

Piling up of solar panels and accessories at ports

459. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that large quantity of solar panels and accessories are piled up in Ports due to higher taxes of customs and other duties; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures to release these items on priority basis from the Ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has received representations conveying that consignments of solar panels imported from other countries are held up at some of the Ports due to Customs Classification issues resulting in disputes regarding the applicable rate of Basic Customs Duty on the imported solar panels.

(b) As informed by the Customs Authorities, the Government has put in place remedial measures by way of permission for bonding the cargo under Section 49 of the Customs Act, so as to avoid demurrage and detention charges. Also, the solar panels are allowed the benefit of provisional release under Section 110A of the Customs Act.

Projects on renewable energy in Delhi

460. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the renewable energy activities in the National Capital city Delhi and their impact; and

(b) whether any private organisations are working in the field of providing clean energy in Delhi and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government of NCT of DELHI has interalia, undertaken following Renewable Energy activities:

- i. Notification of Delhi Solar Policy 2016 has been notified on 27/09/2016 with a target of 1000 MW solar rooftop plants by 2022 and another 1000 MW by 2025.

- ii. Implementation of Solar rooftop program on various Government buildings including Delhi Technological University, Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology, Pragati Power Station- I, Gas Turbine Power Station, Delhi Jal Board Sites, Depots & Stations of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, etc.
- iii. Implementation of Waste to Energy program.

Till date, 121 MW Renewable Energy Plants including 71.7 MW SPV plants and 52 MW Waste to Energy Plants have been installed.

(b) Seventy-three private organizations/vendors have been empanelled by the Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd., a Delhi Government Undertaking in May, 2017 for promotion of solar systems in the Residential/Institutional/Social Sectors. Three private organizations/vendors are also involved in installation of Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi.

Production cost of renewable energies

461. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the per unit cost of production of solar, wind and other renewable energies at present;
- (b) how do costs of erection of power plants for these compare with those of power plants of traditional energies;
- (c) whether a situation has arisen wherein traditional energies do not have much advantage over renewable energies; and
- (d) whether all these power plants are fully utilised and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The cost of production of energy from solar, wind and other renewable sources varies from place to place depending upon, inter alia, intensity of solar radiations, speed of wind, quality of biomass, land cost, cost of basic infrastructure and state policies. The lowest power tariff recently discovered for solar was ₹ 2.44/kWh at Bhadala solar park in Rajasthan and lowest tariff for wind at recent auction conducted in the month of Oct. 2017 was ₹ 2.64/kWh. Lowest tariffs for small hydro power and biomass are ₹ 4.29 / kWh and ₹ 5.00/ kWh respectively.

(b) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission in its order dated 18/04/2017 for determination of levelised generic tariff for financial year 2017-18 have indicated the