GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1222
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2023

INCREASE IN ENERGY CAPACITY

1222. MS. DEBASREE CHAUDHURI
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the announcement made by the Government to increase non-fossil fuel energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030 to target net-zero emissions by 2070;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve India’s total installed solar power capacity to over 5,600 GW to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 per cent from a previous target of 35 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER
(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) As per the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has committed inter alia to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. Further, in line with Hon’ble Prime Minister’s announcement at COP26, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. As on 30.06.2023, a total of 176.49 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country. In addition, 88.81 GW of capacity is under implementation and 51.43 GW of capacity is under tendering.

The Government has taken several measures to promote renewable energy in the country, including, inter-alia, the following:

- Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route,
- Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025,
- Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2029-30,
- Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale,
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II, etc,
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power,
- Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/devices,
- Setting up of Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments,
- 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.
• Notification of “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules).
• Launch of Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
• National Green Hydrogen Mission launched with an aim to make India a global hub for production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

(c) & (d) As per the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), India aims to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level.

For this purpose, the Government is undertaking steps under its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, health, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, Thirty-four States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC taking into account the State specific issues relating to climate change.

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