12

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

(2025-26)

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2026-27)

TWELFTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2026/Phalguna, 1947 (Saka)

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Presented to the Lok Sabha on 12th March, 2026

Laid in the Rajya Sabha on 12th March, 2026

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2025-26)

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SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Atul Anand	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	Director
3.	Shri Ajitesh Singh	Deputy Secretary
4.	Ms. Madhumita	Assistant Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Energy having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

2. The Committee took oral evidence of representatives of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy on 23rd February, 2026. The Committee wish to express their thanks to representatives of the Ministry and concerned Organizations for appearing before the Committee for evidence and furnishing the information desired by the Committee in connection with the issues relating to the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 10th March, 2026.

4. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by the Officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

New Delhi;
10 March, 2026
Phalguna 19, 1947 (Saka)

Shrirang Appa Barne
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Energy

ABBREVIATIONS	
AIF	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
ALMM	Approved List of Models and Manufacturers
A&N	Andaman and Nicobar
ARCI	Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials
BE	Budget Estimates
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CASE	Commission for Additional Sources of Energy
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CFA	Central Financial Assistance
Ckm	Circuit Kilometers
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
Committee	Standing Committee on Energy (2024-25)
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CoP-26	26th Session of the Conference of Parties held at Glasgow in 2021
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
CPSU/CPSE	Central Public Sector Undertaking/Enterprise
CRAR	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio
CSIR	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
cum	Cubic metre
DA JGUA	Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan
DM	Demineralized Water
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DISCOM	Distribution Companies
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
Exp.	Expenditure
EV	Electric Vehicle
FY	Financial Year
FLS	Feeder Level Solarization
GBI	Generation Based Incentive
GBS	Gross Budgetary Support
GEC	Green Energy Corridor
GIA Capital	Grant-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets
GIB	Great Indian Bustard
GHS	Group Housing Society
GW	Giga Watt
GWh	Giga Watt hour
GWp	Giga Watt peak
GWPA	Giga Watt Per Annum
HH	Household

HP	Horsepower
HRD	Human Resource Development
HVDC	High-Voltage Direct Current
IDC	Interest During Construction
IEBR	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resource
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
I&PA	Information and Public Advertising
IPO	Initial Public Offer
IPS	Individual Pump Solarization
IREDA	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
IREP	Integrated Rural Energy Programme
InSTS	Intra State Transmission System
ISA	International Solar Alliance
ISTS	Inter State Transmission System
KW	Kilo Watt
KWe	Kilo Watt equivalent
KWh	Kilo Watt hour
KWp	Kilo Watt peak
LoA	Letter of Award
Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MMTPA	Million Metric Tons Per Annum
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoP	Ministry of Power
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Multi-Purpose Centre
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTPH	Metric Tonne per Hour
MVA	Mega Volt Amperes
MW	Mega Watt
MWeq	Mega Watt equivalent
MWp	Mega Watt peak
NCPRE	National Centre of Photovoltaic Research and Education
NE	North-East
NER	North-East Region
NIBE	National Institute of Bio Energy
NISE	National Institute of Solar Energy
NIWE	National Institute of Wind Energy
NPA	Non-Performing Assets
NPL	National Physical Laboratory
NTPC	National Thermal Power Company

O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OREA	Other Renewable Energy Applications
PBG	Performance Bank Guarantee
PBI	Procurement Based Incentive
PEM	Proton-Exchange Membrane
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PLI	Productivity Linked Incentive
PM	Prime Minister
PM JANMAN	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan
PM-KUSUM	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PTB	Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (Germany)
PV	Photo Voltaic
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
Q1	Quarter 1
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Revised Estimates
RE-RTD	Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme
RESCO	Renewable Energy Service Company
RfS	Request for Selection
RTS	Roof-top Solar
RWA	Residential Welfare Association
SC	Scheduled Caste
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SHP	Small Hydro Power
Si	Silicon
SIA	State Implementing Agency
SIGHT	Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition
SNAs	State Nodal Agencies
SPV	Solar Photo Voltaic
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STU	State Transmission Utility
TPA	Tonnes Per Annum
TPH	Tonnage Per Hour
ULB	Urban Local Body
UTs	Union Territories
VGF	Viability Gap Funding
wef	With effect from

PART - I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

CHAPTER - I
INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to renewable energy resources. Under the Allocation of Business Rules, the Ministry has been assigned the following specific subjects:

- Research and development of biogas and programmes relating to biogas units;
- Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE);
- Solar Energy including Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) devices and their development, production and applications;
- All matters relating to small/mini/micro hydel projects of, and below, 25 MW capacity;
- Programmes relating to improved chulhas and research and development thereof;
- Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA);
- Research and Development of other non-conventional/renewable sources of energy and programmes relating thereto;
- Tidal Energy;
- Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP);
- Geothermal Energy.

1.2 Talking about the position of India in global Renewable Energy (RE) scenario and the contribution of RE in electricity generation, the Additional Secretary, MNRE made the following observation during the Sitting of the Committee on 23.02.2026:

"Even if we look at the global scenario, India currently ranks third globally. We rank third in solar energy, fourth in wind energy, and third in installed non-fossil fuel capacity. Another parameter is what is our generated capacity? Globally, RE generated capacity remains slightly below installed capacity. As systems mature, that percentage also increases. Currently, about 25.5 percent of India's generation comes from non-fossil fuels."

1.3 The Ministry has stated that it is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. So far, a total of 271.96 GW of capacity from non-fossil fuel sources has been installed in the country as on 31.01.2026. This includes 263.18 GW Renewable Energy (140.60 GW Solar Power, 54.65 GW Wind Power, 11.61 GW Bio Energy, 5.16 GW Small Hydro Power, 51.16 GW Large Hydro Power) and 8.78 GW Nuclear Power capacity. This has a share of 52.25% in total installed generation capacity in the country i.e. 520.50 GW as on 31.01.2026. The present power scenario (as on 31.01.2026) in the country has been given below:

Sector	Capacity (in GW)	Percentage
Thermal	248.54	47.75%
Nuclear	8.78	1.69%
Renewable Energy (including Large Hydro)	263.18	50.56%
Total	**520.50**	**100%**

1.4 Status regarding installation capacity of Non-Fossil Fuel Based Electricity (as on 31.01.2026) and Tentative Non-Fossil Fuel Based Electricity Capacity by 2030, as furnished by the Ministry is given below:

Sector	Installed capacity (GW)	Under Implementation (GW)	Tendered (GW)	Total Installed/ Pipeline (GW)	Targeted Capacity by 2030 (GW)
Solar Power	140.60	64.67	35.44	240.71	292
Hybrid- Solar		59.99	10.08	70.07	
Wind Power	54.65	6.49	2.40	63.54	100
Hybrid - Wind		23.24	0.00	23.24	
Bio Energy	11.61	0.00	0.00	11.61	15
Small Hydro	5.16	0.44	0.00	5.60	*
Sub-Total	**212.02**	**154.83**	**47.92**	**414.77**	**-**
Large Hydro	51.16	25.84	0.00	77.00	*
Total	**263.18**	**180.67**	**47.92**	**491.77**	**485**
Nuclear Power	8.78	6.60	7.00	22.38	15
Total Non-Fossil Fuel	**271.96**	**187.27**	**54.92**	**514.15**	**500**

* Hydro (total) including small and large is 78 GW

1.5 On the basis of written requests received by the Committee from certain stakeholders about the need for a separate Renewable Energy Act to cater to

the growing RE sector in the country, the Committee asked the Ministry for its opinion. The Ministry in its reply furnished the following:

"*Enactment of a separate Renewable Energy Act may not be required so far as electricity is concerned, as electricity generated from renewable sources is integrated into the grid and governed under the framework of the Electricity Act, 2003. However, in view of the rapidly expanding scale and strategic importance of the renewable energy sector, following empowerments are required to be given to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to strengthen institutional clarity and effective administration:*

- *In all aspects pertaining to Renewable Energy, the MNRE to be considered as Central Government.*
- *Planning and monitoring of Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) / Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) under Section 86(1)(e).*
- *Electricity market design (currently under Sections 66, 79, 178) for Renewable Energy.*
- *Preparation and notification of bidding guidelines for renewable energy projects.*
- *Prepare, notify and monitor implementation of National Energy Transition Plan for the Electricity Sector.*
- *Prepare, notify and monitor implementation of National Policy on Distributed Renewable Energy Systems, including standalone systems for rural and remote areas.*
- *Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to work in coordination with MNRE while preparing of regulations related to renewable energy under Section 177.*
- *Guide Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under Section 107 on matters related to renewable energy*
- *Provide guiding principles/ policy framework for methodology and terms & conditions for tariff determination by CERC under Section 61.*
- *Amendment of provisions related to renewable energy in the Electricity Act and power to make/ amend Rules (under Section 176 of the Act) and Policies notified under it.*
- *National Committee on Transmission (NCT) to work under the guidance of MNRE.*
- *Need to bring flexibility and storage resources within the Renewable Energy framework.*
- *All regulatory bodies and technical institutions shall have member expert from renewable energy (both at central and state level).*
- *Statutory Obligations on Transmission System Operator (TSO)/ Distribution System Operator (DSO) to expand grids for renewables."*

1.6 Capacities from Large Hydro projects are included in RE targets and achievements. However, the Large Hydro sector is administered by the Ministry of Power. When the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, which is the nodal agency for administering the RE sector in the country, was asked about this mismatch, it stated that a unified administrative structure under MNRE for all renewable sources including Large Hydro would enable integrated policy formulation, holistic renewable energy planning, sectoral synergy across all renewable energy technologies, and improved coordination in achieving national renewable energy and net-zero goals.

1.7 Given the low share of Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) in the country (~15%) vis-à-vis global standards (~40%), the Ministry was asked about its work on formulating a new policy for administering Off-grid and DRE in the country. The Ministry in its reply furnished as below:

"Off-grid and Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) applications provide energy access in rural and remote areas where grid connectivity is either not techno-economically feasible or not reliable. These includes from lighting and household needs to livelihood applications such as biogas plants, solar pumps, solar street lights, solar home lighting system, power plants, solar dryers, cold storages, solar charkha, etc.

Though a separate policy has not been formulated for off-grid RE applications, however, such a policy would promote sustainable deployment in remote and rural areas, and provide regulatory clarity for decentralized renewable energy ecosystems in line with national clean energy objectives."

CHAPTER - II
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2026-27) OF THE MINISTRY

2.1 The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy presented its Detailed Demands for Grants (Demand No. 71) to the Parliament for financial year 2026-27 on 11th February, 2026. The voted provisions made in the Revenue and the Capital Heads of the demands are as under:

(In Rs. Crore)

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Charged	---	---	---
Voted	32,911.14	3.53	32,914.67

2.2 The Ministry informed the Committee that the Department of Expenditure has rationalized the programme heads of the Ministry for Demands for Grants (2022-23) and onwards as per its work allocation. The new umbrellas are as follows:

- Solar Energy
- Bio Energy Programme
- Programe for Wind and other Renewable Energy
- Storage and Transmission
- Hydrogen Mission
- Support Programme

2.3 A statement showing the details of the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2026-27 *vis-à-vis* Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of 2025-26 and actual expenditure during 2024-25 is given at **Annexure-I.**

2.4 Regarding the allocations sought for the year 2026-27 and the amount actually sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry furnished as under:

"Against the demand of Rs. 45,806.61 crore raised by the Ministry, an amount of Rs. 32,914.67 crore has been allocated by Ministry of Finance for carrying out the various activities of the Ministry for the year 2026-27. The details are given below:

(In Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Umbrella /Scheme	Proposed BE 2026-27	Approved BE 2026-27
1	Solar Energy	42,842.62	30,539.36

			(Including Rs 22,000 Cr for PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijili Yojna)
2	Bio Energy Programme	295.00	275.00
3	Programme for Wind and other Renewable Energy	582.98	551.00
4	Support Programme	476.76	198.01
5	Hydrogen Mission	800.00	600.00
6	Storage and Transmission	635.00	599.99
Total of Central Sector Schemes		**45,632.36**	**32,763.36**
7	Autonomous Bodies	91.40	77.00
8	Secretariat Economic Services	79.32	70.78
9	Capital Outlay on other General Economic Service	3.53	3.53
Total of Non-Scheme		**174.25**	**151.31**
Grand Total		**45,806.61**	**32,914.67**

2.5 When asked about the hike in Budgetary Outlay for the year 2026-27 as compared to last year, the Ministry stated that:

"During the year 2026-27, BE of Rs. 32,914.67 crore has been allocated to the Ministry, which is an increase of about 23.97% on the BE of Rs. 26,549.38 crore for the year 2025-26. Additional funds have been provided under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, PM KUSUM, and for repayment of principal amount of Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) loan."

