

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 301
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2026

**RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY EXPANSION AND GREEN ENERGY
TRANSITION**

301. SHRI BRIJ LAL
SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR
SHRI SUBHASH BARALA

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

- (a) the progress achieved in renewable energy capacity addition during the last two years, including solar, wind, hydro and green hydrogen;
- (b) the steps taken to meet the target of 500 GW non-fossil fuel power capacity by 2030; and
- (c) the impact of renewable energy capacity addition on energy security, employment generation and reduction in carbon emissions?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

- (a) Details of source-wise renewable energy capacity addition during the last two years are given below:

Source	Capacity addition (in MW)	
	2024-25	2025-26
Solar power	23832.87	44614.25
Wind power	4151.31	6057.02
Bio power	642.17	163.20
Small Hydro	97.30	70.81
Large Hydro	800.00	3686.50
Total	29523.65	54591.78

Under National Green Hydrogen Mission, 3000 MW per annum electrolyser manufacturing capacity and 7,56,100 metric tonne per annum (MTPA) of Green Hydrogen production capacity have been awarded. Green Ammonia Sale and Purchase Agreements have been signed for the production and supply of 6,70,000 MTPA of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to 11 fertilizer units across India. Further, 30,000 tonne per annum of Green Hydrogen production and supply capacity has been awarded for supply to the refineries of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., and Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.

(b) The Government 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 as given at **Annexure**.

(c) Renewable Energy capacity addition contributes towards averting the Greenhouse Gas emissions that would otherwise have occurred had that electricity been generated from conventional thermal power plants. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that as per India's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in April 2026, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided in India due to the implementation of solar power policies/schemes were estimated at 55.5 and 76.9 million tonne of CO₂ equivalent (MtCO₂e) in 2021 and 2022, respectively. Similarly, the GHG emissions avoided due to the implementation of wind power policies/schemes were estimated at 52.5 and 57.5 MtCO₂e in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Share of renewable energy in the overall electricity generation mix has increased to 25.97% during 2025-26.

The implementation of PM KUSUM scheme has enabled the commissioning of more than 1400 MW of decentralized solar power plants, installation of more than 11 lakh solar agriculture pumps, and solarization of more than 16 lakh grid connected agricultural pumps, resulting in annual savings of about 776 million litres of diesel. Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijili Yojana, a total of 46.95 lakh households have been benefited with rooftop solar installations across the country till 15.07.2026.

As per the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Coefficients of study on "Driving Energy Transition - Work force, Skills and Gender in India's Renewable Energy Sector" carried out by Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) in June, 2026, about 28.20 lakh employment opportunities are estimated to be generated in renewable energy sector by June, 2026.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (b) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 301 to be answered on 21.07.2026

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:

- 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.
- Pilot scheme for Contract for Difference (CfD) for renewable energy projects of 500 MW capacity issued. The CfD mechanism, a globally proven framework, will provide an alternative instrument (in addition to long term Power Purchase Agreements) for sale of renewable energy, through power exchanges.
- 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, Small hydro power development scheme 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.
- Waiver on Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for renewable energy projects including green hydrogen projects, with certain timelines and conditions.
- 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.
