

# Renewable Energy:

## Mapping Policies across States of India

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The contents of this report are intended for informational purposes only and are not in the nature of a legal opinion.

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## Introduction

India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), pursuant to its commitments under the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), comprise of the following:

- reaching net zero emissions by 2070, and
- meeting 50% of its electricity requirements from non-fossil based energy sources by 2030.

These goals are central to its path to green development and sustainably achieving energy security. As of today, India is the world's third largest producer of renewable energy, with 40% of its installed electricity capacity coming from non-fossil fuel sources.

The legal framework governing Renewable Energy (**RE**), under India's federal governance structure, lies both at the Central and State levels. This is because electricity is a subject in the Concurrent List of Schedule VII of the Constitution of India, over which both the Central and State Governments have jurisdiction to legislate. The policy and legislative landscape on Renewable Energy (RE) therefore comprises initiatives at both central and State levels.

At the central level, the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates that RE should be an integral component of any national policy on electricity. The Electricity Act provides the legislative framework for three critical mechanisms for encouraging RE in India, namely: (i) a separate tariff for electricity from RE sources; (ii) Renewable Purchase Obligations (**RPO**); and (iii) Renewable Energy Certificates (**RECs**).

To achieve the objective of providing reliable and predictable renewable power to distribution companies, the Ministry of Power, Government of India, has issued guidelines for tariff-based competitive bidding process for procuring firm and dispatchable power from grid-connected renewable energy projects with energy storage systems.

Renewable energy penetration varies across states in India. The share of solar and wind in India's ten renewables-rich states (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala) is significantly higher than the national average of 8.2%.<sup>1</sup> Solar and wind account for around 29% of annual electricity generation in Karnataka, 20% in Rajasthan, 18% in Tamil Nadu and 14% in Gujarat (FY 2020/21). These renewables-rich states are also estimated to have a higher share of variable renewable energy (VRE) than most countries internationally.<sup>2</sup>

Several States have also enacted policies that focus on special incentives for RE, building on actions envisaged at the central level. State Electricity Regulatory Commissions also have played a key role in putting in place a robust framework for tariffs and incentives for electricity from RE sources.

This report seeks to provide a ready reckoner of the prevailing RE policy frameworks across the 9 renewables-rich states.

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<sup>1</sup> IEA & Niti Ayog, "Renewables Integration in India" (2012). Available at: <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/7b6bf9e6-4d69-466c-8069-bdd26b3e9ed1/RenewablesIntegrationinIndia2021.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