2.6 The financial allocations & physical targets for various programmes/ Schemes for the financial year 2026-27, as furnished by the Ministry, are as follows:

Sl. No.	**Scheme**	**BE (Rs. in Crore)**	**Target/ Capacity Likely to be commissioned during 2026-27**
1.	PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana	22,000.00	39 Lakh Rooftop Solar (RTS) Systems
2.	Solar Power Grid	1,775.00	39000 MW (including capacities under Rooftop Solar and PM-KUSUM)
3.	PM-KUSUM	5,000.00	2,000 MW- Component -A 1,00,000 – Component-B

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE (Rs. in Crore)	Target/ Capacity Likely to be commissioned during 2026-27
			9,00,000 – Component-C
4.	R & D	46.00	On project to Project basis
5.	Bio Power	275.00	For Biomass Projects: Briquette/ Pellet manufacturing plants – 175 TPH Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Power Plant – 12 MW For Waste to Energy – 212MWeq 33,000 Small Biogas Plants
76	National Green Hydrogen Mission	600.00	By the year 2030, the Mission targets to achieve 5 MMTPA of Green Hydrogen production capacity with an associated renewable energy capacity of about 125 GW. The targets outlined in the Mission are projected for the FY 2029–2030.
7.	Wind Power	500.00	The wind power projects are being set up by private developers based on techno-economic viability of the project. Government is not providing any direct central financial assistance for installing new wind power projects. The funds allocated for wind energy programme is being utilized for

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE (Rs. in Crore)	Target/ Capacity Likely to be commissioned during 2026-27
			meeting liabilities under wind Generation Based Incentive scheme which was operational till March, 2017.
8.	HRD	40.00	12000 no. of trainees
9.	Green Energy Corridor	599.99#	InSTS GEC-I: 400 ckm of transmission lines InSTS GEC-II: 4000 ckm (cumulative) of transmission lines and 10000 MVA (cumulative) of sub-stations.
10.	Hydro Power	51.00	84 MW
11.	Autonomous Bodies	77.00	N.A.
12.	Others	1,950.68*	N.A.
	Total	**32,914.67**	

*Includes interest payment (Rs. 124.35 cr) and repayment of EBR loan amount (Rs. 1640.00 cr), assistance to ISA (Rs. 100 cr) and Secretariat Expenditure (Rs. 74 cr)
#Including Rs. 35 cr for DA JGUA in BE 2026-27

2.7 A statement showing the details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) being provided under various ongoing Schemes/programmes of the Ministry is given at **Annexure-II.**

CHAPTER - III
REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY

(A) BUDGET ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

3.1 The budgetary allocation of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy both at BE and RE stages and its actual utilization during the last five years is given below:

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Funds utilized	%Utilization
2021-22	5753.00	7681.80	6792.83	88.43
2022-23	6900.68	7033.00	5745.85	81.70
2023-24	10222.00	7848.00	6479.11	82.56
2024-25	21230.00	17298.44	13691.71	79.15
2025-26	26549.38	25301.22	20320.29 (till 15-02-2026)	80.31

3.2 When asked about the reasons for variations in BE/RE and actual expenditure during the last five years, the Ministry stated as under:

"Reasons for variation during 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 2024-25 and 2025-26are as follows:

2021-22: *During the year 2021-22, against the RE of Rs.7681.80 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 6792.83 crore was incurred which was 88.43% of RE. Utilisation of funds was low because of two consecutive waves of COVID and also non-receipt of adequate proposals from N.E. States.*

2022-23: *The expenditure of Rs.5745.85 crore has been incurred against RE of Rs.7033 crore for 2022-23. The expenditure was 81.7% of RE. The utilization of funds has been low due to:*

- *Revised Procedure for flow of funds for the central sector scheme was implemented by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance wef 01 April 2022. The procedure involved categorization of schemes, nomination of Central Nodal Agencies and opening of Central Nodal Account in scheduled Commercial Banks. It took about 3 to 4 months in completion of necessary action for putting in place revised procedure for flow of fund.*
- *Non receipt of adequate number of proposals from N. E. States make achievements of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) target much difficult.*

2023-24: *During the year 2023-24, total BE was Rs. 10222 crore and the RE was Rs. 7848 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 6479.11 crore was*

incurred which is 82.55% of RE. One of the reasons for low utilisation of funds was non-receipt of adequate proposals from N.E. States.

Further, under National Green Hydrogen Mission, funds could not be utilized as the framing of detailed Scheme guidelines required numerous stakeholder consultations.

***2024-25:** During the year 2024-25, the total BE was Rs.21230 crore and the RE was Rs.17298.44 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 13691.71 crore was incurred which is 79.15% of RE. The utilization of funds has been low due to:*

- *Non-receipt of adequate proposals under the schemes from N.E. States.*
- *Non-submission of expected claims/completion of documents from the wind developers and under Small hydro power projects*
- *Grid Connected Rooftop (GCRT) Scheme was closed and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) was launched in February, 2024. During 2024-25, progress under the scheme remained slow because of various factors such as imposition of Model Code of Conduct (MCC) for General Elections held in 2024, preparation of scheme guidelines, development of National Portal for the scheme, less demand from NE States, etc. and has affected full utilization of funds. The issues have since been majorly resolved and the progress of implementation of schemes has picked up pace. Presently the pace of installation of rooftop systems in the country is around 6400 per day i.e. about 2 lakh per month and this is expected to increase further. The Ministry is also making efforts to utilize the allocated funds for solar energy projects and in this FY Rs.18550.10 crore has already been utilized against the Budget Allocation of Rs.23124.35 crore (RE).*
- *Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) GEC-I scheme delayed due to various reasons such as Right of Way (RoW) issues, delay in issuing tenders because of delay in substation land acquisition, delay in award of works due to low bid turnout in various projects which resulted in re-tendering several times, court cases, forest clearances, Great Indian Bustard (GIB) related clearance etc. Further, the Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) GEC-II scheme delayed due to various reasons such as non-participation during tendering process, re-tendering, limited bidder participation, cancellation of tenders, Regulatory issues etc.*
- *Delay in approval of schemes under the National Green Hydrogen Mission.*

***2025-26:** During the year 2025-26, the RE is Rs.25301.22 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 20320.29 crore has been incurred till 15.02.2026 which is 80.31% of RE."*

3.3 Quarter-wise utilization of budgetary allocations during the previous years, as submitted by the Ministry, is given below:

Utilization of Budget Allocations in each Quarter from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (In Rs. Crore)						
Quarter	**BE**	**RE**	**Expenditure**	**Expenditure (prog)**	**Percentage of total BE**	**Percentage of total RE**
2021-22						
1st Quarter	5753.00	7681.80	418.02	418.02	7.27	5.44
2nd Quarter			1439.70	1857.72	32.29	24.18
3rd Quarter			1212.33	3070.05	53.36	39.97
4th Quarter			3722.78	6792.83	118.07	88.43
Total	5753.00	7681.80	6792.83			
2022-23						
1st Quarter	6900.68	7033.00	110.09	110.09	1.60	1.57
2nd Quarter			1781.50	1896.59	27.48	26.97
3rd Quarter			1601.20	3492.79	50.62	49.66
4th Quarter			2253.06	5745.85	83.26	81.70
Total	6900.68	7033.00	5745.85			
2023-24						
1st Quarter	10222.00	7848.00	2119.81	2119.81	20.74	27.01
2nd Quarter			1732.52	3852.33	37.69	49.09
3rd Quarter			1919.30	5771.63	56.46	73.54
4th Quarter			707.48	6479.11	63.38	82.55
Total	10222.00	7848.00	6479.11			
2024-25						
1st Quarter	21230.00	17298.44	1458.17	1458.17	6.86	8.43
2nd Quarter			3280.65	4738.82	22.32	27.39
3rd Quarter			5771.52	10510.34	49.50	60.76
4th Quarter			3181.37	13691.71	64.49	79.15
Total	21230.00	17298.44	13691.71			
2025-26						
1st Quarter	26549.38	25301.22	6473.14	6473.14	24.38	25.58
2nd Quarter			4224.19	10697.33	40.29	42.27
3rd Quarter			6814.41	17511.74	65.95	69.21
4th Quarter			2808.55(till 15-02-2026)	20320.29 (till 15-02-2026)	76.54	80.31
Total	**26549.38**	**25301.22**	**20320.29**			

3.4 On being asked about the reasons for deviation in quarterly spending, if any, during these financial years, the Ministry stated that:

"Quarterly expenditure is broadly in line with the Ministry of Finance norms. A periodical monitoring mechanism is already in place to ensure that phasing of expenditure is as per the norms prescribed by the Ministry of Finance."

3.5 In response to a question about the amount of budgetary allocation that was surrendered due to non-utilization during the last five years, the Ministry furnished the following:

Year	Major Head	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
2021-22	3451- Secretariat Economic Services	9.96
	2810- New and Renewable Energy	413.24
	2552 – North Eastern Areas	432.20
	4810- Capital Outlay on New and Renewable Energy	34.02
	Total	**889.42**
2022-23	3451- Secretariat Economic Services	9.43
	2810- New and Renewable Energy	590.06
	2552 – North Eastern Areas	678.36
	Total	**1,227.85**
2023-24	2810- Solar Power Grid	3,081.78
	2810- Bio Power (Grid)	293.34
	2810- Storage & Transmission	8.43
	2810- Wind Power (Grid)	312.8
	2810- PM JANMAN	4.00
	2810- Support Programme	141.44
	2810- National Green Hydrogen Mission	296.88
	2810- Green Energy corridor	71.50
	2810- Autonomous Bodies	12.35
	4810- Office Buildings	2.30
	5475- Capital Outlay	3.97
	2552- North Eastern Areas	948.03
	3451- Secretariat Economic Services	9.19
	Total	**5,186.01**
2024-25	3451-Secretariat Economic Services	8.10
	2810- New and Renewable Energy	5660.22
	2552- North Eastern Areas	1498.80
	4810- Capital Outlay on New and Renewable Energy	7.47
	5475- Capital Outlay on General Economic Services	3.56
	Total	**7,178.15**
2025-26 (till 15.02.2026)	NIL	-

(B) PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.6 The physical targets and achievements of the Ministry during the previous years are given below:

Sl.	Programm	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26

No.	e/ System										
		Target	**Achievement**	**Target**	**Achievement**	**Target**	**Achievement**	**Target**	**Achievement**	**Target**	**Achievement (Upto Jan 2026)**
GRID POWER (Capacities in MW)											
1	**Solar Power***	16040	12760.51	16000	12783.82	19000	15033.24	24000	23832.87	34000	34955.28
2	**Wind Power**	1750	1110.53	1750	2275.55	5393	3253.39	5000	4151.31	5500	4612.58
3	**Small Hydro**	100	63.75	100	95.20	100	58.95	100	97.30	100	58.06
4	**Bio Mass**	170	30.00	30	42.40	25	107.34	80	387.76	25	14.20
5	**Waste to Power#**	70	82.16	55	77.29	25	31.76	80	254.41	125	16.41
OTHER RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS											
6	**Family Type Biogas Plants (No.)**	--	--	22500	9,627	46000	13,219	25000	12,067	--	--

* Includes Solar Offgrid / Distributed Component

\# Includes Waste to Energy Offgrid / Distributed Component

-- Targets were not allocated for FY 2021-22 and FY 2025-26 under Biogas Programme of NBP Phase-I.

CHAPTER - IV
PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES OF THE MINISTRY

(A) SOLAR ENERGY

4.1 As per the latest National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) Report on Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Potential of India (Ground Mounted), the estimated solar power potential in the country is 3,343.37 GW. Against the overall target of 292 GW by 2030, the installed capacity is 140.60 GW as on 31.01.2026.

(i) Off-Grid Solar

4.2 When asked about the details of Off-Grid solar schemes/programmes as well as their physical achievements vis-à-vis targets, the Ministry furnished as under:

"Under the Off-Grid solar power, there has been no operational programme/scheme since April 2021. However, MNRE issued a sanction order dated 03.08.2022 for the Solarization of 115 numbers of Forward Defense Locations (FDLs) through Off-grid solar PV power plant with battery back-up at the Jammu & Kashmir Frontier of Border Security Force (BSF) with total cumulative SPV capacity of 1.212 MWp and Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs.16.73 Cr.

Further, old liabilities under Solar off Grid Scheme is still pending. A letter dated 28.01.2026 sent to Department of Expenditure(DoE) for funds approximately Rs. 37.84 Crore and mentioning that further, the funds will also be required under the said Head in the financial year 2026-27 for clearing upcoming pending liabilities under the scheme."

4.3 With regard to **PM JANMAN** and **DA JGUA,** the Ministry stated that the New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA is a demand driven scheme, in which based on proposals received from States/UTs, sanctions are issued by the MNRE. Under the scheme, off-grid systems (Solar Home Lighting Systems/Solar Mini Grids) are provided to tribal and PVTG households, multi-purpose centers and public institutions in Tribal and PVTG areas where grid-connected electrification is not techno-economically feasible. Currently, the BE under DA JGUA for FY 2026-27 is Rs. 35 crore.

4.4 Since, the scheme targets only such left out households, there are no separate State-wise/year-wise physical targets. Present status of implementation of the scheme as on 31.01.2026 is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Households (HHs) Sanctioned	Approximate sanction amount (in Rs. Lakh)	HHs reported Electrified	Funds released (in Rs. Lakh)
Under PM JANMAN component					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1675	837.50	967	36.60
2.	Chhattisgarh	1490	745.00	729	521.50
3.	Jharkhand	2182	1091.00	2182	642.90
4.	Karnataka	179	89.50	179	62.60
5.	Kerala	98	49.00	0	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1370	685.00	1121	479.50
7.	Telangana	126	63.00	126	49.50
8.	Tripura	1703	851.50	1703	596.05
Sub- total		**8823**	**4411.50**	**7007**	**2388.65**
Under DA JGUA component					
9.	Manipur	100	50.00	100	35.00
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	3999	1999.50	3999	1399.60
Sub- total		**4099**	**2049.50**	**4099**	**1434.60**
Total		**12922**	**6461.00**	**11,106**	**3823.25**

Sl. No.	State	Public Institutions Sanctioned	Approximate sanction amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Public Institutions reported Electrified	Funds released (in Rs. Lakh)
Under DA JGUA component					
1	Assam	8	8	-	-

(ii) Grid-connected Solar

4.5 When asked to furnish the physical targets and achievements in solar sector and the details of Budgetary Allocation (RE) and Actual Expenditure under solar energy heads (including PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and PM-KUSUM) during the last five years (including 2025-26) are given as under:

FY	Physical Targets (In MW)	Physical Achievements (In MW)	Budgetary Allocation (In Rs. Crore)	Budgetary Utilization (In Rs. Crore)
2021-22	16040	12760.51	3499.87	2732.86
2022-23	16000	12783.82	4980.56	3881.27
2023-24	19000	15033.26	6041.56	4830.07

2024-25	24000	23832.87	15061.35	12111.10
2025-26	34000	34955.28 (Upto 31.01.2026)	23124.35	18550.10 (Upto15.02.2026)

4.6 As per the Ministry, most of the solar power projects in the country are being set up by private sector developers, selected through a transparent bidding process. In this FY an achievement of 34955.28 MW capacity addition has been made upto 31.01.2026 against the target of 34000 MW, which is the highest ever capacity addition done in solar sector in any FY.

- **PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**

4.7 The PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana was launched on February 13, 2024, with the aim of installing rooftop solar plants in one crore households. The total financial outlay for the scheme is Rs. 75,021 crore and is to be implemented till FY 2026-27.

