

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 935
ANSWERED ON 11/02/2025

GREEN ENERGY TRANSITION IN THE COUNTRY

935. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH

Will the Minister of New and Renewable Energy be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is adequate development of supply chains for Green energy transition to succeed in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) the efforts being made by Government to improve upon the supply chains; and
- (d) the level of private sector participation in development of these supply chains and the extent of research involved in it by Government and private sectors?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) to (d) The total renewable energy (RE) capacity installed during the years 2023-24 & 2024-25 (till 31.12.2024) was 18.48 GW and 18.83 GW respectively. The solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country as of January 2025 is around 67 GW and the wind turbine manufacturing capacity is around 18 GW.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been consistently bringing out policies to boost domestic production of solar PV components. Various initiatives taken, inter-alia, include those mentioned at **Annexure**.

At present, most of the utility-scale renewable energy projects in the country are being set up by private sector developers, selected through a transparent bidding process. The solar PV module manufacturing capacities in the country are also mostly set-up by private sector on Build-Own and Operate basis. Under wind sector also, it has been mandated that Hub and Nacelle assembly / manufacturing facility shall be in India. There are 14 wind turbine manufacturers with 31 models. All these manufacturers are from the private sector.

The MNRE is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. Government has launched several initiatives under the Mission, including scheme guidelines for incentive for electrolyser manufacturing under the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme. Under this programme, 3000 MW per annum of electrolyser manufacturing capacity has been allocated. The electrolyser is a critical component of Green Hydrogen value chain.

To develop indigenous technologies and manufacturing for widespread applications of new and renewable energy including research on supply chain for renewable energy in efficient and cost-effective manner in the country, the Ministry is implementing a “Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD)” through various research institutions and industry. The Ministry provides up to 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations and upto 70% to Industry, start-ups, private Institutes, entrepreneur, and manufacturing units.

Annexure referred to in reply of parts (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 935 to be answered on 11.02.2025

Initiatives taken to increase domestic manufacturing of solar components, inter-alia, include:

(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: The Ministry of New & renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. The Scheme is being implemented in two tranches. Tranche-I has an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crore, under which Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 8,737 MW of fully integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. For Tranche-II with an outlay of Rs. 19,500 crore, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 39,600 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR): Under some of the current schemes of the MNRE, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B & C, and PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to use solar PV modules manufactured in India using solar PV cells manufactured in India.

(iii) Preference to 'Make in India' in Public Procurement: In accordance with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order', MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for renewable energy sector which, inter-alia, identified list of all goods and services or works in respect of which there is sufficient local capacity and competition, and mandated that only "Class-I local supplier" shall be eligible to bid for the above goods/services/works with the mandate that minimum local content should be at least 50%.

(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells & modules: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and modules, with effect from 01.04.2022.

(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions: MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.