**Renewable Energy Policies across RE-rich States of India**

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
1.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <a href="#">AP Solar Power Policy 2018</a></li> <li>b) <a href="#">AP Wind Power Policy 2018</a></li> <li>c) <a href="#">AP Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Policy 2018</a></li> <li>d) <a href="#">AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020</a></li> <li>e) <a href="#">AP Pumped Storage Power Promotion Policy 2022</a></li> </ul>	
1(a)	<a href="#">AP Solar Power Policy 2018</a>	<p>The policy aims to develop solar park and targets a minimum total solar power capacity addition of 5,000 MW in five years.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till January 2024.</p> <p>However, Projects commissioned shall be eligible for the incentives, for 10 years from the date of commissioning.</p>	<p><b><u>Nodal agency</u></b> New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of A.P. Ltd</p> <p><b><u>Eligible Developers</u></b> All registered companies, Government entities, partnership companies/firms, individuals and all consumers of APDISCOM(s) eligible for setting up of Solar Power Projects for sale of electricity/captive use. Developer to submit the DPR of the project with the details of technical and financial capabilities.</p> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b> The policy grants <i>inter alia</i> the following incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transmission and Distribution charges shall be exempted for connectivity to the nearest Central Transmission Utility (CTU) via State Transmission Utility (STU) network for inter-state wheeling of power subject to the consent of APERC.</li> <li>▪ Banking of 100% of energy shall be permitted on prior approval of APTRANSCO/APDISCOMs.</li> <li>▪ Intra-state Open Access clearance for 25 years as per the APERC Regulations.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deemed open access in absence of any intimation from the Nodal Agency to the generator within 21 days of application.</li> <li>▪ exemption from obtaining any NOC/Consent for establishment under pollution control laws from AP Pollution Control Board</li> <li>▪ Priority allotment of land on long term lease basis, exemption from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of 10 years from date of commencement of manufacturing activities,</li> <li>▪ Extending incentives as per the prevailing Industrial Promotion Policies of the Government of A.P.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Administrative approval</u></b></p> <p>The policy provides criteria for making an application for developing the solar projects including registration fee, facilitation fee.</p>
1(b)	<p><a href="#"><u>AP Wind Power Policy 2018</u></a></p>	<p>The policy aims to promote wind power generation and attract private investment for establishment of large wind power projects.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till January 2024</p> <p>However, projects commissioned shall be eligible for the incentives, for 10 years from the date of commissioning.</p>	<p><b><u>Nodal agency</u></b></p> <p>New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of A.P. Ltd</p> <p><b><u>Eligible Developers</u></b></p> <p>Registered companies, Joint Venture Companies, Central and State power generation/distribution companies and public/private sector wind power developers eligible for setting up of wind power projects, either for the purpose of captive/group captive use and/or for selling of electricity to the utilities or third parties, in accordance with the Electricity Act 2003.</p> <p><b><u>Category of Wind Power Projects</u></b></p> <p>The policy provides the following three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Category I: Projects set up in government/revenue lands or forest areas or I assigned lands and also in private lands selling power within the State or outside the State.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Category II: Projects set up for captive use or group captive use/3rd party sale within or outside the state.</li> <li>▪ Category III: Sale of power at average power purchase cost and availing Renewable Energy Certificate (REC).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Capacity Allotment</u></b></p> <p>The policy provides for criteria for allotment of wind power projects, including, the project proponent shall have net worth of Rs. 2.00 crores for each MW capacity applied, experience of 1 MW capacity project execution for each MW capacity applied, processing fee of Rs. 25,000/- per MW, submission of Detailed Project Report, etc.</p> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exemption from Transmission and Distribution charges,</li> <li>▪ Exemption from obtaining any NOC/Consent for establishment under pollution control laws from AP Pollution Control Board,</li> <li>▪ Banking of 100% of energy permitted during all 12 months of the year,</li> </ul> <p>Deemed PPP status for projects coming up under Category I and have entered into a PPA with AP Discom for sale of power, etc.</p>
1(c)	<a href="#"><u>AP Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Policy 2018</u></a>	<p>The objective of the Policy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV systems for optimal and efficient utilization of</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nodal agency</u></b></p> <p>New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of A.P. Ltd</p> <p><b><u>Wind-Solar Hybrid System</u></b></p> <p>The policy lays down the approaches to integrate wind and solar depending upon the size of each of the source integrated and the technology type.</p> <p><b><u>Hybridization of existing Wind/Solar PV plants</u></b></p>

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		<p>transmission infrastructure and land,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the variability in renewable power generation and</li> <li>▪ Achieve better grid stability.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till January 2024.</p> <p>However, projects commissioned shall be eligible for the incentives, for 10 years from the date of commissioning.</p>	<p>The policy also provide conditions on which existing wind or solar power projects can avail benefit of hybrid project.</p> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incentives as applicable for promoting manufacturing as per the existing industrial, solar and wind power policies,</li> <li>▪ Exemption from transmission and distribution charges,</li> <li>▪ Exemption from electricity duty, Supervision charges, etc.</li> </ul>
1(d)	<p><a href="#"><u>AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020</u></a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The State Government introduced the policy in order to encourage, develop and promote renewable energy projects by investors for the purpose of energy export outside Andhra Pradesh without any obligation of procurement</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nodal agency</u></b></p> <p>New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of A.P. Ltd</p> <p><b><u>Project developer eligibility</u></b></p> <p>All registered companies either in private sector or public sector.</p> <p><b><u>Resource allocation</u></b></p> <p>The allocation of renewable energy resource to developers shall be done on a “first come first serve” basis by Nodal Agency by seeking online applications through a website. Priority will be</p>