The key objectives of the scheme are:

a. To achieve 1 crore rooftop solar system (RTS) installation in residential sector.
b. To help provide free/low-cost electricity to 1 crore households up to 300 units of electricity per month by installation of rooftop solar.
c. To produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units through the capacity installed under the scheme, which will result in reduction of 720 million ton of CO2eq emission during the 25 years of lifetime for rooftop solar projects.
d. To develop the required enabling ecosystem for rooftop solar projects, including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, vendor network, operation & maintenance facilities, etc., in the country.
e. To boost local economy and employment generation along with enhanced energy security
f. To aid in achievement of India's commitment for green climate through its NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) at UNFCCC by installation of 30 GW of solar capacity through rooftop solar by 2026-27.

4.8 The Ministry has included Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO)/Utility Led Aggregation (ULA) Models under the PMSG: MBY to

enable DISCOMs/ State Governments/ State Designated entities to support rooftop solar development under RESCO and ULA models, primarily for low-income households/ families.

4.9 The details of achievements and targets (both physical and financial) under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, since inception, are as follows:-

Financial Year	Physical Target (Installations) (in Lakh)	Physical Achievements (Installations) (in Lakh)	Budgetary Allocation (RE) (in Rs. crore)	Budgetary Utilization (in Rs. crore)
2023-24 (13.02.2024 to 31.03.2024)	1	0.15	-	-
2024-25	25	8.52	11100	7817.61
2025-26 (Upto 15.02.2026)	35	14.62	17000	14585.36

4.10 When asked about the reasons for non-achievement of targets and non-utilization of funds under PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, the Ministry furnished as below:

"The initial pace of implementation was impacted by the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) in force from March to June 2024, which constrained outreach activities, issuance of notifications and subsidy disbursements. Full-scale implementation could commence only after the MCC was lifted and guidelines were notified.

In the initial phase of the scheme's implementation, several challenges were encountered with DISCOMs, such as delays in inspections and commissioning, mandatory physical visits for load or name changes, net-metering activation lags, meter shortages, limited vendor availability, DCR panel issues, difficulties in accessing bank financing, and slow subsidy disbursement. To overcome these hurdles, the Ministry strengthened the implementation framework by empanelling vendors, standardizing processes related to bank financing, and integrating verification mechanisms at the DISCOM level, measures that have significantly improved the subsidy disbursement timeline

Due to corrective steps taken, the scheme has generated strong consumer interest, with a substantial pipeline of applications under various stages of approval and installation and the scheme has shown significant acceleration. Monthly installations increased from about 15,000 in March 2024 to about 61,000 in June 2024, crossed 1 lakh per month by March 2025 and reached

about 2lakh in January 2026, indicating rapid scale-up and growing consumer adoption.

Going forward, even at a conservative pace of about 2.25 lakh installations per month, more than 30 lakh additional systems can be installed by March 2027. In addition, the Ministry is promoting the Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) model with a target of 30 lakh installations by March 2027 through participation of willing States. These measures are expected to further accelerate deployment."

4.11 When the Ministry was asked about the specific case of Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) whereby against the earlier provision of households installing solar systems based on their sanctioned load and anticipated future requirements, approvals are now reportedly restricted based on the average electricity consumption of the last 12 months, a representative of the Ministry appearing before the Committee during their Sitting on 23.02.2026, furnished as below:

"Suppose I have a contracted load of two kilowatts and I want to increase it to three kilowatts, so there's a portal for load enhancement. After the load enhancement, allocations can be made under Surya Ghar whether I want to install a three kilowatt or four kilowatt system. A new rule was made last week that the limit can only be increased by 1.25 of the consumption over the past twelve months. MSEDCL has given this. This is a bit of a regressive step. We have discussed this with the Maharashtra government as well as MSEDCL. We are trying to get it reversed."

4.12 Details of targets (both physical and financial) under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for 2026-27, are as follows:

BE (Rs in Cr)	Physical targets
22,000	11700 MW (39 Lakh installations)

- **PM-KUSUM**

4.13 PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched by the Government in March 2019 with the objective to provide energy and water security to farmers and enhance their income, de-dieselize the farm sector, and reduce environmental pollution. The scheme has three Components viz. Component

A, Component B and Component C. The PM-KUSUM Scheme is being implemented in all States/ UTs. It is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received and progress shown by the States/UTs. The responsibility of beneficiary selection and implementation is of the State Implementing Agency (SIA). The sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2026.

4.14 The physical targets and achievements under the Scheme, as furnished by the Ministry is given below:

Component of PM-KUSUM	**Targets**	**Achievements** (as on 31.01.2026)
A	Installation of 10,000 MW of decentralized ground-mounted grid connected solar power plants of size up to 2 MW on barren/fallow/marshy/grassland.	765.33 MW
B	Installation of 14 lakh standalone Solar Agriculture Pumps to replace diesel pumps in off-grid areas.	10,05,898
C	Solarisation of 35 lakh existing grid-connected Agriculture Pumps, including Feeder level Solarisation.	12,311 solar pumps installed under Individual Pump Solarisation (IPS) mode and 12,96,050 pumps installed under Feeder Level Solarisation (FLS)

4.15 When asked about actual expenditure vis-à-vis allocation for PM-KUSUM Scheme since its inception, the Ministry furnished the following:

FY	**Budgetary Allocation (RE)** (In Rs. Crore)	**Budgetary Utilization** (In Rs. Crore)
2019-20	-	151.26
2020-21	210.00	156.43
2021-22	690.26	406.04
2022-23	1325.00	801.36
2023-24	1100.00	996.33
2024-25	2525.00	2564.14*
2025-26 (As on 15.02.2026)	5000.00	3266.64

* Additional funds were received under Supplementary grant.

4.16 When asked about the reasons for non-achievement of targets and non-utilization of funds under PM-KUSUM, the Ministry furnished as below:

"Under the PM-KUSUM Scheme, the shortfall observed during FY 2020-21 and 2021-22 can largely be attributed to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic severely impacted supply chains and restricted access to project sites, hindering timely implementation. Despite these challenges, the scheme has steadily gained momentum over the years, with both progress and expenditure continuing to rise.

Additionally, under Component-A, a key challenge was securing financing for farmers. Initially, banks were hesitant to extend loans, which delayed implementation. However, through persistent efforts by the Government, banks have now started providing the necessary financial support to farmers, enabling smoother progress under this component.

Under Component-B, delays were primarily due to the lengthy centralized tendering process and the limited number of vendors available at the start of the scheme. Moreover, some states reduced their share of the budget allocated for state subsidies, which further slowed progress and resulted in fewer installations than expected. To address these challenges, the Government issued revised and comprehensive guidelines in January 2024. These changes allow for state-level tenders to procure standalone solar pumps and revise eligibility criteria to include system integrators as vendors, thus broadening the pool of empanelled vendors and accelerating installations.

Regarding Component-C, there was initially low interest from farmers in adopting individual pump solarization due to the requirement for them to contribute a share of the cost. It was observed that Feeder Level Solarisation is more financially feasible option. To address this, the Ministry issued new feeder solarization guidelines in December 2022. This shift allows for the solarization of agricultural feeders rather than individual pumps, which can be implemented by Discoms in either CAPEX or RESCO models—without requiring any financial contribution from farmers.

Owing to various measures taken by Ministry for expediting implementation of the scheme on continuous basis, the scheme has got traction and there is huge demand from states over and above targeted capacities under different components of the scheme. The Ministry has already allocated all the targeted capacities under the scheme to States/ UTs. A significant progress has been made during last 2 years.

As on 31.01.2026, PPAs/ NTPs have been issued for 9868 MW under component-A and for 45.29 lakh agriculture pumps under component-B and C.

The gestation period for such projects is 18 months from the date of the issuance of Letter of Award (LoA). Therefore, most of the capacities are expected to be commissioned in the FY 2026-27."

4.17 With regard to the status of PM KUSUM 2.0, the Ministry stated that the draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note of PM KUSUM 2.0 has been prepared and is under circulation for inter-ministerial consultation.

4.18 As per the Ministry, the targets and proposed activities under the scheme for 2026-27 are given below:

Components	**A**	**B**	**C**
	Decentralized Solar Power Plants (in MW)	**Installation of solar agriculture pumps**	**Solarization of grid connected agriculture pumps**
Target	2000	1,00,000	9,00,000

- **Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects**

4.19 Under the Scheme, the Ministry has approved 55 Solar Parks with aggregate capacity of 39,973 MW in 13 States across the country. Out of the approved parks, 20 parks of aggregate capacity 12,531 MW are fully developed, in which 12,431 MW solar projects are commissioned. In addition to that, 4,820 MW solar projects are also commissioned in 8 Solar Parks of aggregate capacity 11,943 MW. Thus, in total 17,251 MW solar projects are commissioned in 28 Solar Parks, till 31.01.2026. The remaining parks are at various stages of development.

4.20 Under the Solar Park Scheme, a capacity of 40,000 MW is targeted to be commissioned by FY 2028-29. The budgetary allocation for the scheme is met from the budget head for grid-connected solar power, which caters to Solar Park scheme along with few other schemes. The details of year-wise solar project capacity commissioned under this scheme, during the last 5 years are as follows:

Financial Year	**Capacity Commissioned (in MW)**
2020-21	452
2021-22	1604
2022-23	136

Financial Year	Capacity Commissioned (in MW)
2023-24	1304
2024-25	1363
2025-26 (Till 31.01.2026)	3317
Total	**8176**

4.21 The details of year-wise funds released under the Solar Park Scheme, during the last 5 years are given below:

Financial Year	Fund Released to the Solar Park Developers/CTU/STU* (in Rs crore)
2020-21	68.2
2021-22	207.3
2022-23	676.1
2023-24	715.5
2024-25	373.9
2025-26 (Till 15.02.2026)	299.37
Total	**2340.37**

*Excluding Scheme Implementing Agency (SECI/IREDA) fund handling fee of 1% of CFA released

4.22 Under the Solar Park Scheme, in FY 2026-27, capacity of around 7 GW solar power projects is expected to get commissioned and fund requirement will be met from the budgetary allocation under the budget head for grid-connected solar power.

- **CPSU Scheme Phase-II**

4.23 The Government is implementing CPSU Scheme Phase-II for setting up of grid connected solar power projects by CPSUs/Government Organization using domestically manufactured solar cells and modules, with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support. Under this Scheme, net aggregate capacity of around 8.2 GW has been sanctioned to 11 different CPSUs/Government Organization, out of which around 5.7 GW capacity has been commissioned till 31.01.2026 and the balance capacity is under various stages of commissioning. Under CPSU Scheme Phase-II, there is no year-wise physical target. Budgetary allocation for the scheme is met from the budget head for grid-connected solar power, which caters to CPSU Scheme Phase-II as well as few other schemes.

4.24 The details of year-wise solar power capacity commissioned under CPSU Scheme Phase-II is as follows:

Financial Year	Capacity Commissioned (in MW)
2020-21	0
2021-22	293
2022-23	1237
2023-24	125
2024-25	808
2025-26 (Till January 2026)	3261
Total	**5724**

4.25 The details of year-wise funds released under CPSU Scheme Phase-II are given below:

Financial Year	Net Fund Released to CPSUs/ Government Organization setting up project * (in Rs crore) (rounded off to nearest crore Rs.)
2020-21	620
2021-22	27
2022-23	2
2023-24	1081
2024-25	557
2025-26 (Till 15.02.2026)	136.03
Total	**2423.03**

*Excluding Scheme Implementing Agency (SECI/IREDA) fund handling fee of 1% of VGF released.

4.26 Under CPSU Scheme Phase-II, in FY 2026-27, capacity of around 1.1 GW solar power projects is expected to get commissioned and fund requirement will be met from the budgetary allocation under the budget head for grid-connected solar power, which caters to CPSU Scheme Phase-II as well as few other schemes.

- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules**

4.27 MNRE is implementing Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, which incentivizes setting up of fully/partially integrated Solar PV module manufacturing.

4.28 As per the Ministry, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up around 48.3 GW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing. The scheduled commissioning dates for the awarded capacities are October 2025 to April 2028. Under the scheme, around 27 GW of solar PV modules, 10.5 GW of solar PV cells, and around 2 GW of ingot-wafer manufacturing capacity has been set-up. The aforesaid manufacturing capacity of solar PV cells and modules includes around 3.4 GW fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity. The remaining capacities are under various stages of implementation.

4.29 When asked about the proposal of the Ministry, if any, with regard to a dedicated scheme/initiative for solar components other than PV modules i.e. for polysilicon, ingots, wafers, solar glass and other critical solar machinery/equipment, the Ministry furnished as below:

"India has installed capacity of around 2 GW for ingots and wafers and further manufacturing capacities of upstream stages like ingots, wafers and polysilicon are under development under PLI scheme. The Government is also working with relevant stakeholders for incentivisation of setting up domestic manufacturing capacities of upstream stages like ingots, wafers and polysilicon, even outside the PLI scheme.

In parallel, the Government is also working on supporting domestic manufacturing capacity of solar ancillaries like solar glass, encapsulants, aluminium frames, etc. through measures like anti-dumping duty and Basic Customs Duty (BCD) exemption on inputs."

4.30 As per the Ministry, under PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules, there is no year-wise physical target. The disbursement of incentives under the scheme is to start after 1 year from commissioning, accordingly, no funds have been allocated/ disbursed till date under the scheme. At present, there is no budgetary allocation in FY 2026-27 for PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules, since no fund requirement is expected under the scheme in first half of FY 2026-27. Budget Allocation for PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules for 2026-27 will be taken at RE stage depending upon the progress of the projects under the scheme and the resultant estimate of fund requirement in second half of FY 2026-27.

(B) NATIONAL BIOENERGY PROGRAMME

4.31 The National Bioenergy Programme has a provision of Central Financial Assistance for setting up of Bioenergy projects in the country under the following components:

(i) Biomass Programme (Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries)

(ii) Waste to Energy Programme (Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues)

(iii) Biogas Programme (Programme to support setting up of small (1 m^3 to 25 m^3 biogas per day) and medium size Biogas plants i.e., above 25 m^3 to 2500 m^3 bio gas generation per day)

4.32 The report on "Evaluation Study for Assessment of Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Potential in India" conducted by Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) in 2021 has estimated the cumulative Biomass Potential (including Bagasse) at 42.26 GW. However, no recent estimation has been made for Biogas plants potential and Waste to Energy potential in the country.

