GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2698
ANSWERED ON 12/08/2025

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY ADDITION

2698. SHRI SANJAY SETH

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

(a) the total renewable energy capacity added in the country during the financial year 2025–26;
(b) the respective contributions of solar and wind energy to this overall addition;
(c) whether this marks the highest-ever annual capacity addition in the renewable energy sector;
(d) the specific policy and infrastructural measures undertaken by Government to further accelerate renewable energy capacity growth in the financial year 2025–26; and
(e) whether Government is simultaneously addressing grid integration and storage-related challenges to ensure reliable and efficient absorption of renewable energy into the national grid?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) & (b) A total of 13902.88 MW renewable energy (RE) capacity has been added in the country during the financial year 2025–26 upto 30.06.2025. In this, the contributions of solar and wind energy are 10601.35 MW and 1637.03 MW respectively.

(c) As the financial year 2025-26 has started only four months ago, comparison of this financial year capacity addition (upto 30.06.2025) and the previous annual capacity additions is not feasible. However, during the financial year 2024-25, a total of 29523.65 MW RE capacity was added, which has been the highest annual capacity addition till 2024-25.

(d) The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the target of 500 GW non-fossil power capacity by 2030, as given at **Annexure.**

(e) The Ministry has been implementing Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Scheme to strengthen Intra-State and Inter-State Transmission Systems to integrate renewable energy into the national grid.

Wind and solar energy are variable and intermittent sources of power. The measures taken by the Government to address the issue of grid stability with the increasing share of renewable sources, include:

(i) Government has set up thirteen Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) for better forecasting and real time monitoring of RE generation.

(ii) Load dispatch centres ensure that electricity demand is fully met using dispatchable sources such as hydro and thermal power when the wind does not blow and sun does not shine.

(iii) Installation of Static Synchronous Compensators (STATCOMs) to improve the grid reliability and voltage stability limit. A STATCOM acts as a voltage controller for the electricity grid, quickly adding or removing extra power to keep the system running smoothly.

(iv) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations lay down the minimum technical requirements for RE generating plants to ensure the safe, secure and reliable operation of the grid.

Further, Government has taken several measures for development and deployment of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in the country to support grid stability and facilitate integration of variable renewable energy as mentioned below:

- National Framework to promote Energy Storage Systems (ESS) in the country was issued by Ministry of Power in August, 2023.
- Ministry of Power vide order dated 10.06.2025 has granted 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges waiver for co-located Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) projects, commissioned on or before 30th June 2028.
- Central Electricity Authority issued an advisory on 18.02.2025 recommending the co-location of ESS with solar power projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency.
- Ministry of Power brought out Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for development of approx. 43 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems. Tamil Nadu has been allocated 2.5 GWh of BESS capacity under the state component of the VGF scheme.
- Ministry of Heavy Industry brought out a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage' for implementation of giga-scale ACC manufacturing facilities of 50 GWh in India.

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Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply of part (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2698 to be answered on 12.08.2025

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- "National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023" has been issued.
- "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- "The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.