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		<p>of power by State DISCOMs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy is applicable to solar/wind/wind-solar hybrid projects, and introduced with the objective to attract private investments, and promote setting up of renewable energy equipment manufacturing facilities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till July 2025</p>	<p>given for Project Developers intending to set up the energy export projects along with manufacturing facilities in the state.</p> <p><b><u>Land facilitation to developer</u></b></p> <p>Government through a land aggregating agency will procure and aggregate government and private lands at potential locations for allotment to the project developers on lease basis. Lease Period to be 30 years for Variable Renewable Energy Projects. The policy also provide for land lease charges to be paid by developer.</p> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exemption from obtaining NOC/Consent for establishment under pollution control laws from AP Pollution Control Board</li> <li>▪ Priority allotment of land on long term lease basis, exemption from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of 10 years from date of commencement of manufacturing activities,</li> <li>▪ Extending incentives as per the prevailing Industrial Promotion Policies of the Government of A.P</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Amendment to the AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020</u></b></p> <p>Payments of lease rentals @Rs. 30,000 (earlier Rs. 25,000) per acre per annum with escalation of 5% for every two years period to the private land owners.</p> <p>In case of solar power project, the project developer to establish a minimum of 500 MW capacity project in a land aggregated to an extent of minimum 2000 acres at a single location.</p>
1(e)	<a href="#"><u>AP Pumped Storage Power Promotion Policy 2022</u></a>	<p>The policy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote role of technology in facilitating improved energy security and</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nodal Agency</u></b></p> <p>New &amp; Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NREDCAP)</p> <p><b><u>Resource Allocation</u></b></p>



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		<p>transition to a lower cost, low carbon electricity market; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate development of Pumped Storage Hydro Power Projects (PSP) to harness the potential of 33 GW PSP capacity available in the State.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till December 2032</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An eligible project may be identified by either the Nodal Agency or the Developer.</li> <li>Detailed procedure laid out for developers, including submitting the Detailed Project Report, timelines for completion of projects and periodic review of the project.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Land Facilitation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nodal Agency will identify land</li> <li>Developers will have a mix of options including private, government, forest and compensatory afforestation land.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exemption from obtaining NOC under pollution control laws from AP Pollution Control Board,</li> <li>Time bound statutory clearances,</li> <li>Deemed Non- Agricultural status on payment of applicable statutory fees for land allocated for construction of PSP projects.</li> </ul>
2.	<p><b>Gujarat</b></p> <p>(a) <a href="#">Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy – 2023</a></p> <p>(b) <a href="#">Gujarat Waste to Energy Policy - 2022</a></p>		
2(a)	<p><a href="#">Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy – 2023</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy aims to increase share of RE, ensure energy security to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, promote decentralized RE generation.</li> <li>The policy covers:</li> </ul>	<p><b>Agencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Implementing, Facilitating, Coordinating and Monitoring Agency:</u></b> Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL)</li> <li><b><u>State Nodal Agency:</u></b> Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA)</li> </ul> <p><b>Renewable Energy Parks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RE parks, with minimum capacity of 50MW can be set up under MNRE guidelines;</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ground mounted solar,</li> <li>- roof top solar,</li> <li>- floating solar,</li> <li>- canal top solar,</li> <li>- wind,</li> <li>- rooftop wind and</li> <li>- wind-solar hybrid projects</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It excludes RE projects set up for the purpose of supply of power to the units producing Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia as they will be covered by a separate policy.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till 30.09.2028 or till notification of new policy, whichever is earlier.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A RE Park Developer is to be notified on nomination basis.</li> </ul> <p><b>Land Allocation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable Energy projects can be set up on private land or government waste land allotted by the Revenue Department or state nodal agency.</li> <li>▪ State government may allocate the government waste land at concessional rates to RE projects that are supplying power to the distribution licensee for the consumers of Gujarat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wheeling, Energy Settlement and Banking:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wheeling of power under the REC mechanism is allowed;</li> <li>▪ Energy accounting and banking for all renewable energy projects, including rooftop projects, shall be as per the regulations framed by Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) in accordance with the Green Energy Open Access Rules 2022.</li> <li>▪ No banking charges shall be applicable on solar power consumed by residential consumers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Carbon Credits Benefit Sharing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RE projects are eligible for carbon credits.</li> <li>▪ For projects installed through competitive bidding process, the RE developer can avail and retain the carbon credits.</li> <li>▪ For rooftop solar/wind projects implemented under a central/state government scheme, the carbon credit benefit shall have to necessarily be passed to the DISCOM.</li> </ul>
2(b)	<a href="#">Gujarat Waste to</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under the policy, any individual, company or body corporate or association or</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nodal Agencies:</b> a. Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) shall be state government nodal agency for facilitation and implementation of the policy.</p>