4.33 Regarding the installed capacity under the different components of Bioenergy, the Ministry furnished as under:

Bioenergy Components	**Installed Capacity** (as on 31.01.2026)
Biomass (GW)	10.76
Small Biogas Plants (No.)	34,913
Waste to Energy (MWeq)	856.62

4.34 Regarding the physical targets and achievements since the inception of Phase-I of National Bioenergy Programme, the Ministry furnished as below:

FY	**Waste to Energy**		**Biomass**		**Biogas (in Nos.)**	
	Targets (in MWeq)	**Achievement (in MWeq)**	**Target (MW) (includes both grid connected and off-grid)**	**Achievement* (MW) (includes both grid connected and off-grid)**	**Target**	**Achievement**
2021-22	70	82.16	170	30.00	--**	--**
2022-23	55	77.29	30	42.40	22500	9627
2023-24	25	31.76	25	107.34	46000	13219

2024-25	80	254.41	80	387	25000	12067
2025-26 (As on 31.01.2026)	125	16.41	25	14.2	--**	--**

*As reported by SNAs

** Targets were not allocated for FY 2021-22 and FY 2025-26 under Biogas Programme of NBP Phase-I.

4.35 Regarding the budgetary allocation and utilization since the inception of Phase-I of National Bioenergy Programme, the Ministry furnished the following:

(In Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2021-22	285.00	118.33	97.16
2022-23	100.00	84.46	72.79
2023-24	381.85	75.00	70.51
2024-25	300.00	185.00	160.12
2025-26 (As on 15.02.2026)	325.00	175.00	137.53

4.36 When asked about the reasons for non-achievement of targets and non-utilization of funds under National Bioenergy Programme during the previous years, the Ministry stated that:

*"**Biomass and Waste to Energy Programme:** As per scheme guidelines, eligible CFA is disbursed only after commissioning and successful performance of the plant for a period of 3 months. There have been some instances of delay in commissioning, non-achievement of plant performance as mandated by Scheme guidelines and delay in inspection resulting in lower utilization of fund.*

Biogas:

a) The cost of construction of biogas plants has increased mainly due to increase in prices of cement, sand, bricks and steel and balance of equipment along with its accessories. These are the major contributors to the total cost of a biogas plant, and the result is that there are lower number of installations.

b) North Eastern States did not perform as envisaged against the assigned and allocated targets due to difficult topography.

c) SC& ST special component funds could not be fully utilized by the States, owing to the financial constraints being faced by the intended beneficiaries and less cattle holding with these community.

d) For the FY 2025-26, no physical targets could be allocated due to exhaustion of allocated budget under Biogas Programme, under NBP Phase-I."

4.37 With regard to physical targets and budgetary allocation for 2026-27, the Ministry furnished as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Physical Targets*	Budget Allocation, BE 2026-27 (In Rs. Crore)
1	Waste to Energy Programme	212 MWeq	230.00
2	Biomass Programme (non-bagasse)	12 MW	
	Pellets/Briquettes	175 TPH	
3	Biogas Programme	33,000 Nos.	45.00

* The physical targets are subject to approval of Phase-II of NBP

4.38 When asked to furnish the major activities/projects proposed during 2026-27, the Ministry stated as under:

- *"EFC approval sought for Phase-II of National Bioenergy Programme.*
- *Notification of the Scheme Guidelines for Waste to Energy, Biomass & Biogas Programmes during NBP Phase-II."*

(C) WIND ENERGY

4.39 The Ministry stated that the wind resource assessment conducted by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) indicates estimated onshore wind power potential of the country at 1,164 GW at 150 meter height above ground level. Presently, the cumulative installed capacity of wind power in the country is 54.65 MW (as on 31st January, 2026). In addition, as per preliminary meso-scale study, 70 GW of Offshore wind potential zones off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been identified by NIWE.

4.40 As per the Ministry, the wind power projects are being set up by private developers based on techno-economic viability of the project. Government is not providing any direct central financial assistance for installing new wind power projects. The funds allocated for wind energy programme is being utilized for meeting liabilities under wind Generation Based Incentive (GBI) scheme which was operational till March, 2017. Hence, there is not any annual physical targets in respect of wind capacity addition linked to the scheme or budgetary allocation. However, the details of physical achievement in respect

of wind capacity addition during the last five years (as on 31.01.2026) are as under:

Year	Achievement (MW)
2021-22	1,110
2022-23	2,275
2023-24	3,253
2024-25	4151
2025-26 (as on 31.01.2026)	4612

4.41 Regarding the fund utilization *vis-à-vis* allocation during the previous years, the Ministry furnished the following and stated that these are liabilities of the Wind GBI scheme which was closed in March 2017, provided to wind power developers and the funds are not being sanctioned to the states/ UTs.:

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Funds allocated at RE stage	Funds utilized
2021-22	1,100	1,100.00
2022-23	1,413	1,266.96
2023-24	916.30	916.30
2024-25	800.00	700.11
2025-26	500.00	500.00

4.42 Regarding the schemes/programmes/initiatives in Off-Shore Wind sector in the country, the Ministry furnished as under:

"NIWE installed a Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) off Gujarat Coast in Nov, 2017 and collected 02 years wind data, which has been published. NIWE has also conducted Geophysical, Geotechnical study off, Rapid EIA study, Oceanographic (Wave, Tide & current study) off Gujarat coast for 1 GW site. Geotechnical study at three bore hole locations off Tamil Nadu coast has also been carried out. Further, a floating LiDAR off Tamil Nadu coast has been installed in Oct, 2024 for wind resource measurements. However, the offshore wind project is yet to be commissioned in the country.

Further, in order to kick start the offshore wind energy sector in the country, Government has launched "VGF Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects" at a total outlay of Rs. 7453 crore, including an outlay of Rs. 6853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of Rs. 600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistic. Under the scheme, first tender for development of 500 MW offshore wind energy project off Gujarat

coast issued by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) on 13.09.2024. However, no bid received till last date of bid submission 31.07.2025. "

4.43 The present status of wind power projects are as under:

(i)	Cumulative commissioned capacity till 31/01/2026: 54.65 GW	
(ii)	Capacity under implementation:	29.73 GW
(iii)	Bids issued:	2.4 GW
	Total (1+2+3):	**86.35 GW**

4.44 When asked to furnish the major activities/projects to be undertaken during 2026-27, the Ministry stated as under:

"The major activities/ projects proposed to be undertaken during 2026-27 includes issuance of bids for wind-solar hybrid power, firm and dispatchable renewable energy in which generally wind power is a component, and vanilla wind power projects, tendering of offshore wind energy capacity off the coast of Tamil Nadu supported by a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme."

(D) SMALL HYDRO POWER

4.45 The Ministry stated that the total identified potential of Small Hydro Power in the country is 21,133.61 MW from 7,133 identified sites. Installed Small Hydro Power generation capacity is 5,158.61 MW from 1,196 SHP projects as on 31.01.2026.

4.46 Details regarding the physical targets vis-à-vis achievements and budgetary allocation vis-à-vis utilization under Small Hydro Power during the last five years, as furnished by the Ministry, are given below:

FY	Physical Targets (In MW)	Physical Achievements (In MW)	Budgetary Allocation (In Rs. Crore)	Budgetary Utilization (In Rs. Crore)
2021-22	100.00	63.75	66.00	28.01
2022-23	100.00	95.20	21.00	17.96
2023-24	100.00	58.95	20.00	13.45
2024-25	100.00	97.30	46.00	30.21
2025-26	100.00	58.06 (As on 31.01.2026)	51.00	31.98 (As on 15.02.2026)

4.47 In reply to a question about reasons for non-utilization of allocated budget and shortfall in achievement of targets under Small Hydro Power, the Ministry stated that:

"During 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 the achievement was short by 36.25 MW, 4.8 MW and 41.05 MW respectively. Reasons for the non-achievement of target are the difficult locations of SHP projects, short working season in hilly areas and natural calamities such as flash floods. Further, due to the nation-wide lockdown imposed for the outbreak of Covid-19, supply of material and manpower got affected which resulted in non-achievement of targets in the FY 2021-22. However, in the FY 2024-25, the achievement was almost 100 MW."

4.48 As per the Ministry, there is no existing SHP Scheme to provide Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for new SHP projects since September, 2017. Only old liabilities, created for projects sanctioned in earlier SHP Schemes, are being cleared from the budget allocation. The target for 2026-27 is 84 MW and the budgetary allocation for the year 2026-27 is Rs. 51.00 crore.

4.49 With regard to the new Small Hydro Power scheme that the Ministry has been working to get approved since last many years, the Ministry stated that scheme has been recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on 18.11.2025 and the Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs is under submission.

4.50 With regard to the scope of Small Hydro Power and the expected allocation under new SHP scheme, representative of the Ministry appearing before the Committee during their Sitting on 23.02.2026, furnished as below:

"If the capacity of small hydro is used properly, it has a lot of scope in the North East and also in many small, mountain rivers. Sir, at present, the allocation given under SHP is Rs. 50 crore. But we have proposed a fresh scheme where we are seeking almost Rs. 2,500 crore. We are now moving for the Cabinet approval for that scheme. That is why we have put it over here because it is not yet approved completely but it has been given its clearance."

(E) NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION

4.51 As per the Ministry, the National Green Hydrogen Mission, launched in January 2023, aims to build capabilities to produce at least 5 Million Metric

Tonne (MMT) of Green Hydrogen per annum by 2030, with potential to reach 10 MMT per annum with growth of export markets. The Mission will support replacement of fossil fuels and fossil fuel-based feedstocks with renewable fuels and feedstocks based on Green Hydrogen. The Mission also aims to make India a leader in technology and manufacturing of electrolysers and other enabling technologies for Green Hydrogen.

4.52 The Mission has a budgetary allocation of Rs. 19,744 crore till 2030. As on 31st January 2026, an expenditure of Rs. 249.44 crore has been incurred under the Mission since inception. For financial year 2026-27, an amount of Rs. 600 crore has been allocated under National Green Hydrogen Mission.

4.53 With regard to the progress made under National Green Hydrogen Mission and the reasons for non-achievement of targets, if any, the Ministry has furnished the following:

Sl. No.	Component	Progress	Reason
1	Incentives for electrolyser manufacturing under SIGHT Scheme	Incentives have been awarded for a total capacity of 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing.	Disbursement of incentives may commence after the companies start manufacturing of electrolysers as per the stipulated timelines.
2	Incentive for Green Hydrogen production (Mode 1) – SIGHT	Incentives for Green Hydrogen production capacity of 8,62,000 tons-per-annum has been awarded.	Disbursement of incentives may start after the developers start producing Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia as per the project timelines.
3	Pilot projects in steel, shipping and transport sectors	Five pilot projects have been awarded to use Green Hydrogen in steel sector. Funds allocated for these projects are about ₹132 Crore. Five pilot projects have been	Funds for these projects are disbursed in a phased manner upon achievement of pre-defined milestones. Since these are emerging technologies, finalization

		awarded in transport sector to deploy 37 hydrogen fueled vehicles and 9 hydrogen refueling stations. Funds allocated for these projects are about ₹208 Crore. To develop the bunkering and refueling facilities for Green Hydrogen and its derivatives, V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority is implementing a project for the development of bunkering and refueling facility. Funds sanctioned for this project is about ₹35 Crore.	of pilot projects has taken more time.
4	Research and Development	23 R&D projects have been sanctioned with a total financial support of about ₹115 Crore.	Funds for these projects are disbursed in a phased manner upon achievement / fulfilment of pre-defined targets / parameters. Since these are emerging technologies, the proposals are being thoroughly evaluated by R&D sub-committees.
5	Testing Facility	5 projects have been sanctioned for the development of testing facilities with a total financial support of about ₹114 Crore.	Funds for these projects are disbursed in a phased manner upon achievement / fulfilment of pre-defined targets / parameters.
6	Hydrogen Valley Innovation Cluster (HVIC)	4 projects have been sanctioned to be developed as Hydrogen Valley	Funds for these projects are disbursed in a phased manner upon

		Innovation Clusters (HVICs) with a total financial support of about ₹170 Crore.	achievement / fulfilment of pre-defined targets / parameters.

4.54 Regarding the major activities/projects being undertaken under National Green Hydrogen Mission during 2026-27, the Ministry furnished the following:

"The major activities / projects proposed to be undertaken during 2026-27 are as follows:

- *Incentives may be awarded for the production and supply of remaining capacity of Green Hydrogen to Refineries.*
- *More pilot projects may be sanctioned for the use of hydrogen in steel sector.*
- *R&D projects may be commissioned.*
- *Testing projects may be commissioned."*

(F) GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR

4.55 As per the Ministry, the **Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-I(Intra-State)** scheme is for addition of approx. 9767 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and approx. 22689 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA) transformation capacity of substations in eight States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu. The scheme will facilitate grid integration and power evacuation of approx. 24 GW of renewable energy power projects in these States. The initial deadline of the scheme was December 2020 and it has been given multiple extensions since then. Out of the 8 States, 6 have completed all the projects, viz. Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Extension request has been received from States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

- The **GEC Phase-II (Intra-State)** scheme is for addition of approx. 10,750 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and approx. 27,500 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA) transformation capacity (subsequently revised to 7,919 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and approx. 24,488 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA) transformation capacity) of substations in seven States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu

and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme will facilitate grid integration and power evacuation of approx. 20 GW of renewable energy power projects in these States. The scheme is to be completed by FY 2025-26. Currently as on 31.01.2026, 76 out of 91 packages have been tendered and 74 packages have been awarded.

- The **GEC-II (Inter-State)** project is for setting up of 713 km [or 1268 circuit kilometres (ckm)] of transmission lines and two nos. of 5 GW capacity of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) terminals – one each at Pang (Ladakh) and Kaithal (Haryana). The project will facilitate power evacuation from renewable energy power project of 13 GW capacity along with 12 GWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Ladakh. As per the reports of Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) studies, the project is currently under review.

- The budgetary allocation for GEC scheme is Rs. 600 crore for the year 2026-27.

4.56 When asked about the reasons for delays under the different components of GEC, the Ministry stated as under:

"The Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) GEC-I scheme has been delayed due to various reasons such as Right of Way (RoW) issues, delay in issuing tenders because of delay in substation land acquisition, delay in award of works due to low bid turnout in various projects which resulted in re-tendering several times, court cases, forest clearances, Great Indian Bustard (GIB) related clearance etc.

The Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) GEC-II scheme has been delayed due to various reasons such as non-participation during tendering process, re-tendering, limited bidder participation, cancellation of tenders, Regulatory issues etc."

4.57 The details of the physical targets vis-à-vis achievements and budgetary allocation vis-à-vis utilization under GEC Programme during the last five years, as furnished by the Ministry, are given below:

FY	Physical Targets	Physical Achievements	Budgetary Allocation (RE)	Budgetary Utilization

	(In ckm) (cumulative)	(In ckm) (cumulative)	(In Rs. Crore)	(In Rs. Crore)
2021-22	9700	8515	150.00	134.67
2022-23	9767	8857	250.00	250.00
2023-24	9767	9110	434.00	413.15
2024-25	9767	9136	600.00	346.07
2025-26	11740	9720 (as on 31.01.2026)	748.77	683.49 (as on 15.02.2026)

4.58 Regarding the major activities/projects proposed to be undertaken during 2026-27, the Ministry furnished the following:

"Major activities/projects proposed to be undertaken are completion of phase-I of the GEC, completion of tendering process and award of works for InSTS and ISTS in GEC-II. Further, it is anticipated that next phase may be rolled out during the year 2026-27."

4.59 Regarding the expectations from Green Energy Corridor Phase-III, a representative of the Ministry appearing before the Committee during their Sitting on 23.02.2026, furnished as below:

"In Green Energy Corridor Phase 3, we are proposing to evacuate 135 gigawatts of renewable energy. We work as catalysts, we provide roughly 33 per cent funding and to that extent, we are likely to seek around 54,000 crores for this."

CHAPTER - V
RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR NORTH-EASTERN STATES, SCs/STs AND ISLANDS

5.1 As per the Ministry, the financial expenditure *vis-à-vis* allocation during the previous years for the North-East States are given below:

(In Rs Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Funds utilized	Actual Expenditure (% wrt RE)
2021-22	565.00	499.00	66.81	13.38
2022-23	679.00	670.00	16.37	2.44
2023-24	988.00	748.56	39.94	5.33
2024-25	1459.43	1692.82	60.62	3.58
2025-26 (Upto 15.02.2026)	2626.00	2503.67	641.29	25.61

5.2 In response to a query about share of BE (2026-27) that has been exclusively earmarked for the development of North-Eastern Region, along with the physical targets (for 2026-27) under various programmes/schemes/projects implemented by the Ministry in North-Eastern Region, the Ministry furnished as below:

"The details of BE, RE and Expenditure for financial year 2025-26 are as follows:

		BE (In Rs. Crore)	RE (In Rs. Crore)	Exp 15.02.2026 (In Rs. Crore)
1	PM Surya Ghar	2150.00	1893.65	625.000
2	PM KUSUM	261.50	500.00	13.17
3	Solar Grid	200.00	100.00	0.00
4	Small Hydro	5.00	5.00	2.37
5	Bio Power	9.50	5.00	0.75
		2626.00	**2503.65**	**641.29**

There is no specific physical target assigned under various programmes/schemes/projects implemented by the Ministry in North-Eastern

Region. However, the details of sanctions vs achievement under ongoing programme as on 31.12.2025 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Sanctioned / applications	Installed
1	PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana	489601 nos. of rooftop solar applications	75407 Nos.
2	PM KUSUM: Component A	7 MW	Nil
	PM KUSUM: Component B	20964 nos. of Solar Pumps	8327 Nos.
	PM KUSUM: Component C	3600 nos. of Grid connected Solar Pumps	788 Nos.
3	Solar Park	20 MW	20 MW
4	PM JANMAN & DAJGUA	5802 nos. Households with off grid solar & 8 Public institutes Solarization.	1571 Nos.
5	Bio gas Programme (Phase-I)	5600 nos. of Bio Gas plants	829 nos.

5.3 With regard to a query about the budget allocation for the two Island UTs viz. Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, the Ministry stated that there is no separate budget and scheme for the islands. However, the Ministry provides higher rate of subsidy under PM Surya Ghar Yojana for rooftop solar installation in the residential sector in UTs. A total amount of Rs. 1.16 crore has been released for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Rs. 5.91 crore released for Lakshadweep.

5.4 With regard to budget allocation for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Ministry stated that most schemes of MNRE are not amenable for exclusive earmarking of funds for development of SCs and STs. However, as mandated by the NITI Aayog, 8.3% of the total schemes allocation has been earmarked for Development Action Plan for SCs (DAPSC) Component and 8.6% of the total schemes allocation has been earmarked for Development Action Plan for STs (DAPST) Component. Because of the demand-driven nature of the schemes, there is no specific physical targets assigned under DAPSC and DAPST components. Scheme wise details of allocation under DAPSC and DAPST during the year 2026-27 are given below:

		(In Rs. Crore)
Scheme/ Programme Budget	**Allocation under DAPSC**	**Allocation under DAPST**

Head		
Solar Power (Grid)	149.40	152.65
PM KUSUM	400.00	415.00
PM Surya Ghar	1928.15	1960.15
Biogas Programme	3.74	3.87
Wind Power	41.50	43.00
Hydro Power Grid	0	4.30
Green Energy Corridor	46.89	83.56*
HRD & Training	3.32	3.44
Total	**2573.00**	**2665.97**

*Including Rs.35 crore for PM JANMAN and DAJGUA.

5.5 Further, details of BE, RE and Expenditure under DAPSC and DAPST during the last five years are given below:

(In Rs. Crore)

	DAPSC component				DAPST component			
Fin Year	**BE**	**RE**	**Actual Exp.**	**Actual Exp. (%) of RE**	**BE**	**RE**	**Actual Exp.**	**Actual Exp. (%) of RE**
2021-22	469.00	414.00	245.37	59.27	486.00	429.00	239.65	55.86
2022-23	564.00	556.00	367.67	66.13	584.00	576.00	349.98	60.76
2023-24	820.00	621.00	395.09	63.62	850.00	644.00	381.28	59.20
2024-25	1225.92	1405.00	1114.85	79.34	1259.12	1455.80	942.88	64.77
2025-26 (Till 15/02/2026)	2180.00	2078.02	1827.72	87.95	2258.00	2153.13	1403.85	65.20

5.6 When asked about the achievements vis-à-vis targets (physical) scheme-wise/programme-wise/project-wise during last five years in North-Eastern Region, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, and those for SCs/STs, the Ministry furnished as below:

North-Eastern Region										
Schemes/ Programmes /Projects	**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26 (01.04.2025 – 31.12.2025)**	
	Physical Targets	**Physical Achievements**	**Physical Targets**	**Physical Achievements**	**Physical Targets**	**Physical Achievements**	**Physical Targets**	**Physical Achievements**	**Physical Targets**	**Physical Achievements**
PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (rooftop plants nos.)						29		11579		63815
PM KUSUM: Component A (MW) *	22	0	22	0	22	0	7	0	7	0

PM KUSUM: Component B (No.s) *	6207	421	1365 6	1877	2033 0	2112	2174 5	4970	2096 4	8974
PM KUSUM: Component C (No.s) *	3600	0	3600	7	3600	50	4350	50	3600	857
Solar Park (MW)	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
PM JANMAN &DAJGUA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1571
Bio gas Programme (Phase-I)	0	0	1600	0	3450	494	550	335	0	0
Small Hydro (MW)		0		16.00		22.50		7.50		0.00

*PM-KUSUM Component A, Component B & Component C as of 31.01.2026

Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands: *Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana 211 no. of rooftop solar systems have been installed in A&N Islands covering 230 households and 853 no. of rooftop solar systems have been installed in Lakshadweep.*

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: *There is no specific physical targets assigned under DAPSC and DAPST components. Achievements under PM-KUSUM and Biogas Schemes during the last five years are given below:*

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes										
	Beneficiaries during 2021-22 (No.)		Beneficiaries during 2022-23 (No.)		Beneficiaries during 2023-24 (No.)		Beneficiaries during 2024-25 (No.)		Beneficiaries during 2025-26 (No.)	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
PM-KUSUM	2554	4989	8197	868 1	7740	6136	4203 6	43201	2076 7	28589
Biogas	--*	--*	612	671	935	1918	641	2462	--*	--*

* Targets were not allocated for FY 2021-22 and FY 2025-26 under Biogas Programme of NBP Phase-I

5.7 To a query regarding the reasons for non-achievement of targets and low utilization of funds in NE States, A&N and Lakshadweep Islands and among SCs/STs, the Ministry stated as below:

*"**a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY)***

Issues and challenges:

i) Low tariff for residential consumer.

ii) Low vendor base in the state which may make difficult for consumer to adopt rooftop solar transition.

iii) Higher cost of installation in the state due to complex terrain and geographical conditions.

iv) Less solar insolation in the state and less no of sunny days may result into lesser generation from rooftop solar.

v) Less reliability of grid connectivity in remote areas may hamper proper functioning of rooftop solar.

b) PM-KUSUM

o Issues and challenges: Some of the challenges being faced are delay in State tendering, delay in issuing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)/ Notice to Proceeds (NTPs), slow progress of implementation and availability of State share.

c) Biogas Programme

o Issues and challenges: Implementation of Biogas programme in the North Eastern Region (NER) is limited due to certain factors inter-alia including difficult and hilly terrain, poor connectivity in remote areas, frequent landslides and heavy rainfall, limited skilled manpower, and high logistics costs.

d) Small Hydro Power

o Issues and challenges: Funds to SHP projects is being released for projects sanctioned prior to 2017 only. The funds are released as the projects get commissioned and reach certain generation milestones of the Scheme. The projects in NER take time in completion due to difficulty in terrain, geological surprises etc.

e) Grid Solar Power

o Issues and challenges: No solar park in the region other than Vankal Solar Park (Aizwal) for which funds already been released."

CHAPTER - VI
SKILLING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR

(A) Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD)

6.1 As per the Ministry, to promote research & development (R&D) in renewable energy sector, Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD) is being implemented by the Ministry.

6.2 RE-RTD Programme is an initiative aimed at strengthening India's scientific, technological, and manufacturing capabilities in the renewable energy (RE) sector. The Programme is being implemented during the period FY 2021–22 to FY 2025–26. Under the Programme, the Ministry provides financial support up to 100% to Government/non-profit research organisations, academic institutions, and research institutions, and up to 50% to Industry/Start-ups/Private Institutes/Entrepreneurs. Further, the Ministry may extend financial assistance up to 70% of the project cost to Industry/Private Institutes/Research Organisations/Start-ups for upgrading technologies from low Technology Readiness Level (TRL) to high TRL, subject to endorsement by the R&D Project Appraisal Committee (RDPAC). During the period, the Ministry has sanctioned fifteen (15) new R&D projects in the areas of Solar PV, Small Hydro, Energy Storage, Geothermal Energy, Bioenergy, and Tidal Energy.

6.3 The RE-RTD Programme is presently under review for continuation beyond FY 2021–22 to FY 2025–26 for a further period of five years, i.e., from FY 2026–27 to FY 2030–31. The proposed budgetary allocation for FY 2026–27 is Rs. 46.00 crore. The proposed thrust areas for continuation inter alia include Perovskite Solar Cell and Perovskite Tandem Solar Cell pilot production lines, Geothermal Drilling and Power Projects, Geothermal direct applications, Long Duration Energy Storage, and support to Incubation Centres, etc.

6.4 The budgetary allocation and actual expenditure incurred under RE-RTD Programme during the last five years, as furnished by the Ministry, are given below:

(In Rs Crore)

FY	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2021-22	75.00	27.50	26.93
2022-23	35.00	45.00	40.39
2023-24	70.00	4.00	1.96
2024-25	46.00	30.00	29.56
2025-26 (till 15.02.2026)	46.00	35.00	32.87

6.5 When the Committee wanted to know the reasons for non achievement of targets and low utilization of funds under RE-RTD during the previous years, the Ministry stated that:

"R&D projects are generally completed with a duration of three to four years and the associated efforts are continuous in nature. The Funds are released after compilation of various milestones achieved and proper evaluation of the ongoing projects. The programme is under review for FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 and 15 nos. of new R&D projects have been sanctioned during this period. During FY 2023-24, due to a modified mechanism for research and development in RE sector implemented with Ministry of Power, new projects could not be undertaken and this resulted into low utilization of fund. However, now, Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD) guidelines are being implemented with a total budget of Rs. 228 crores for the period FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 and funds are expected to be utilized."

(B) Human Resource Development Scheme

6.6 The Human Resource programme of the Ministry is implemented with a financial outlay of Rs. 200 crore for the period FY 2021-22 to 2025-26. The objective of the scheme is to institutionalize the renewable energy education and training to meet the requirement of qualified and trained manpower in the country. The Scheme supports short term trainings & skill development programmes, fellowships, internships, support to lab upgradation for RE and renewable energy chair. BE for FY 2026-27 for HRD scheme is Rs. 40 crore.

6.7 As per the Ministry, under the short-term component of Human Resource Development (HRD) programme, skilled manpower are created for proper installation, operation and maintenance of RE projects to support the enhanced targets of renewable energy. A total of 71083 no. of candidates were trained till January, 2026 as suryamitras (Solar PV Technicians, 66448 no.), as vayumitras (Wind Power Plant Technicians, 2160 no.), as varunmitras (Solar Water Pumping Technicians, 1396 no.) and as Jalurjamitras (Small Hydro Power Plant Technicians, 1079 no.) under MNRE supported skill development programmes out of which 36539 no. technicians got employment.

6.8 The Ministry has furnished that the continuation of HRD scheme is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 300 crore for FY 2026-27 to 2030-31 to support the skill development, higher education and research and strengthening of infrastructure in RE institutes.

CHAPTER - VII
PSUs/AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

7.1 To support the Ministry, there are five institutions i.e. two Public Sector Undertakings - Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) and Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) and three autonomous bodies- National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) and National Institute of Bio Energy (NIBE).

