

(b) the steps the Ministry has been taking to recycle the waste generated from discarding the solar panels, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) So far, No adverse impact on environment has been found due to use of solar panels.

(b) There is no significant quantity of solar waste available in the country.

Goal for supply of clean energy

†1407. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goal of New and Renewable Energy for the supply of clean energy would be achieved by switching away from the current unclean power production sources; and

(b) the details of action plan thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India have been implementing a broad based new and renewable energy programme for progressively increasing the share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix to achieve energy security, energy access and also reduce the carbon footprint of the energy systems.

The Government of India has notified long term Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory up to the year 2022 which mandates a percentage of Total electricity consumption from renewable energy sources. The RPO trajectory from 2019-20 to 2021-22 is as under:

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Non-solar	10.25%	10.25%	10.50%
Solar	7.25%	8.75%	10.50%
TOTAL	17.50%	19.00%.	21.00%

As part of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions as per the Paris Accord on Climate Change, India has made a pledge that by 2030, 40% of its installed power

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

generation capacity shall be from non-fossil fuel sources. Towards this aim, the Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity in the country by the year 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 January 2020, a cumulative renewable energy 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.

Promotion of new and renewable energy in Bihar

1408. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to achieve 175 GW of renewable energy capacity installed by the year 2022, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is taking any initiative in terms of renewable energy creation, if so, the details thereof from the year 2015-19, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any specific measures to introduce new and renewable energy in the State of Bihar, if so, the details regarding financial outlay and plan?

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 in the country by the year 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 31.01.2020 a Total of 86.32 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country with an additional capacity of 35.09 GW under various stages of implementation and 34.47 GW under various stages of bidding.

(b) and (c) The major initiatives being taken by the Government to create renewable energy capacity in the country including the state of Bihar, *inter-alia*, include Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route, strengthening of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), mandating requirement of Letter of Credit (LC) as payment security mechanism by distribution licensees for ensuring timely payments to RE generators, setting of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to