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	<a href="#">Energy Policy - 2022</a>	<p>body of individuals, Urban Local Bodies / Urban Development Authorities whether incorporated or not, or artificial juridical person will be eligible for setting up power plants utilizing Municipal Solid Waste either for the purpose of captive use or for sale to obligated entities.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till 01.11.2027.</p>	<p>b. Urban Development Department (UDD) / Swachh Bharat Mission Department shall be the Key Nodal Agency for project implementation.</p> <p>c. Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd shall formulate a dedicated Project Monitoring Cell for review and monitoring of progress of project implementation.</p> <p><b>Land and Eligible Site:</b> The policy states that Civic authorities shall identify the eligible site in proximity to landfill sites or any other suitable land and prepare Detailed Project Report.</p> <p>Concerned authorities shall provide land at token lease rent of Rs. 1/annum for setting up the power project for a period of 25 years or life of the project/term of power purchase, whichever is earlier.</p> <p><b>Incentives:</b> The policy states that Urban Housing Department/Urban Local Bodies shall not charge any tax, cess, royalty, levies or any other charges on the Municipal Solid Waste based power project such as stamp duty, land allotment charges. The Urban Local Body concerned shall also bear the stamp duty payable to government, if any, on the lease. development agreement.</p> <p><b>Tariff:</b> According to the policy, the tariff payable for purchase of power from the WTE projects shall be shared amongst the distribution licensees and the concerned civic authorities as the case may be.</p>
3.	<p><b>Karnataka</b></p> <p>(a) <a href="#">Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-2027</a></p> <p>(b) <a href="#">Karnataka Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Policy 2022-2027</a></p>		

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3(a)	<a href="#">Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2022-2027</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy aims to facilitate development of 10 GW of additional RE projects with or without energy storage systems in the state including up to 1 GW of rooftop solar PV projects.</li> <li>▪ It addresses issues relating to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- renewable energy parks,</li> <li>- solar energy,</li> <li>- wind energy,</li> <li>- solar-wind hybrid energy,</li> <li>- energy storage projects,</li> <li>- biomass,</li> <li>- co-generation and waste to energy projects,</li> <li>- mini and small-hydro projects.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till 2027, or till such time any changes are made to the policy by State Government.</p>	<p><b>Nodal Agency:</b> Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)</p> <p><b>Project Allotment:</b> The policy provides for allocation of projects through application process and KREDL shall be the nodal agency for processing the applications.</p> <p><b>Land Procurement:</b> The policy states that the Renewable Energy project developer shall have the responsibility to acquire/lease the land required for development. Project developers will be allowed to start the project execution on filing of full application for conversion of agriculture land.</p> <p><b>Fees and Charges:</b> The policy separately provides for fees and charges that would be applicable to open access projects with energy sale within the State and outside the State, and ISTS projects under Competitive Bidding.</p> <p>The fees and charges for RE projects developed under tariff-based competitive bidding shall be as per the tender conditions and Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements (KTPP) Act.</p>

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
3(b)	<a href="#">Karnataka Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Policy 2022-2027</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy aims at conserving 744 million kWh of electricity consumption and would result in avoiding fossil fuel-based generation capacity addition of around 454 MW in the medium term.</li> <li>▪ The policy lays a three pronged approach in terms of its scope with focus on adoption of energy efficiency measures, financial mechanism and institutional capacity.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till 2027, or till such time any changes are made to the policy by State Government.</p>	<p><b>Nodal Agency:</b> Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited</p> <p><b>Energy Efficiency Potential Assessment &amp; Targets:</b> The policy outlays savings target for multiple consumer targets like domestic, commercial, industrial, agriculture and municipal (both street light and public water works) for five year period starting from 2022-23 to 2026-27. Cumulatively, the policy envisions a savings target of 744 million kWh of electricity consumption for the state of Karnataka.</p> <p><b>Energy Efficiency &amp; Conservation Strategy and Initiatives:</b> The policy sets out sector specific programmes through which energy savings target during the policy period shall be achieved. The policy covers measures under policy-regulation, financial mechanisms and institutional capacity for the commercial sector, domestic sector, agriculture sector, industrial sector and municipal sector.</p>
4.	<p><b>Kerala</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <a href="#">Kerala Renewable Energy Policy 2002</a></li> <li>(b) <a href="#">Kerala Solar Energy Policy, 2013</a></li> <li>(c) <a href="#">Policy Guidelines for the development of wind power in Kerala through private developers, 2004</a></li> </ul>		