7.2 Details regarding budgetary allocation for the year 2026-27 for PSUs/Institutions under MNRE, as furnished by the Ministry, are given below:

Sl. No.	**Institution**	**Objective/Focus Areas**	**BE 2026-27** (In Rs Crore)
1	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA)	It is a Non-Banking Financial Institution engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency/conservation.	-
2	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI)	It is a Navratna CPSU and a designated Renewable Energy Implementing Agency of India. Its mandate includes project development and power sale in all renewable energy segments.	-
3	National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)	It serves as the technical focal point for solar energy research & development.	33.00
4	National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE)	It serves as the technical focal point for wind power research & development.	26.00
5	National Institute of Bio Energy (NIBE)	It focuses on research & development in Bio Energy	18.00

(A) INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED (IREDA)

7.3 The financial performance of IREDA during the previous years, as furnished by the Ministry, is as follows:

Amount: In Rs. Crore

Parameters	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (As on 31.12.2025)
Loan Sanctions	23,921.06	32,586.60	37,353.68	47,453.11	40,100.01
Loan Disbursements	16,070.82	21,639.21	25,089.04	30,167.86	24,903.30
Total Income	2,874.15	3,483.05	4,965.29	6,754.78	6,156.57
Profit Before Tax	833.83	1,139.25	1,685.24	2,103.80	1,717.65
Profit After Tax	633.52	864.63	1,252.23	1,698.60	1,380.58
NPA % (Net)	3.12%	1.66%	0.99%	1.35%	1.68%
Net Worth	5,268.11	5,935.17	8,559.43	10,266.16	13,536.68
Loan Book	33, 930.61	47,075.52	59,698.11	76,281.65	87,974.60
Earning Per Share (Rs)	8.03	3.78	5.16	6.32	4.97
MoU Ratings	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	-

7.4 The details of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of IREDA during the last 5 years are given below:

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Funds utilized
2021-22	11,017.82	19,639.74	15,145.21
2022-23	27,572.34	25,603.51	18,065.32
2023-24	35,777.35	20,496.59	26,412.55
2024-25	30,130.00	31,132.58	30,968.87
2025-26 (Upto 31.01.2026)	34,974.99	34,730.23	27,025.88

(B) SOLAR ENERGY CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (SECI)

7.5 The Ministry furnished the following details regarding financial allocation to SECI during the previous years:

(In Rs Crore)

Year	Equity	Capital Grant
2021-22	1000*	NIL
2022-23	NIL	NIL
2023-24	NIL	12.10**
2024-25	NIL	5***
2025-26	NIL	70.50****

*Govt. of India, vide SO No. 123/5/2020-SECI dated 27.03.2022, infused the equity support of Rs. 1000 Cr. on 28.03.2022.

**Govt of India, vide SO No. 320/14/2017-NSM (Part-1) dated 29.09.2023 has sanctioned the Capital Grant of Rs. 12.10 Cr. for 100MW Rajnandgaon Solar Park, Chhattisgarh, which has been received on 01.11.2023 and fully utilized for the purposes granted.
***Grant received from MNRE in FY 2024-25, however, capital expenditure in relation to 100MW Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh has already been incurred in FY 2023-24.
****Govt of India has sanctioned the following Capital Grants, which have been fully utilized for the purposes granted:-

Sanction Order No.	SO Date	Amount (In Cr)	Receipt Date	Project for which received
322/12/2017-NSM	30.12.2025	33.37	01.01.2026	20/50MWH Taru, Leh Project
320/2/2024-NSM	02.09.2025	21.60	23.09.2025	300MW Ramagiri Project
283/123/2018-GRID SOLAR	03.07.2025	5.23	24.11.2025	1.7MW Lakshadweep Project
320/2/2024-NSM	22.10.2025	7.30	11.12.2025	Jharkhand Project, Getalsud
320/2/2024-NSM	22.10.2025	3.00	11.12.2025	100MW Chhattisgarh Rajnandgaon Project
Total		70.50		

7.6 The Ministry stated that SECI's physical and financial targets are set by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) as part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between MNRE and SECI. Targets for the FY 2026-27 have not been set by DPE yet.

7.7 Regarding financial allocation for the year 2026-27, the Ministry has furnished that no further equity infusion from the Government is envisaged for FY 2026-27. SECI's available financial resources are adequate to meet the present working capital requirements arising from its power trading activities, and the Capital Expenditure (in the form of equity and debt) for funding its ongoing own projects.

(C) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOLAR ENERGY (NISE)

7.8 Financial allocation vis-à-vis utilization for the last five years is as follows:

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Funds utilized
2021-22	19.50	15.95	13.78
2022-23	16.00	16.00	13.00
2023-24	20.00	20.00	17.31
2024-25	20.00	25.55	25.55
2025-26 (up to 15.02.2026)	28.40	28.00	22.60

(D) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF WIND ENERGY (NIWE)

7.9 On being asked about financial allocation vis-à-vis utilization by NIWE during the previous years, the Ministry furnished the following:

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Funds utilized
2021-22	20.84	20.00	20.00
2022-23	22.00	22.00	22.00
2023-24	24.50	24.50	12.25
2024-25	30.50	25.95	25.67
2025-26 (Upto 15.02.2026)	31.00	31.00	25.50

(E) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIO ENERGY (NIBE)

7.10 Details regarding financial allocation vis-à-vis utilization by NIBE during the previous years, as furnished by the Ministry are as follows:

(Rs in Lakh)

Year	BE	RE	Grant Received from MNRE	Grant Utilized (MNRE Grant Only)	Additional Funds Used (Internal/ Corpus/ Other)	Remarks
2020-21	470	–	470	470	–	MNRE grant fully utilized.
2021-22	833	496	496	496	51.14	Total expenditure was ₹547.14 lakh. Excess expenditure of ₹51.14 lakh met from internal resources. Interest of ₹34.46 lakh surrendered to Govt.
2022-23	700	700	700	700	51.43	Excess expenditure of ₹51.43 lakh met from interest of Corpus Fund.
2023-24	950	1150	1140	976.72	7	Excess salary expenditure of ₹7 lakh met from internal funds. Unspent amount ₹1,70,74,670 returned due to GeM procurement delays and PWD UC delay.
2024-25	950	1100	1100	1100.00 *(MNRE grant*	82.40 (4.98 capital + 21.34 salary	Additional expenditure met from internal resources.

				only)	+ 56.08 general)	
2025-26	1400	1400	1150	939	– *(Additional not yet calculated)*	Expenditure under process; likely to fully utilize BE.

PART – II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

BUDGET ALLOCATION OF THE MINISTRY

1. The Committee note that the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had projected the budgetary requirement of Rs. 45,806.61 crore for the financial year 2026-27, against which an amount of Rs. 32,914.67 crore has been allocated to the Ministry. This is a reduction of about 28% in the allocation vis-à-vis demand. The allocated amount of Rs. 32,914.67 crore includes Rs. 32,911.14 crore as Revenue Head and Rs. 3.53 crore as Capital Head. While the fund in Revenue Head is mostly utilized by the Ministry for providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under its various Schemes and programmes, the Capital Head fund is used for meeting the expenditure of the affairs of office expenses, such as Motor Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment, Information, Computer & Telecommunication (ICT) Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures and other Fixed Assets of MNRE. The Committee observe that, like last year, about 92.8% of the budget of the Ministry has been allocated for only one component i.e. Solar Energy. Under Solar Energy component itself, about 72% of the budget is for implementation of only one Scheme i.e. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana. About 1.67% of the budget has been allocated for clearing past liabilities related to Wind and Small Hydro projects. National Bioenergy Programme has been allocated about 0.83% of the budget. National Green Hydrogen Mission and Green Energy Corridor have been allocated a budget of about 1.82% each. The Support Programme which includes Renewable Energy related Research and Development has been allocated 0.6% of the budget. The remaining 0.46% of the Budget has been allocated for Establishment, Autonomous Bodies and Capital expenditure. The Committee recommend the Ministry to utilize the allocated budget in an efficient manner by strictly adhering to the quarterly expenditure norms, under the different budgetary heads of the Ministry.

BUDGETARY UTILIZATION OVER YEARS

2. The Committee while observing past budget utilization trends of the Ministry note that the average utilization over the past five years viz. 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (till 15.02.2026) has been in the range of 82-83%. This means that every year the budget remains unspent which has to be surrenderd by the Ministry. On closer study of the reasons for under-utilization of the budget, the Committee note that apart from COVID waves during 2021-22, non-receipt of adequate proposals from North-East States and delay in framing of Scheme guidelines as well as slow progress under certain Schemes viz. National Green Hydrogen Mission, Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and Green Energy Corridor are the other prominent causes. While the delays under new Schemes and missions may be temporary and the Ministry has furnished that most of the issues in the above-mentioned Schemes have been taken care of and they have picked up pace, however, the constraint related to development of renewable projects in North-East States remain largely unresolved. On being asked about the reasons, the Ministry has submitted that the geographical conditions present in these States such as hilly and uneven terrain and less intense solar irradiation in comparison to other States contribute to increased cost for setting up renewable energy projects and can make the access difficult, making infrastructure development complex and costly. With regard to the measures taken by the Ministry to deal with such issues, it has submitted that provision of higher subsidies have been made under Schemes like PM Surya Ghar Yojana, PM-KUSUM and Biogas Programme as well as review meetings are being conducted with North-East States and regional workshops, awareness and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes are being carried out. The Committee while recognising the efforts of the Ministry to encourage development of renewable energy projects in the North-East States, would also like to draw the attention of the Ministry over under utilization of the budget that is especially allocated to the North-East States over the last five years. The Committee expect the Ministry to take special measures to identify, encourage and incentivize renewable energy developers to set up projects in North-East States and once identified, closely monitor the projects at the highest level for their time-bound completion.

SOLAR ENERGY

3. The Committee note the biggest allocation of 92.8% of MNRE's budget towards the head 'Solar Energy'. Further, the Committee observe around only 79% utilization under this head over the last five years of 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (upto 15.02.2026). The major Schemes under which the Ministry has been providing CFA under 'Solar Energy' include PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, PM-KUSUM, Solar Park Scheme and CPSU Scheme Phase-II. The Committee have commented upon PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and PM-KUSUM in the succeeding paragraphs:

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY)

3.1 The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) is currently the biggest Scheme of the Ministry budget-wise. The allocation of Rs. 22,000 crore i.e. 66.8% of the budget for this single Scheme point towards the focus of the Government on promoting development of decentralised solar power by engaging the citizens to become power producers. The Scheme aims to install solar panels in one crore households by 2026-27. To incentivize the consumers, the Scheme has provision of subsidy by the Central Government and most of the State Governments. When it comes to performance, the Committee note both under-utilization of funds and non-achievement of physical targets under the Scheme i.e. the last two years when the Scheme has become operational, the Committee observe around 23.29 lakh installations against the target of 61 lakh and utilization of Rs. 22,402.97 crore out of the revised allocation of Rs. 28,100 crore (80%). As per the Ministry, the initial pace of implementation was impacted by the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) in 1st half of 2024 and delays in inspections, commissioning, net-metering, financing, subsidy disbursement etc. To overcome these hurdles, the Ministry has submitted that it strengthened the implementation framework by empanelling vendors, standardizing processes related to bank financing and integrating verification mechanisms at the DISCOM level. These measures have significantly improved the subsidy disbursement timeline, thus generating strong consumer interest and accelerating monthly installations to about 2 lakh in January 2026. With

regard to the target in 2026-27, the Ministry has furnished that it aims to install around 30 lakh solar panels by March 2027 and another 30 lakh installations under the Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) model. The Committee would like to highlight that even going by the Ministry's projection, the installation falls short of the target of 1 crore by around 17 lakh. Further the Committee would like to point towards the specific case of Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) whereby against the earlier provision of households installing solar systems based on their sanctioned load and anticipated future requirements, approvals are now reportedly restricted based on the average electricity consumption of the last 12 months. Although the Ministry has submitted that it has taken up the matter with both Maharashtra Government and MSEDCL and is working to get it rolled back, the Committee would like to highlight the issue of unwilling participation by DISCOMs, owing to the revenue losses on account of consumers shifting from conventional power consumption to solar installations. The Committee while acknowledging the provision of financial incentive to DISCOMs for facilitating solar rooftop in their jurisdiction, would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that unless DISCOMs are fully onboard, it would be difficult for PMSGMBY to achieve the targets as envisaged. The Committee also desire to strengthen portal infrastructure and data validation systems under the PMSGMBY.

PM-KUSUM

3.2 The Committee note that PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched in March 2019 to provide financial support to the farmers for installation of standalone solar pumps, solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps and also to provide the farmers an opportunity to become solar entrepreneurs by installing solar power plants on their barren/fallow agriculture land. The allocation for 2026-27 is Rs. 5,000 crore and the sunset date of the Scheme is 31st March, 2026. The Committee observe that the achievement under PM-KUSUM during 2019-2026 (till 31.01.2026) has been 7.65%, 75.62% and 36.66% under the three Components of A, B and C, respectively. This means that even 50% of the target could not be met under the two major components A & C of

PM-KUSUM. The Ministry has furnished that it has taken various measures for expediting implementation of the Scheme, as a result of which, the Scheme has got traction and there is huge demand from States over and above targeted capacities under different components of the Scheme. The Ministry has further submitted that, as on 31.01.2026, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)/Notice to Proceed (NTPs) have been issued for 9,868 MW under component A and for 45.29 lakh agriculture pumps under components B and C against the overall target of 10,000 MW under Component A and 49 lakh pumps under Components B & C. According to the Ministry, the gestation period for such projects is 18 months from the date of the issuance of Letter of Award (LoA) and therefore, most of the capacities are expected to be commissioned in the FY 2026-27. The Committee appreciate the progress of the Scheme during the last two years and expect the completion of all allotted projects by March 2027. At the same time, the Committee would also like to caution the Ministry and urge them to take extra care and closely monitor the implementation. Since the objective of supporting farmers through clean and renewable energy require more work, the Ministry has furnished that it aims to launch PM-KUSUM 2.0 for which the draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note has been prepared and is under circulation for inter-ministerial consultation. The Committee expect that all formalities of PM KUSUM 2.0 be completed on time and the new version come into operation immediately at the end of the previous version so that there is no gap in the work related to solarization of the agriculture sector. Further, the Committee expect that PM-KUSUM 2.0 include inputs from all major stakeholders, alongwith important provisions of PM-KUSUM 1.0 so that it does not lag like the previous version.

