

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.156
ANSWERED ON 20.07.2026

STRENGTHENING ENERGY SECURITY

156 # SHRI MAHENDRA BHATT:

Will the Minister of **POWER** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key measures being taken by Government at present to strengthen the country's energy security; and
- (b) the details of its strategy to reduce dependence on imported fuel?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): Ministry of Power has diversified its electricity generation by optimal energy mix to strengthen the energy security. As on 30.06.2026, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached to 5,48,858 MW, comprising of 2,51,489 MW (45.82 % of total installed capacity) of fossil-fuel sources i.e. Coal & Lignite, Gas, Diesel and 2,97,369 MW (54.18 % of total installed capacity) of non-fossil fuel sources i.e. Solar, Wind, Hydro, Nuclear and Biomass.

Government has taken a number of steps to strengthen energy security and reduce dependence on imported fuel as given below:

- i. Capacity addition from non-fossil Sources: Thrust is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources, which now exceeds 54% of the total installed electricity generation capacity. Further, Government has planned to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based installed generation capacity by 2030. During FY 2025-26 alone, India added around 55.3 GW of non-fossil generation capacity, including 44.6 GW of solar capacity and 6.1 GW of wind capacity.
- ii. Capacity addition from Conventional Sources: It is projected to increase the installed capacity of coal-based plants to 315 GW by 2035-36. Keeping in view energy security, no gas based and imported coal-based power plants have been planned.
- iii. Further, as part of the Government's efforts to reduce import dependence, the Ministry of Power, in coordination with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), has facilitated trial use of domestic coal at Imported Coal-Based (ICB) power plants through blending to reduce dependence on imported coal while ensuring reliable power generation.
- iv. Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047.

- v. Energy Storage Systems are being encouraged to strengthen the energy security and grid stability during high demand period.
- vi. As on May 2026, the country has about 5,08,535 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines (220 kV and above voltage level), transformation capacity of around 1,469 GVA (220 kV and above voltage level), and inter-regional transmission capacity of 1,20,340 MW, enabling reliable transfer of power across regions. Transmission System is being expanded commensurate with the growth in Generation capacity addition and growth in electricity demand.
- vii. Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector.

In addition to above, the Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to further strengthen the country's energy security, as below:

- i. 100% 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 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW per annum by 'Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies' (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- iv. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- v. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power
- vi. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.
- vii. Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).
- viii. 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.

- ix. “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.
- x. To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.
- xi. The Ministry of Heavy Industries has launched the PLI scheme namely “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage,” approved in May 2021 with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore to establish 50 GWh of domestic Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, out of which 10 GWh is earmarked for Grid Scale Stationary Storage (GSSS) applications.
- xii. Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for the installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure in Sep’24 and guidelines for installation and operation of battery swapping and battery charging stations in Jan’25, facilitating the development of a robust, accessible charging network for electric vehicles.
- xiii. To promote e-mobility and e-cooking, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under Ministry of Power has conducted several digital outreach, influencer engagements, public events.
