

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2864
ANSWERED ON 17.03.2026

MISSED RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS

2864. SMT. RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL

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

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the progress achieved against the renewable energy capacity targets announced for the country;
- (b) the target-wise and technology-wise capacity additions achieved so far, including solar, wind, hybrid and storage;
- (c) the reasons for delays in execution of approved projects, including issues related to grid connectivity, supply chains and regulatory clearances;
- (d) the extent of financing, land acquisition and transmission-related constraints faced by developers; and
- (e) whether Government has assessed if frequent policy changes, tender cancellations or uncertainty in tariffs are affecting investor confidence and the steps proposed to ensure policy stability and timely achievement of targets?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) to (e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources by 2030. As on 28.02.2026, a total of 275.45 GW non-fossil fuel based electricity capacity has been installed in the country. This includes 143.60 GW solar power, 55.13 GW wind power, 56.33 GW hydro power (including pumped storage), 11.61 GW bio power and 8.78 GW nuclear power. The current installed battery energy storage capacity in the country is around 0.8 GWh and pumped storage hydro capacity is 7.2 GW.

India is well on track to achieving its renewable energy targets. However, like any large-scale transformation, there are some challenges such as delays in land acquisition, transmission infrastructure development, and tariff adoption approval from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), module supply chain disturbance, and meeting the financing requirements to match with the increasing pace of development of renewable energy capacity.

The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to strengthen and sustain investors' confidence and to promote development and deployment of renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, as given at **Annexure**. Further, competitive bidding guidelines are also being continuously reviewed to enhance transparency, strengthen investor confidence, and increase participation in the bidding process.

Annexure referred to in reply of parts (a) to (e) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2864 to be answered on 17.03.2026

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate development and deployment of 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:

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- 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.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- 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.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges were waived off, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- 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.
- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.
- Issued National Framework for promoting & developing Energy Storage Systems.
- Issued Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for India.
- 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.

- 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.
- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued on 12th June 2025.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.
- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM – Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- 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, 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 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.