NATIONAL BIOENERGY PROGRAMME (NBP)

4. The Committee note that the National Bioenergy Programme has a provision of Central Financial Assistance for setting up of Bioenergy projects in the country under the three components of Biomass Programme, Waste to Energy Programme and Biogas Programme. The Committee observe that during the last five years, the allocation under the Programme has been reduced every year at RE stage and even this

reduced RE has also not been utilized fully. During 2024-25 and 2025-26, the BE was reduced by 38% and 46%, respectively at RE while the utilization was 86% and 78%. The Committee also note the inconsistent target allocation and achievement under the programme. Under Waste to Energy Programme, during 2025-26 (till 31.01.2026) the achievement has been a mere 13% of the target of 125 MWeq whereas during the previous four years, the achievement had consistently been higher than the target. Similarly, under Biomass Programme, during 2025-26 (till 31.01.2026), the achievement has been around 57% unlike previous three years when the achievement outperformed the targets. This indicates poor implementation of the Programme during 2025-26. No target was allotted under Biogas Programme during 2025-26 as the entire budget of the Biogas component under National Bioenergy Programme Phase-I was exhausted beforehand. The Committee are of the view that the Phase-I of the Scheme is nearing completion in March 2026 and yet the Ministry has not been able to synchronize the targets and allocations under the Scheme. The Ministry has furnished that it aims to seek EFC approval for Phase-II of the Programme and accordingly notify the Scheme guidelines for its three components during 2026-27. The Committee note that physical targets and budget allocation have been made for 2026-27, where the physical targets are subject to approval of the Phase-II of the Programme. The Committee note that during last year also, the Ministry had submitted that it is working on the proposal of Phase-II of NBP. Therefore, the Committee expect that all work related to Phase-II of NBP be completed and the work on meeting 2026-27 targets started on time.

WIND ENERGY

5. The Committee note that against the potential of 1,164 GW of wind energy in the country, the installed capacity is only around 54.65 GW (till 31.01.2026). The Ministry has furnished that wind power projects are being set up by private developers based on techno-economic viability and the funds allocated to the Ministry is being utilized for meeting liabilities under Wind Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme, which was operational till March 2017. Currently, there is no Scheme for Onshore wind power and hence, there is no linkage between capacity

commissioned and budgetary allocation. However, the Government is providing certain fiscal and technical incentives to the wind sector such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit, Concessional Custom Duty on certain components of wind electric generators and technical support from National Institute of Wind Energy. With regard to Offshore wind, the Ministry has informed that National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has conducted technical studies off Gujarat and Tamil Nadu coast to assess Offshore wind potential at these sites. Further, the Government has launched "Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects" at a total outlay of Rs. 7453 crore, including an outlay of Rs. 6853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of Offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu) and grant of Rs. 600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics. The Committee note that under the VGF Scheme, first tender for development of 500 MW Offshore wind energy project off Gujarat coast was issued by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) on 13.09.2024. However, no bid was received till last date i.e. 31.07.2025. The Ministry has furnished that during 2026-27, it plans to issue tender of Offshore wind energy capacity off the coast of Tamil Nadu supported by the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme. The Committee, while appreciating the Ministry for undertaking initiatives in Offshore wind sector, would also like to mention that Offshore wind technology is new for the country due to which bidders are being extra cautious about its future and returns. The Committee, therefore, feel that apart from VGF, the Ministry and NIWE need to regularly interact with wind developers and other stakeholders in the Offshore wind market to understand their apprehensions and gain their confidence. The Committee are also of the view that collaborating with global Offshore wind developers would enable the Ministry to holistically understand the opportunities and challenges of Offshore wind market.

SMALL HYDRO POWER (SHP)

6. The Committee note that Small Hydro Power programme was discontinued in 2017 and since then, the budget allocations have been used to clear old liabilities only. The Committee observe that the target under small hydro over the years has remained constant at 100 MW but

still it has not been achieved for most years. During 2025-26, till 31.01.2026, the achievement has been only 58.06 MW out of the target of 100 MW. The reasons cited by the Ministry for poor achievement include difficult locations of SHP sites, short working season in hilly areas and natural calamities such as flash floods. With regard to the difficulties being faced in developing small hydro projects, the Committee are of the view that by now, the Ministry should have developed the knowhow and expertise to deal with difficulties associated with the hydro projects. The Committee observe that the Ministry has not been able to start a new SHP Scheme since 2017. Year after year, the Ministry has furnished that it is working on approval of a new SHP Scheme but till date the new Scheme has not come into operation. The Committee note that North-East States have huge potential for SHP due to abundant hydro sources to which even the Ministry agrees. This also presents an opportunity for the Ministry to improve its budget utilization in the North-Eastern region which has been lagging at a mere 10% of the allocation. The Committee, therefore, expect the Ministry to complete all formalities in order to come out with the new SHP Scheme at the earliest, particularly in North-East States.

GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR (GEC)

7. The Committee note consistent delays under Intra-State Green Energy Corridor Phase-I and Phase-II. The initial deadline of Phase-I was December 2020 which has been extended multiple times since then. The Ministry has submitted that while six States implementing GEC Phase-I have completed their work, two States viz. Maharashtra and Gujarat have sought further extension. The Phase-II of GEC has to be completed by March 2026. The Committee note that, till 31.01.2026, 76 out of 91 packages have been tendered and 74 packages have been awarded, which means, most likely, Phase-II would too have to be extended. The Ministry has submitted that Phase-I has been delayed due to Right of Way (RoW) issues, delay in issuing tenders because of delay in substation land acquisition, delay in award of works due to low bid turnout in various projects which resulted in re-tendering several times, court cases, forest clearances, Great Indian Bustard (GIB) related clearance etc. Similarly, Phase-II of GEC has been delayed due to reasons

such as non-participation during tendering process, re-tendering, limited bidder participation, cancellation of tenders, Regulatory issues etc. The Committee while acknowledging the difficulties faced in laying of transmission lines and installation of transformation capacity, also appreciate the initiatives taken by the Government to provide adequate compensation under RoW and land acquisition and desire to standardize RoW compensation frameworks. The Ministry has furnished that it is working to launch Phase-III of GEC during 2026-27 under which it aims to evacuate around 135 GW of renewable energy by providing around 33% of the fund at approximately Rs. 54,000 crore. The Committee expect timely implementation of Phase-III, unlike Phase-I & II, by urging the Ministry to encourage States to adopt the Central Government's guidelines on RoW and land acquisition related compensation, which in turn is expected to reduce tendering time as well as unnecessary court cases. The Committee would like the Ministry to create dedicated renewable energy land banks to mitigate the issue of land acquisition. Apart from Intra-State transmission infrastructure, the Committee would like to highlight the recent development under Inter-State Green Energy Corridor Phase-II whereby the entire project is under review owing to the reports of Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) studies. The Committee would like to understand the reasons behind the review of this ambitious project whereby High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) terminals at two locations of Pang (Ladakh) and Kaithal (Haryana) were aimed for inter-State transmission of RE along with 12 GWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Committee would request the Ministry to share the FEED studies, if possible.

NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION (NGHM)

8. The Committee note that the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) is an ambitious plan that is aimed at building capabilities to produce 5 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) of Green Hydrogen by 2030. The Mission also aims to make India a leader in technology and manufacturing of electrolysers and other enabling technologies for Green Hydrogen. Like last year, an amount of Rs. 600 crore has been allocated under the Mission for 2026-27. The Committee note initial hiccups under the Mission as out of the total budget of Rs. 19,744 crore

which has to be spent till 2030, only around 1.3% i.e. Rs. 249.44 crore could be spent in the last three years (January 2023 to January 2026). Even the Ministry has agreed that one of the reasons for under-utilization of its budget during 2023-24 and 2024-25 was delays under NGHM. However, the Ministry has also furnished that the Mission has progressed since then and incentives have been awarded under it for electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production. Further, pilot projects have been awarded to use green hydrogen in steel, mobility and shipping sectors. This is noteworthy as 'Hard to Abate' sectors like steel and transport are usually not able to use common renewable energy like solar and wind and emits dangerous pollutants during their operation. Also R&D projects and testing facilities have been sanctioned under the Mission. The Committee appreciate the focus of the Ministry on funding R&D projects in green hydrogen sector as the Committee believe that to become Aatmanirbhar (self-reliant) in clean energy, our country needs to develop indigenous technology that is affordable and suited to our domestic requirements. The Committee are of the view that given the emerging nature of green hydrogen sector, the greatest challenge lies in its high cost, lack of expertise and apprehensions regarding its uptake by the market. Therefore, the Committee recommend the Ministry to closely monitor all the pilot and R&D projects in order to understand the difficulties and concerns of different projects under the Mission and take effective measures to resolve them to ensure that the projects are able to progress without time and cost overruns. The Committee would also like to be apprised about the progress of the projects, from time to time.

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RE-RTD)

9. The Committee note that for undertaking research and development (R&D) in Renewable Energy (RE) sector, the Ministry has been implementing Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD) with a total budget of Rs. 228 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. For the year 2026-27, a proposed budget of Rs. 46 crore has been allocated, as the Scheme is presently under review for continuation beyond 2025-26 to a further period of five

years i.e., from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The Committee note constant reduction in allocations at revised stage and even lesser utilization, except during 2022-23 when the budget was increased by Rs. 10 crore at the revised stage. Even during 2025-26, the allocation of Rs. 46 crore has been reduced to Rs. 35 crore at revised stage, out of which Rs. 32.87 crore has been utilized till 15th February, 2026. As per the Ministry, R&D projects are generally completed within a duration of three to four years and the funds are released after completion of various milestones and proper evaluation of the projects. The Ministry has further submitted that during the last five years, it has sanctioned around 15 new R&D projects in the areas of Solar PV, Small Hydro, Energy Storage, Geothermal Energy, Bioenergy and Tidal Energy under RE-RTD. Given that most of these technologies are still at a nascent stage and India depends on imports for meeting most of its requirement, the Committee expect that the RE-RTD Scheme be continued beyond 2025-26 with a renewed focus on funding R&D in contemporary, emerging and future technologies and their time-bound testing and evaluation to supplement the requirements of renewable energy sector in the country.

MNRE'S EMPOWERMENT UNDER ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 AND THE NEED FOR AN OFF-GRID RE POLICY

10. In view of the rapidly expanding scale and strategic importance of the renewable energy sector and to strengthen institutional clarity and effective administration of the renewable energy sector, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has expressed its desire to be empowered in all aspects pertaining to renewable energy under the relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Further, the Ministry has submitted that a unified administrative structure under MNRE for all renewable sources including Large Hydro would enable integrated policy formulation, holistic renewable energy planning, sectoral synergy across all renewable energy technologies and improved coordination in achieving national renewable energy and Net-Zero goals. With regard to Off-grid and Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE), the Ministry has furnished that a separate policy for Off-grid RE applications would promote sustainable deployment in remote and rural areas, and provide regulatory clarity for decentralized renewable energy ecosystems in line

with national clean energy objectives. The Committee are of the view that being the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to renewable energy resources, MNRE should have more powers and authority to administer the planning, execution and evaluation of renewable energy projects so as to sustain India's renewable energy transition. The Committee further note that since 2019, capacities from Large Hydro projects are being considered under RE targets but the sector continues to be administered by the Ministry of Power. Therefore, the Committee are of the view that a unified authority for all renewable energy sources, including Large Hydro, would be better placed to generate the necessary synergy to achieve the national RE and Net-Zero goals. The Committee observe that against the global average of around 40-45%, India's Off-grid and DRE (rooftop/small-scale) is only about 15% and therefore, the Committee agree with the Ministry's submission that a separate policy for Off-grid/DRE renewable energy would be beneficial in meeting the country's RE targets, especially in promoting RE projects in rural and remote areas. In view of the above, the Committee recommend that,

(a) the Ministry should take up the matter regarding empowering the Ministry for the matters related to the renewable energy under the relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(b) a separate Off-grid RE policy may be formulated at the earliest to develop Off-grid and decentralized renewable energy in the country.

New Delhi;
10 March, 2026
Phalguna 19, 1947 (Saka)

Shrirang Appa Barne
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Energy

ANNEXURE-I

EXPENDITURE
SBE
STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES
DEMAND NO.: 71
MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT: MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWBLE ENERGY

(Rs. In crores)

		2024-25						2025-26				2026-27	
		BE		RE		Actual		BE		RE		BE	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
A.	**CENTRE'S EXPENDITURE**												
I	**Establishment Expenditure**												
3451	Secretariat Economic Services	69.79	-	65.58	-	61.68	-	69.41	0.00	65.16	-	70.78	-
4810	Office Buildings	-	12.00	-	5.00	-	4.49		5.00	-	0	-	-
5475	Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	-	5.45	-	2.00	-	1.89		2.20	-	2.20	-	3.53
	TOTAL-Establishment Expenditure	**69.79**	**17.45**	**65.58**	**7.00**	**61.68**	**6.38**	**69.41**	**7.20**	**65.16**	**2.20**	**70.78**	**3.53**
II	**Central Sector Schemes**												
2	**Schemes of MNRE**												
2.05	**Solar Energy**												
2810	Solar Power (Grid)	10000.35		1300.00		1583.83		1500.00		1000.00		1775.00	
2810	Solar Power (Off-grid)	24.01		12.00		21.14		0.01		0.01		0.01	
2810	PM-Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)	1996.00		2525.00		2564.14		2600.00		5000.00		5000.00	
2810	Interest Payment and issuance Expenses on Bonds	124.39		124.35		124.35		124.35		124.35		1764.35*	
2810	PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna	6250.00		11100.00		7817.61		20000.00		17000.00		22000.00	
	Total – Solar Energy	**18394.75**		**15061.35**		**12111.08**		**24224.36**		**23124.36**		**30539.36**	
2.06	**Bio Energy Programme**												
2810	Bio Power (Grid)	80.00		0.00		0		30.00		0		30.00	
2810	Bio Power (Off-grid)	125.00		125.00		102.26		200.00		125.00		200.00	
2810	Biogas Programme (Off-grid)	95.00		60.00		57.86		95.00		50.00		45.00	
	Total – Bio Energy Programme	**300.00**		**185.00**		160.12		**325.00**		175.00		275.00	
2.07	**Programme for Wind and other Renewable Energy**												
2810	Wind Power (Grid)	930.00		800.00		700.11		500.00		500.00		500.00	

