



## Green Hydrogen Policy in UP

### Why in News?

Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has issued **directives to officials to expedite the formulation of a [Green Hydrogen Policy](#)**.

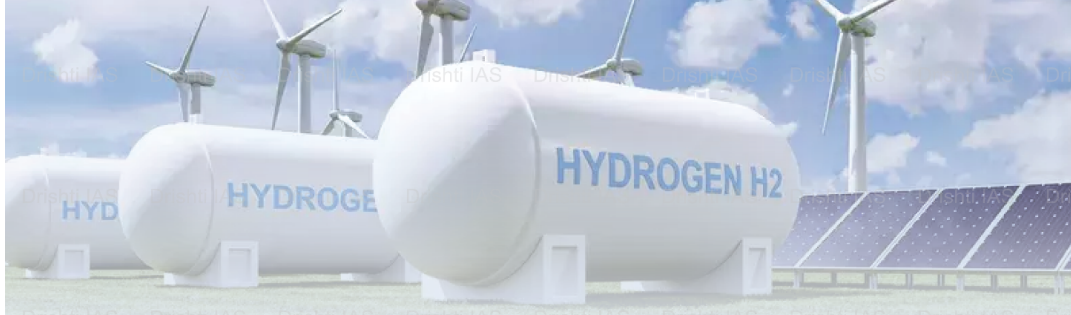
### Key Points

- To encourage the firms working in the green hydrogen sector **maximum incentives will be given.**
- Benefits like availability of land, exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty, capital and interest subsidy, attractive incentives, etc., will be given to the companies.

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# NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION



## NODAL MINISTRY

- ▶ Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

## OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Decarbonise energy/industrial/mobility sector
- ▶ Develop indigenous manufacturing capacities
- ▶ Create export opportunities for GH<sub>2</sub> and its derivative

## COMPONENTS OF NGHM

- ▶ Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition Programme (SIGHT)
- ▶ Strategic Hydrogen Innovation Partnership (SHIP) (PPP for R&D)

### Expected Outcomes by 2030

- ◆ Atleast 5MMT GH<sub>2</sub> annual production
- ◆ Rs 1 lakh crore fossil fuel import savings
- ◆ 6 lakh jobs
- ◆ 50MMT CO<sub>2</sub> annual emissions averted
- ◆ ₹ 8 lakh crore investment

GH<sub>2</sub> is not commercially viable at present; current cost in India is around ₹350-400/kg.

The National Hydrogen Energy Mission aims to bring it down under ₹100/kg.

## HYDROGEN AND GREEN HYDROGEN

Hydrogen is the most common element in nature but exists only in combination with other elements. It has to be extracted from naturally occurring compounds (like water).

Green Hydrogen (GH<sub>2</sub>) is made by splitting water through an electrical process called electrolysis, using an electrolyser powered by renewable energy (RE).