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
4(a)	<p><a href="#">Kerala Renewable Energy Policy 2002</a> (as amended from time to time)</p>	<p>This policy is directed towards a greater thrust on overall development and promotion of renewable energy technologies and applications. This will facilitate excellent opportunities for increased investment in this sector, technology upgradation, induction of new technology market development and export promotion.</p> <p>Policy in force; no specific duration specified.</p>	<p><b>Nodal Agency</b> Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology (ANERT)</p> <p><b>Eligible producers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All power producers generating grid-grade including power producers from ‘stand alone projects’ using Non-conventional Energy Sources are 'eligible producers' under the policy.</li> <li>▪ In the case of small hydro projects, only power producers having installed station capacity of and below 25 MW will be treated as eligible producer.</li> <li>▪ Power producers generating electricity for captive consumption shall also be treated as eligible producers.</li> <li>▪ No restriction on legal structure of entrepreneur in generation of power. Companies, co-operative, partnerships, Local Self Governments, registered societies, NGOs, individuals etc. would all be eligible producers provided they undertake to generate power from non-conventional energy sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tariff</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Power generated through Renewable Energy Sources, if purchased by Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB), will be at a ceiling rate of Rs.2.50 per unit for power from small hydel power plants.</li> <li>▪ For power from all other renewable energy sources, price will be at a ceiling rate of Rs.2.80 per unit, with base year fixed as 2000-01 and with 5% escalation for every year upto 5 years of operation.</li> <li>▪ There after the rate shall be mutually settled between KSEB and the eligible producer, in all cases of Renewable Energy sources including small hydro power.</li> <li>▪ Choice of Green Pricing is given to interested customers, who choose to pay extra for the energy generated from Renewable Energy Sources (Green Energy).</li> </ul>

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
			<p><b>Incentives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable Energy equipment and materials shall be exempted from entry tax/ octroi.</li> <li>▪ <u>Banking facility:</u> 100% banking is allowed for the period from June to February for every financial year. From March to June, the producers can bank power with KSEB.</li> <li>▪ <u>Wheeling:</u> KSEB will undertake to transmit on its grid the power generated by eligible producer and make it available to him for captive use or for banking, at a uniform wheeling charge of 5 per cent.</li> <li>▪ <u>Security Package:</u> KSEB is to provide facilities of an irrevocable and confirmed stand by Letter of Credit which is equal to the expected payment for one month by board.</li> <li>▪ Eligible producers generating electricity from Renewable Energy Sources will be treated as eligible industry under the schemes administrated by Industries Department and incentives will be made available to eligible producers for establishing and running such power generation plants.</li> </ul>
4(b)	<a href="#">Kerala Solar Energy Policy, 2013</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase the installed capacity of the solar sector in the State to 500MW by 2017 and 2500 MW by 2030;</li> <li>▪ Contribute to long term energy security of the State of Kerala as well as ecological security by reduction in carbon emission.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nodal Agency</u></b> Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT)</p> <p><b><u>Procurement Policy on grid connected solar plant</u></b> KSEB will have first right of refusal for the power from the plants established in private lands / premises, except in cases of self/captive use. In such cases the sale of power to KSEB shall be as at a tariff decided by KSERC or at the pooled cost of the power purchase of the utility or net metering.</p> <p><b><u>Reservation of land for the renewable project</u></b></p>

