

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	534.52	0	2.65	22.5	559.67
22.	Rajasthan	3763.8	305.7	0	4.95	4074.45
23.	Sikkim	0.07	0	0	0	0.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	2723.6	1671.605	0	95.5	4490.705
25.	Telangana	3092.9	50.4	0	0	3143.3
26.	Tripura	4.41	0	0	0	4.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	951.06	0	0	24.5	975.56
28.	Uttarakhand	272.96	0	0	0	272.96
29.	West Bengal	106.57	0	0	0	106.57
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.09	0	0	0	7.09
31.	Chandigarh	30.19	0	0	0	30.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu	12.56	0	0	0	12.56
34.	Delhi	130.34	0	0	36	166.34
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5.48	0	0	0	5.48
TOTAL		27272.85	10830.31	402.60	1239.45	39745.21

**Impact of tariff caps and import duties on target of clean energy**

1412. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's target of having 175 GW of installed clean energy capacity by March, 2022 is realistic, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the ability to reach this target is being adversely affected by issues related to tariff caps, land acquisition, import duties on solar cells and modules and dwindling availability of finance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Coronavirus outbreak in China has adversely affected India's ability to increase clean energy capacity, if so, the details thereof?

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 December, 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. So far, as on 31.1.2020, a cumulative capacity of 86.32 GW has been installed in the country. Further, an additional capacity of 35.09 GW is under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding. The Government is confident of achieving the target.

(b) Major challenges being faced by the developers in commissioning of renewable projects are land acquisition, evacuation infrastructure, non-conducive state policies in certain States for development of renewable power and lack of business environment such as unwillingness of DISCOMS to purchase RE power, delay in making timely payment to RE generators by DISCOMS, curtailment and seeking revision of PPAs etc.

The steps being taken by the Government to redress such problems and promote renewable sources in a big way in the country, *inter-alia*, include waiver of Inter-state Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for projects to be commissioned by 31st December, 2022, notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensees to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost-effective manner, declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022, implementation of Green Energy Corridors project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable energy generation capacity addition, setting up of Ultra Mega RE Parks, opening of LCs by all DISCOMS/distribution licenses for all independent RE producers, etc. Further, in order to enhance funding of RE projects, the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100 per cent under the automatic route.

(c) The Solar Industry is under no compulsion to import solar cells, modules and other equipment from China. They are free to meet their requirements either from domestic market or alternative sources.