

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 368
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2026

FUNDS FOR PLI SCHEME

*368. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar Photovoltaic Modules since its inception, scheme and component-wise;
- (b) the details of capacity targets set and capacity achieved under the PLI scheme including polysilicon, wafers, cells and modules till date, component and year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the low achievement levels in upstream components such as polysilicon and wafer manufacturing as compared to downstream module assembly; and
- (d) whether continued dependence on imported raw materials and technical expertise has been assessed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
& FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 368 to be answered on 18.03.2026 regarding 'Funds for PLI Scheme'

(a) & (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency solar PV modules with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. Under the scheme, letters of award have been issued for setting up 48,337 MW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing capacity.

As on 28.02.2026, no funds have been released under the scheme, as it provides for release of PLI to the successful bidders one year after commissioning of the manufacturing projects awarded under the scheme. Until now, this one-year post-commissioning period has not been completed in respect of the projects awarded under the scheme .

Under the scheme, around 30 GW of solar PV module manufacturing capacity, around 10.5 GW of solar PV cell manufacturing capacity, and around 2 GW of ingot-wafer manufacturing capacity have been set up. The aforesaid capacities include around 3.4 GW of fully integrated thin-film solar PV module manufacturing capacity.

Out of the awarded capacity, 4 GW of integrated capacity for solar cells and modules, has been declared commissioned in October 2025.

(c) The comparatively lower progress in upstream components such as polysilicon and wafer manufacturing under the scheme, is primarily due to various difficulties associated with setting up of facilities, including but not limited to: lack of prior domestic experience. In addition, the global supply chain for upstream solar PV components is concentrated in a limited number of countries, and the domestic ecosystem for these segments is still at a nascent stage.

(d) Yes. The Government is aware of the dependence on imported raw materials, specialised manufacturing equipment, and technical expertise, in the upstream segments of the solar PV manufacturing value chain. The PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules has been designed to encourage vertically integrated manufacturing, including polysilicon, wafers, cells, and modules, with higher incentives provided for higher extent of integration. Further, domestic manufacturing of other ancillary inputs used in solar module manufacturing, like solar glass, aluminium frame, encapsulant, tinned copper interconnect, etc. are also being supported through one or more of the policy measures like imposition of basic customs duty on finished product, exemption of basic customs duty on specified inputs, anti-dumping duty, etc. The Ministry has launched various capacity building and skill development programmes to create a skilled workforce across different segments of the renewable energy sector. These measures are aimed at strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities and reducing dependence on imports over time.
