

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3803

ANSWERED ON:08.12.2016

Generation of Electricity through Renewable Energy Sources

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

- (a) the details of the targets set and achievements made in generating electricity through renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and source-wise;
- (b) whether the schemes/programmes being implemented in various States for developing the renewable energy sources are successful, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the incentives being provided by the Government to the State Governments for implementing these schemes;
- (d) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to ensure the proper implementation of these schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes for exchange of technology with other countries for improving efficiency and reducing production cost of power generated through new and renewable resources, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop affordable new and renewable sources of energy in the country.

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER, COAL, NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY & MINES (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): The generation of power from various energy sources depends largely upon the capacity addition during the year. The macro level targets are therefore fixed by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) only for the capacity addition under various sources of renewable energy at the beginning of the financial year. The Central Electricity Authority under the Ministry of Power collects and maintains the database for power generated from various sources of power including the RE sources. Source and state-wise details of power generated from various renewable energy sources during the current and the last three years are given in the statement at Annexure-I.

(b): Generally, implementation of various renewable energy programmes is satisfactory. However, some of the hurdles faced in the implementation of these programmes in states, inter-alia, include servicing and maintenance of renewable energy systems in remote areas; delay in submission of Utilization Certificates of grants released earlier; non-compliance of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO); and non-revision of tariffs regularly as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) guidelines.

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(c): The details of incentives/ subsidy /central financial assistance presently being provided by the MNRE under various programmes is given at Annexure-II

(d): All the major programmes being promoted by MNRE have an established mechanism to monitor the implementation of the schemes. The provision include :

â€ Project developers provide generation data.

â€ 100 percent physical verification by State implementing agency.

â€ Periodic inspection by the officials of MNRE and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited.

â€ Third party monitoring of the implementation of the projects.

(e): Renewable Energy projects are mostly installed by private sector investments. The developers are free to use indigenous technology or technology imported from other countries for improving efficiency and reducing the cost of the power.

(f): Various policy measures have been initiated in addition to providing financial support to various schemes being implemented by the MNRE for achieving the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by 2022. These include, suitable amendments to the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO); setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities; amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio; infrastructure status for solar projects; raising tax free solar bonds; providing long tenor loans; making roof top solar as a part of housing loan by banks/ NHB; incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory and raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target.