													(Rs. In crores)
		2024-25						2025-26				2026-27	
		BE		RE		Actual		BE		RE		BE	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
2810	Hydro Power (Grid)	50.00		45.00		30.21		50.00		50.00		50.00	
2810	Hydro Power (Off-grid)	1.00		1.00		0		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Total – Programme for Wind and other Renewable Energy		**981.00**		**846.00**		**730.32**		**551.00**		**551.00**		**551.00**	
2.08	**Support Programme**												
2810	Monitoring & Evaluation	0.01		0.01		0		0.01		0		0.01	
2810	Information and Public Advertising (I&PA)	10.00		8.00		6.31		9.50		8.00		8.50	
2810	Human Resources Development and Training	47.00		30.00		29.54		40.00		40.00		40.00	
2810	International Relations	4.00		3.00		1.89		3.50		2.50		3.50	
2810	International Solar Alliance (ISA) Cooperation	100.00		100.00		100.00		-		125.00		100.00	
2810	Research and Development	46.00		30.00		29.57		46.00		35.00		46.00	
Total – Support Programme		**207.01**		**171.01**		**167.31**		**99.01**		**210.50**		**198.01**	
2.09	**Hydrogen Mission**												
2810	National Green Hydrogen Mission	600.00		300.00		46.26		600.00		300.00		600.00	
Total – Hydrogen Mission		**600.00**		**300.00**		**46.26**		**600.00**		**300.00**		**600.00**	
2.10	**Storage and Transmission**												
2810	Green Energy Corridor	600.00		600.00		346.06		600.00		800.00**		599.99#	
Total – Storage and Transmission		**600.00**		**600.00**		**346.06**		**600.00**		**800.00****		**599.99#**	
Total – Central Sector Schemes		**21082.76**		**17163.36**		**13561.15**		**26399.37**		**25160.86**		**32763.36**	
III	**Other Central Expenditure**												
3	**Autonomous Bodies**												
2810	National Institute of Wind Energy	30.50		25.95		25.95		31.00		31.00		26.00	
2810	National Institute of Bio Energy	9.50		11.00		11.00		14.00		14.00		18.00	
2810	National Institute of Solar Energy	20.00		25.55		25.55		28.40		28.00		33.00	
Total – Autonomous Bodies		**60.00**		**62.50**		**62.50**		**73.40**		**73.00**		**77.00**	
Total		**21212.55**	**17.45**	**17291.44**	**7.00**	**13685.33**	**6.38**	**26542.18**	**7.20**	**25299.02**	**2.20**	**32911.14**	**3.53**

												(Rs. In crores)
	2024-25						2025-26				2026-27	
	BE		RE		Actual		BE		RE		BE	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
	21230.00		17298.44		13691.71		26549.38		25301.22		32914.67	

Including repayment of Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) loan amount Rs. 1640.00 cr

**Including Rs. 51.23 cr for PM JANMAN and DA JGUA in RE 2025-26

#Including Rs. 35 cr for DA JGUA in BE 2026-27

ANNEXURE-II

<table>
<tr><th>Scheme/Programmes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td>a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana</td><td>1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:
<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Type of Residential Segment</th><th>CFA</th><th>CFA (Special Category States/UTs)*</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.30,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.33,000/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)</td><td>No additional CFA</td><td>No additional CFA</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
</table>
* North Eastern States including Sikkim, UTs of A&N and Lakshadweep and States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Ladakh.
2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity.
3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer.
4. Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crore has been provisioned for</td></tr>
</table>

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar Village under PMSG: MBY scheme.
b) Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by the Government Producers	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support up to Rs. 55 lakhs per MW to the CPSUs/Govt. Organizations entities selected through competitive bidding process.
c) PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules'	The beneficiaries are eligible for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) on production and sale of solar PV modules. The quantum of PLI eligible for disbursal depends upon: (i) quantum of sales of solar PV modules; (ii) performance parameters (efficiency and temperature coefficient of maximum power) of solar PV modules sold; and (iii) percentage of local value addition in modules sold.
d) Solar Park Scheme	(a) Up to Rs. 25 lakhs per Solar Park, for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). (b) Rs. 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for development of shared infrastructure of Solar Park.
e) PM-KUSUM scheme	**Component A**: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW. **Component B**: Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer. **Component C:** Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation Benefits available: (a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	(b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided.
f) Green Energy Corridor Scheme (for development of intra-state and inter-state transmission system for RE projects)	(a) GEC Phase-I (intra-State): CFA of 40% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower. (b) GEC Phase-II (Intra-State): CFA of 33% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower. (c) GEC Phase-II (Inter-state): CFA of 40% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower.
g) Biomass Programme	(a) For Briquette manufacturing plants: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project] (b) For Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects: Rs. 40 Lakhs/MW (on installed capacity) (Maximum CFA- Rs. 5 Crore per project) (c) For pellet plants whose applications have been received **before 16.07.2024**: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project] (d) For pellet plants whose applications have been received **on or after 16.07.2024** : i. For Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project) ii. For Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)
h) Waste to Energy Programme	(a) For Biogas generation: Rs. 0.25 crore per 12000 cum/day (Maximum CFA- Rs.5 crore/project) (b) For BioCNG/Enriched Biogas/Compressed Biogas generation: (Maximum CFA- Rs.10 crore/project) (i) BioCNG generation from new Biogas plant – Rs. 4 Crore per 4800 Kg/day; (ii) BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant - Rs 3 Crore per 4800 Kg/day; (c) For Power generation based on Biogas (Maximum CFA - Rs. 5 crore/project): (i) Power generation from new biogas plant: Rs. 0.75 crore per MW (ii) Power generation from existing biogas plant: Rs. 0.5 crore per MW (d) For Power generation based on bio & agro-industrial waste (other than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through incineration process): Rs.0.40 crore/MW (Maximum CFA - Rs.5.00 Crore/Project)

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	(e) For Biomass Gasifier for electricity/ thermal applications: i) Rs. 2,500 per kW_e with dual fuel engines for electrical application ii) Rs. 15,000 per kW_e with 100% gas engines for electrical application iii) Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kW_{th} for thermal applications. Note: • In case, the Waste to Energy plants are set up in Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA pattern given above. • Biogas/BioCNG/Power (biogas based) generation plants based on cattle dung as main feedstock set up by Gaushalas independently or through joint ventures/partnerships will be eligible for 20% higher CFA than Standard CFA pattern given above. These Gaushalas (Shelters) should be registered with the respective State Government.
i) **Biogas Programme**	(a) Rs. 9800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter for small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity) (b) Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per kilowatt for power generation and Rs. 17,500 /- to Rs. 22,500/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications (25 - 2500 cubic meter/day plant capacity) The eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA in for North Eastern Region (NER), Island, Registered Gaushalas and SC/ST beneficiaries.
j) R&D programme	The Ministry encourages research and technology development proposals in collaboration with the industry and provides up to 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations and up to 70% to Industry, Start-ups, Private Institutes, Entrepreneurs and Manufacturing units.
k) National Green Hydrogen Mission	• SIGHT programme for Electrolyser manufacturing has an allocation of ₹4,440 Crores. The incentives start from ₹4,440 per kW in the first year and end at ₹1,480 per kW in the fifth year. • SIGHT programme for Green Hydrogen production and its derivatives have an allocation of ₹13,050 Crores. o For Green Hydrogen Production, incentives are capped at ₹50/kg, ₹40/kg and ₹30/kg for the first, second and third year respectively. o For Green Ammonia production, incentives are ₹8.82/kg in the first year of production and supply, ₹7.06/kg during the second year of production and supply, and ₹5.30/kg during the third year of production and supply. • Pilot projects for projects in Transport Sector have an outlay of ₹496 Crores till FY 2025-26. • Pilot projects in Shipping sector have an outlay of ₹115 Crores till

<table>
<tr><th>Scheme/Programmes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FY 2025-26.
• Pilot projects in Steel sector have an outlay of ₹455 Crores till FY 2029-30.
• Hydrogen Valleys and Hubs have an outlay of ₹200 Crores till FY 2025-26.
• The R&D program of the Mission has a budget of ₹400 Crores till FY 2025-26.
• Skill Development component of the Mission has an outlay of ₹35 Crores till FY 2029-30.
• The Testing component of the Mission has an outlay of ₹200 Crores till FY 2025-26.
• The New and Innovative Techniques and Applications for Green Hydrogen has an outlay of ₹200 Crores by FY 2025-26.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I)New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Components</th><th>Central Share (100%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs</td><td>Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas (under PM JANMAN component only)</td><td>Rs. 1 lakh per MPC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems (under DA JGUA component only)</td><td>Rs 1 lakh per kW with maximum solar PV capacity of 20 kW per public institution</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

ANNEXURE-III

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

MINUTES OF SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2025-26) HELD ON 23RD FEBRUARY, 2026 IN MAIN COMMITTEE ROOM, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1430 hrs to 1630 hrs

MEMBERS - LOK SABHA

Shri Shrirang Appa Barne - Chairperson

2 Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve
3 Captain Brijesh Chowta
4 Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi
5 Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge
6 Shri Jagdambika Pal
7 Smt. Shambhavi
8 Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai Shihora

MEMBERS - RAJYA SABHA

9 Shri Gulam Ali
10 Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee
11 Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan
12 Shri Javed Ali Khan
13 Shri Harsh Mahajan
14 Shri Rajeev Shukla
15 Shri P. Wilson

SECRETARIAT

1	Shri Atul Anand	Joint Secretary
2	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	Director
3	Shri Ajitesh Singh	Deputy Secretary
4	Ms. Deepika	Under Secretary

WITNESSES		
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY		
1	Shri Santosh Kumar Sarangi	Secretary
2	Shri Mayank Tewari	Additional Secretary
3	Shri Padam Lal Negi	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
4	Shri J.V.N. Subramanyam	Joint Secretary
5	Shri Rajesh Kulhari	Joint Secretary
6	Shri Sanjay Chilwarwar	Joint Secretary
7	Shri Abhay Bakre	Mission Director
8	Shri Sanchita Shukla	Chief Controller of Accounts
9	Shri J. Rajesh Kumar	Economic Advisor
PSUs/AUTONOMOUS BODIES		
10	Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director, IREDA
11	Shri Akash Tripahti	Managing Director, SECI
12	Dr. Rajesh Katyal	Director General, NIWE
13	Dr. Mohammad Rihan	Director General, NISE
14	Dr. Sangita M. Kasture	Scientist G, MNRE and Director General (Addl. Charge), NIBE

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to the Sitting and informed that the Sitting had been called for evidence in connection with examination of the Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The Chairperson also apprised them about the provisions of Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by the Hon'ble Speaker.

3. During the discussion, a power-point presentation was made by a representative of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) which, *inter-alia,* included MNRE's Mandate in alignment with Panchamrit Goals; Global Renewable Energy (RE) Scenario and India's position; India's Current Non-Fossil Capacity; Leading RE States; India's RE – Growth and Target; Sector-wise Capacity Status in Giga Watt (GW); Policy Measures Driving Rapid RE Expansion; Challenges in RE Sector; Major Schemes and Programmes of MNRE viz. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, PM-KUSUM and Solar Park

Scheme; Key Policies to Promote Domestic Solar Manufacturing; Wind Manufacturing; Green Energy Corridor; Grid Integration; Promotion of Energy Storage; National Green Hydrogen Mission; MNRE Budget and Expenditure; Umbrella wise Revised Estimates and Expenditure 2025-26; Umbrella wise Budget Estimates 2026-27 – Proposed and Sanctioned; Budget Estimates 2026-27 vis-à-vis Capacity likely to be Commissioned and Schemes/Programmes likely to be launched in Financial Year (FY) 2026-27, etc.

4. The Committee, *inter-alia,* deliberated upon the following points with representatives of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy:

i) Status of achievement of Panchamrit Goals;

ii) Reduction in allocated budget vis-à-vis proposed budget by the Ministry;

iii) Under-utilization of budget during past years and the need for improved expenditure;

iv) Performance of PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana;

v) Issues related to poor implementation of PM KUSUM;

vi) Progress under Solar Park Scheme;

vii) Reduced allocation under National Bioenergy Programme;

viii) Development of ecosystem for promotion of National Green Hydrogen Mission;

ix) Delays in Green Energy Corridor and the RE evacuation challenge in different parts of the country;

x) Poor budget expenditure in North-Eastern region and among SC/ST communities;

xi) Domestic manufacturing of solar PV and Wind related equipments;

xii) Status of training and skilling of manpower involved in RE sector;

xiii) Physical and financial performance of Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, National Institute of Wind Energy, National Institute of Bio Energy and National Institute of Solar Energy;

xiv) Progress of work under Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs); and

xv) Progress on new schemes proposed by MNRE viz. PM KUSUM 2.0, Small Hydro Power Scheme, Green Energy Coridor Phase-III, National Bioenergy Programme Phase-II, Viability Gap Funding Scheme for Floating Solar Projects and Scheme for Polysilicon and Ingot-Wafer Manufacturing.

5. The Members also sought clarifications on various other issues relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry. The Committee directed the representatives to furnish within 5 days, written replies to those queries which could not be fully responded to.

The Committee then adjourned.

The verbatim proceedings of the Sitting have been kept for record.

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ANNEXURE-IV

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

MINUTES OF EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2025-26) HELD ON 10TH MARCH, 2026 IN COMMITTEE ROOM-C, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1530 hours

MEMBERS - LOK SABHA

Shri Shrirang Appa Barne - Chairperson

2. Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve
3. Shri Devusinh Chauhan
4. Shri Shahu Shahaji Chhatrapati
5. Captain Brijesh Chowta
6. Shri Malaiyarasan D.
7. Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge
8. Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke
9. Shri Dulu Mahato
10. Shri Ramprit Mandal
11. Dr. Kirsan Namdeo
12. Shri Jagdambika Pal
13. Shri Kunduru Raghuveer
14. Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde
15. Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha

MEMBERS - RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Gulam Ali
17. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya
18. Shri R. Dharmar
19. Shri Javed Ali Khan
20. Shri Harsh Mahajan
21. Shri P. Wilson

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Atul Anand	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	Director
3.	Ms. Deepika	Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and apprised them about the agenda of the sitting. The Committee then took up for consideration and adoption the following draft Reports:

(i) Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Power.

(ii) Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

3. After discussing the contents of the Reports in detail, the Committee adopted the abovementioned two draft Reports without any amendment/modification.

4. The Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalize the above-mentioned Reports and present the same to both the Houses during the current session.

The Committee then adjourned.