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		<p><u>Duration:</u> In force until superseded or modified by another Policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The responsibility for identifying the land shall be with the developer. Government shall endeavor to assess clearly the land suitable for the development of solar installations in the possession of either Government, private or tribal individuals.</li> <li>▪ For tribal lands, in addition to the lease rentals, a revenue (not profit) sharing mechanism for the land owner is envisaged as follows. –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— The willingness of the land owner is mandatory.</li> <li>— The land ownership rights shall continue to fully vest with the original owner. The developer shall have only rights to setup and operate the project. The land owner will have the right to use land for agricultural purpose.</li> <li>— Revenue (not profit) sharing based on the power generated, possibly in the range not below of 5% is envisaged.</li> <li>— The payment of share of revenue shall be made directly to the bank account of the land owner. For this purpose a tripartite agreement has to be entered into among the developer, the land owner and the KSEB.</li> <li>— Only lands which do not have an immediate productive use shall be thus identified/ permitted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KSEB shall create necessary evacuation facility beyond the pooling station for the projects with capacity less than or equal to 10MW. For higher capacity plants, KSEB shall construct the evacuation facility on deposit work basis.</li> <li>▪ No open access charges for solar projects for wheeling the power within the state.</li> <li>▪ Wheeling charges and T&amp;D losses will not be applicable for the Captive Solar generators within the state.</li> <li>▪ The energy generated from the plants under this policy shall be fully exempted from the Electricity duty.</li> </ul>



S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conditional Banking facility shall be available to captive generators after considering system constraints.</li> </ul>
4(c)	<p><a href="#">Policy Guidelines for the development of wind power in Kerala through private developers, 2004</a> (as amended from time to time)</p>	<p>Guidelines for developing wind power generating stations through private developers. Made modifications to Kerala Renewable Energy Policy 2002 to address the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.</p>	<p>Guidelines consist of three parts:</p> <p><b>a. Guidelines for development of wind power in Government lands under CPP (Captive Power Producer) category through private developers</b></p> <p><u>Eligibility</u> All HT/EHT industrial consumers of Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) with contract demand 500 KVA and above or group of such consumers forming a consortium are eligible to apply for the development of wind projects under CPP category.</p> <p><u>BOOT period</u> Government land will be licensed to CPPs on payment of a licensing fee for the development of wind power for a period of 20 (twenty) years from the date of allotment. After this period the land with Wind Energy Generators (WEGs), evacuation arrangements and all other facilities shall be returned back to the Government.</p> <p><u>Basis of Allotment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allotment of Government land will be based on a two-stage bidding process. In the first stage applicants will be pre-qualified. Pre-qualification evaluation will be based on balance sheets, annual reports and other reports/ evidence of financial and technical capacity.</li> <li>▪ For each Government land proposed for allotment, the bidders have to quote a premium payable upfront to the Government. Minimum threshold premium will be specified in the tender documents. Projects will be allotted to bidders making the highest bids. Bids with lesser premiums than the threshold premium will be summarily rejected.</li> </ul> <p><u>Purchase of Power</u> KSEB will have the first right to purchase the energy, if any, generated by the CPP over their captive consumption requirement</p>

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			<p><b>b. Guidelines for development of wind power in Government lands under IPP (Independent Power Producers) category through private developers</b></p> <p><u>Eligibility</u> Any individual/ Company/ Body Corporate/ Partnership firm/ Joint Venture, whether incorporated or not, or artificial judicial person is eligible for bidding under IPP category (Developer).</p> <p><u>BOOT period</u> Government land will be licensed to IPPs on payment of licensing fee for the development of wind power for a period of 20 (twenty) years from the date of allotment. After this period the land with Wind Energy Generators (WEGs), evacuation arrangements and all other facilities shall be returned back to the Government.</p> <p><u>Basis of Allotment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allotment of Government land will be based on a two-stage bidding process. In the first stage applicants will be pre-qualified. Pre-qualification evaluation will be based on balance sheets, annual reports and other reports/ evidence of financial and technical capacity.</li> <li>▪ Criterion for selection from amongst the pre-qualified bidders will be the lowest levelised tariff quoted for the sale of electricity for the entire BOOT period.</li> </ul> <p><u>Purchase of Power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KSEB to have the first right to purchase the power generated by the IPP at the bid rates subject to approval of SERC.</li> <li>▪ If KSEB is not intending to purchase the power from IPP, then the Developer is permitted to sell the power to any other party (consumer(s)/ licensee) at rates approved by SERC.</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Guidelines for development of wind power in private lands</b></p> <p><u>Eligibility</u> Any individual/ Company/ Body Corporate/ Partnership firm/ Joint Venture, whether incorporated or not, or artificial judicial person is eligible as a Developer.</p> <p><u>Procedure for Clearances</u></p>

