In order to promote rooftop solar in residential sector, the Ministry is providing financial support upto 30% of the benchmark cost in General Category States/UTs and upto 70% of benchmark cost in Special Category States/UTs under the present rooftop solar programme.

Initiatives to achieve target of 175 GW of renewable power by 2022

3014. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be able to achieve the target of generating 175 Gigawatts of renewable power by the year 2022;

(b) if so, initiatives that have been taken to deploy sufficient financial resources including FDI to facilitate investment to achieve this target, with progress so far achieved in this regard;

(c) whether State Distribution Companies have shown an unwillingness to take up high priced solar projects and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether long term measures and source of funds have been firmed up to improve grid flexibility to achieve high levels of renewable energy penetration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022. A total of 73.97 GW of renewable energy capacity had been installed in the country as of 31st November, 2018. Further. Renewable energy projects of 48.76 GW capacity are either at various stages of implementation or bidding. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is confident of achieving the target set.

(b) The renewable energy projects (both solar and wind power) are awarded through transparent bidding process based on guidelines issued by the Government. The projects are implemented by the bid winners, who may choose the source of finance from any bank or financial institution (national or international) as they deem lit.

However, loans at lower interest rates are being made available for renewable energy projects by some of the major banks like State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank by availing lines of credit from World bank, ADB, KfW, etc.

As per the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, details of year-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows received in renewable energy sector in the country during the last four years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No such information has been received in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The State DISCOMs purchase power from renewable energy projects including solar power as per provisions of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) signed, based on tariff discovered through transparent competitive bidding process.

(d) The Intra State Transmission System (InSTS) Green Energy Corridor project is being implemented by the State Transmission Utilities of eight renewable rich States. The total project cost is ₹ 10,141 crore and is being implemented with funding mechanism consisting of 40% grant by Central Government, 20% State Equity and 40% loan from KfW. The project includes laying of about 9400 ckm of transmission lines and erecting substations of around 19000 MVA capacity.

The Inter-State Transmission Netwrok Green Corridor project is being implemented by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). The total project cost is ₹ 11,369 crore with funding mechanism consisting of 30 % equity from PGCIL and 70% concessional loan under KfW and ADB financing. The project includes laying of about 3200 ckm of transmission lines and erecting six substations of around 18000 MVA capacity.

Statement

Details of year-wise FDI equity inflows received in renewable energy sector in the country during the last four years

Year	FDI equity inflows in US $ million
2015-16	776.51
2016-17	783.57
2017-18	1204.46
2018-19 (April - June)	458.89
TOTAL	3217.43

Initiatives to make solar power cheaper

3015. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided new plans for making solar power available at cheaper rates to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details of such subsidies for installing solar power in rural and urban areas, especially for North Eastern States, remote and difficult areas; and