

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 943
 ANSWERED ON 30/07/2024

REPLACEMENT OF OLD TURBINES WITH ADVANCED TURBINES

943. DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU

Will the Minister of New and Renewable Energy be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tamil Nadu is one of the five States in the country with the highest wind energy potential and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any scheme to aid the replacement of old and less efficient turbines with advanced turbines and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any policy is being formulated to repower old turbines and issue guidelines to recycle old turbines;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the quantum of funds sanctioned and allocated to Tamil Nadu to develop its wind energy potential during the last five years?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) The wind resource assessment conducted by the National Institute of Wind Energy indicates an estimated wind power potential of about 695.5 GW at 120 meter and 1164 GW at 150 meter above ground level in the country. However, the wind resource is highly site-specific and its commercially exploitable potential is available majorly in eight states, including Tamil Nadu. The state-wise wind power potential of these eight windy states is given as under;

State	Wind Power Potential (in GW) at 120 m above ground level	Wind Power Potential (in GW) at 150 m above ground level
Rajasthan	127.75	284.25
Gujarat	142.56	180.79
Maharashtra	98.21	173.86
Karnataka	124.15	169.25
Andhra Pradesh	74.90	123.33
Tamil Nadu	68.75	95.10
Madhya Pradesh	15.40	55.42
Telangana	24.83	54.71
Others	18.95	27.14
Total	695.5	1163.85

(b) to (d) Government has issued 'National Repowering & Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects' on 07th December, 2023 which, inter alia, provides an incentive of additional interest rate rebate of 0.25% over and above the interest rate rebates available to the new wind projects being financed by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

Majority of wind turbine components are made up of metals which can be recycled and for Fiber Reinforced Plastics (FRP) used in blades, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued 'Guidelines for Disposal of Thermoset Plastic Waste including Sheet moulding compound (SMC)/Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP)' on 25th May, 2016.

(e) The wind power projects are set up mostly by private developers based on technoeconomic viability of the project. At present, there is no specific scheme/programme for providing financial support to States for setting up wind power projects.
