

(b) if allocation has not been made yet, what will be the criteria for such allocation, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry advise States to give priority to drought prone, rain fed regions in scheme implementation to augment farmers incomes in such areas;

(d) whether the Ministry is open to consider payment of capital subsidy under KUSUM Scheme directly to farmers through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) route; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not giving subsidy directly to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The Ministry has launched a New Scheme for Farmers on 8.3.2019, which provides for installation of 17.5 lakh Stand-alone solar water pumps for agriculture with 30% Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under Component-B.

The Guidelines for implementation of the Scheme covering modalities for allocation to farmers, payment of CFA, etc. are under process of finalisation with stakeholder consultation.

#### **Solar sector investments**

1221. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of 100 GW of solar power generation by 2022, what is the level of investment required in the sector;

(b) what has been the scale of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) so far in the last three years in the solar sector and the anticipated level of FDI in the next three years, the details thereof, of the investment in domestic sector:

(c) the action plan being implemented to achieve the required levels of investment in the solar sector; and

(d) the steps being taken to make domestic solar industry competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022 against which a solar power capacity of 29.41 GW stands installed as on 31.05.2019. Taking an average investment of ₹ 4.25 crore per MW, a total investment of ₹ 4,25,000 crore is required for setting up of 100 GW of solar power.

(b) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in renewable energy sector, including solar energy, through the automatic route. The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has reported FDI equity inflow in non-conventional energy sector in the last three years as under:—

Year	FDI (In US\$ Million)
2016-17	783.57
2017-18	1204.46
2018-19	1446.16
TOTAL	3434.19

(c) Government has taken various steps to boost investment for solar energy generation in the country. These *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22;
- (iii) Fiscal and financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits etc.;
- (iv) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector;
- (v) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (vi) Waiving of Inter State Transmission System Charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;
- (vii) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- (viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition; and
- (ix) According Must run status to solar power.

(d) Government has taken following steps to make domestic solar industry competitive:—

- (i) The domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is supported by the Government of India through its Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility; reimbursement of Countervailing Duty (CVD)/Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
- (ii) The solar power projects, which are implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from the Government and those rooftop solar projects implemented with central financial assistance, are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells and panels from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organisation (WTO) compliant manner.
- (iii) The Government has issued order regarding “Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) for Renewable Energy Sector” stipulating that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided in Central Ministries/Department and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters, etc. for Grid connected solar power projects. Minimum Percentage of local content required is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverter etc.
- (iv) The Government has also issued notification dated 30.07.2018 imposing safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels.

#### **Framework on Energy Storage Policy**

1222. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any progress regarding the energy storage policy framework;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and