

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4116
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13/08/2015**

'Solar Energy'

	QUESTION	ANSWER
	<p>DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: MP</p> <p>Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:</p>	<p>SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL,</p> <p>MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY</p>
(a)	<p>whether it is a fact that the US-based SunEdison and First Solar have committed to establish more than 20,000 megawatts of clean energy capacity in India by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;</p>	<p>(a): Yes, Madam.</p> <p>Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd. has given Green Energy Commitment for setting up 15,200 MW of renewable energy by 2022 and First Solar Inc. has given commitment for setting up 5,000 MW renewable energy by 2022.</p>
(b)	<p>whether experts in the field of Solar energy have said that the present Government's targets will be difficult to reach, given the poor financial position of electricity distribution companies and the slow pace at which land for plants is made available;</p>	<p>(b): No such reports have been received by the Government.</p>
(c)	<p>if so, the measures that the Government has taken to raise its projected energy mix from renewable to 15 per cent in 10 to 12 years from 6 per cent at present; and</p>	<p>(c): Government has set a target of adding 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022, comprising of 100 GW solar, 60 GW wind, 10 GW bio power and 5 GW small hydro.</p> <p>Further, the Government is providing the following incentives to solar power developers, to encourage setting up of solar power projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications. 2. Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy. 3. Generation based incentives and facility for bundling power for grid connected solar power projects through various interventions announced from time to time. 4. Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday. 5. Awareness programmes such as exhibitions,

		<p>training workshops etc. are being conducted.</p> <p>6. R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.</p>
(d)	whether the State Bank of India is planning to bankroll 15,000 MW of solar power by 2020 and if so, the details thereof?	(d): Yes, Madam. During RE-INVEST 2015 held in February 2015, State Bank of India has committed to finance 15,000 MW of solar power by 2020.

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SOLAR ENERGY

4116. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the US-based SunEdison and First Solar have committed to establish more than 20,000 megawatts of clean energy capacity in India by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether experts in the field of Solar energy have said that the present Government's targets will be difficult to reach, given the poor financial position of electricity distribution companies and the slow pace at which land for plants is made available;
- (c) if so, the measures that the Government has taken to raise its projected energy mix from renewable to 15 per cent in 10 to 12 years from 6 per cent at present; and
- (d) whether the State Bank of India is planning to bankroll 15,000 MW of solar power by 2020 and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER, COAL & NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): Yes, Madam. Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd. has given Green Energy Commitment for setting up 15,200 MW of renewable energy by 2022 and First Solar Inc. has given commitment for setting up 5,000 MW renewable energy by 2022.

(b): No such reports have been received by the Government.

(c): Government has set a target of adding 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022, comprising of 100 GW solar, 60 GW wind, 10 GW bio power and 5 GW small hydro.

Further, the Government is providing the following incentives to solar power developers, to encourage setting up of solar power projects:

1. Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
2. Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
3. Generation based incentives and facility for bundling power for grid connected solar power projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
4. Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
5. Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
6. R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

(d): Yes, Madam. During RE-INVEST 2015 held in February 2015, State Bank of India has committed to finance 15,000 MW of solar power by 2020.
