

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2026**  
ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026

**TENDER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS**

2026. SHRI K E PRAKASH

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

- (a) the reasons for the Government to continue to aggressively tender new renewable projects (targeting-50 GW a year) despite clear signals of weak grid-connectivity, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and evacuation capacity;
- (b) the details of mechanisms put in place by the Government to assess PPA-viability and evacuation infrastructure readiness before issuing tenders along with the reasons for those mechanisms apparently inadequate, causing mismatch in the supply and demand; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government justify its sudden reversal of strategy in slowing down renewable tenders and cancelling projects due to oversupply and connectivity issues?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c) As per Central Electricity Authority's Load Generation Balance Report 2025-26, the electricity requirement in the country has consistently increased, rising from around 1,275 billion units in Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 to around 1,695 billion units in FY 2024-25. As of 31 December 2025, India's installed capacity from non-fossil sources stands at about 266 GW. Government of India is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030.

As on 31st December, 2025, Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited (NTPC), NHPC Limited (NHPC) and SJVN Limited (SJVN), have issued Letters of Award (LoAs) out of which Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been signed for around 24 GW.

The recent issuance of tenders by REIAs reflects evolving market conditions rather than a reversal of policy objectives. With the declining cost of solar-plus-storage and dispatchable renewable power, there is a growing preference among distribution companies and end procurers for such solutions. This shift has been accompanied by a reduced demand for plain solar power.

Accordingly, the Government has sensitized Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited and SJVN Limited to move from plain solar tenders to tenders of Solar with Energy Storage, tenders with configuration to supply renewable power during peak hours and tenders with configuration to supply Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE).

To facilitate the further execution of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in respect of bids issued by REIAs, the Government has undertaken several proactive measures. These include urging States to comply with the Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) under the Energy Conservation Act, and advising REIAs to aggregate demand from Electricity Distribution companies (DISCOMs) and other consumers before designing and issuing tenders. Regional workshops have been organized with major renewable energy-procuring States to address implementation challenges and accelerate PPA signing.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) prepares the transmission plan in advance based on the Renewable Energy (RE) potential declared by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) to provide a clear visibility of transmission system to the RE developers. The transmission system is implemented in phases commensurate with generation capacity addition to optimize the transmission system. A transmission plan has been prepared till 2032 to augment transmission infrastructure needed for projected renewable energy (RE). Further, intrastate transmission lines and sub-station capacity are supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

In addition, under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2025, connectivity is granted for solar and non-solar hours, enabling more efficient utilisation of transmission infrastructure and facilitating integration of renewable energy projects, including those with co-located battery energy storage systems, without proportionate additional transmission capacity.

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