world.
- The globally recognised Industrial energy efficiency programme of India - PAT scheme is in its VI cycle now. The schemes now cover 1073 energy intensive industries / establishments across 13 sectors. The recently concluded second cycle of the PAT scheme has resulted in energy savings of 14.08 Million Tonne of Oil Equivalent (MTOE). The energy savings exceeded the notified target by about 16%. This saving is worth USD 4.5 billion and contributed in reduction of 66 Million Tonne of carbon dioxide.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi floated the ambitious plan to launch One Sun – One World – One Grid (OSOWOG) mission which is poised to play a major role in harnessing the tremendous potential of solar energy. OSOWOG Mission will connect 140 countries through a common grid that will be used to transfer solar power and thus will help in reducing dependency on conventional sources of energy for meeting the intermittency induced by the renewable energy.
- India has announced a National Hydrogen Energy Mission (NHM) that will draw up a road map for using hydrogen as an energy source. India's ambitious goal of 175 GW by 2022 got an impetus in the 2021-22 budget which allocated Rs. 1500 crore for renewable energy development and NHM. India would be conducting competitive bids for green hydrogen in next 3-4 months to pave the road for viable usage of hydrogen as a fuel.

- In order to facilitate interconnection of Renewable Energy (RE) from RE resource rich States, transmission system strengthening has been taken up by implementation of “Green Energy Corridors”.
- As part of its flagship programme on “Atmanirbhar Bharat, the country has tried to ensure that its recovery plans are aligned with its climate goals and has included policies and programmes tailored to boost manufacturing of solar power equipment and electric vehicle batteries.
- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing of Advanced Cell Chemistry(ACC) battery has been approved with total outlay of the programme for the first 5 years, i.e. from 2022-2026 to be INR 18,100 crores. Whereas, the total Outlay for the programme during from 2022-2030 is expected to be INR 31,600 crores.
- The programme shall directly incentivize 50 GWh of domestic ACC manufacturing capacity in the country over the 10 year subsidy window and will help in realizing the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging domestic manufacturing, reducing import dependence and help make India a global leader in some of the world’s largest growth sectors such as consumer electronics, electric vehicles, advanced electricity grids, solar roof top, and household appliances among others.
- Ministry of Power has also launched a nationwide “Go Electric” Campaign on 19.02.2021 to educate the general public on the benefits of e-mobility, inform the potential EV owners about the Government incentives for EV adoption, generate curiosity and transform the same into demand, discredit misinformation against Electric Vehicles and bring together multiple stakeholders under single platform.
- With regard to new technologies, India has set a target to build 5 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2022 and 30 GW by 2030. Efforts are also underway for setting up offshore wind renewable technologies in the coming future both within and outside India. India’s biggest solar PV is currently being built in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 600 MW to be operational from 2022-23.
- To further support the integration of large renewable capacity, we have been working continuously to increase our Pumped Hydro Storage Capacity. We already have about

5,000 megawatt (MW) of installed capacity and 1,500 MW capacity under installation for pumped hydro.

- In the near future, India will have bids to invite global and domestic manufacturers for developing battery storage in India on the cards. India will soon have bids for 4000 MWhr BESS bids and later will take up 12 GWhr project in Ladakh.
- But, the world needs to come up with more number of eletrolyzers, battery storage facilities, etc to bring economies of scale in these technologies and make these commercially viable. Only then, we will be able to truly shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

\*\*\*\*\*