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Applicant shall submit Technical Proposal in the prescribed format after conducting micro siting / other surveys/ investigation and finalisation of WEGs to ANERT for approval.</li> <li>▪ ANERT shall scrutinise and take a decision on the Technical Proposal within a period of 120 days from the date of submission. There will be deemed approval if decision is not taken within 120 days.</li> <li>▪ The validity of clearance shall be for a period of 2 years from the date of issuance of Technical Approval.</li> <li>▪ On getting the Technical Proposal approved, the Developer shall file a petition before the SERC for Open Access and enter into a bulk power supply agreement with KSEB/ STU or other traders for sale of power.</li> <li>▪ SERC may give necessary clearance for open access to the extent of surplus available capacity with the STU and fix wheeling charges and surcharge thereon taking into consideration the current level of cross subsidy.</li> </ul> <p><u>Purchase of Power</u> KSEB can purchase power from the Developer. Alternatively, the Developer can also sell power to other parties (consumer(s)/ licensee), at a rate approved by SERC.</p> <p>Vide <a href="#">G.O. (Rt.) No: 295/08 /PD</a> dated 22.11.2008, the eligibility criteria was amended to state that the Government will grant permission for any person as defined in Electricity Act 2003, who intends to set up captive generating plants for its own consumption within the State of Kerala.</p>
5.	<p><b>Madhya Pradesh</b></p> <p><a href="#">Madhya Pradesh Renewable Energy Policy - 2022</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy aims to attempt at having the RE mix as 50 % by</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nodal Agency</u></b></p>
	<p><a href="#">Madhya Pradesh</a></p>		

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	<a href="#">Renewable Energy Policy - 2022</a>	<p>2030 for the State and, till such target is met, ensuring that all annual RPO targets are also met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All RE technology based power projects, (except projects specifically excluded in this Policy) of capacity equal to or more than 500 kW, unless capacity specified otherwise.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till 2027, or until a new policy is notified by the State Government.</p>	<p>Office of Commissioner, New and Renewable Energy, Government of Madhya Pradesh shall be nodal agency for implementation of the policy.</p> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <p>The policy outlays incentives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exemption in electricity duty and energy development cess,</li> <li>reimbursement of stamp duty,</li> <li>government land (if available) on concessional rate, and</li> <li>waiver of wheeling charges.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the policy provides for separate incentives for RE equipment manufacturers, for production of green hydrogen alongside additional incentive for renewable energy sourced Energy Storage Project.</p> <p><b><u>Carbon Credits</u></b></p> <p>The policy states that carbon credits or any other similar incentives, which are available for such projects, can be availed by developers based on guidelines issued by concerned authorities.</p>
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>Maharashtra</b></p> <p><a href="#">Maharashtra Integrated Non-Conventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020.</a></p> <p><i>(Reports indicate that Maharashtra is also planning decentralised renewable energy policy.<sup>3</sup>)</i></p>		
	<a href="#">Maharashtra Integrated</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unconventional energy policy that encourages the</li> </ul>	<b><u>Agency</u></b>

<sup>3</sup> <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/maharashtra-energy-development-agency-announces-policy-decentralised-renewable-8982574/>

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
	<a href="#">Non-Conventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020</a>	<p>participation of the government and the private sector. It is mainly intended to create a conducive environment for private / private investment in transmission attached, non-transmission and storage projects.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till 31.03.2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maharuja appointed as the steering agency for the implementation of the policy.</li> <li>▪ All non-conventional energy generation projects to be registered with the Maharashtra Energy Development Authority.</li> <li>▪ All transmission related projects to be implemented by MSEDCL and non-transmission projects to be implemented by Maharashtra Energy Development Authority.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Eligibility</u></b></p> <p>Registered companies, local / civic bodies, government bodies, partnership bodies, private individuals, semi-government bodies, co-operative societies, farmers' groups are allowed to set up projects as per this norm.</p> <p><b><u>Licensing</u></b></p> <p>A committee constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Energy will select the company / institution which is allowed in the project where financial participation / grant is being given by the State Government, after evaluating their financial and technical capacity, the work of the project will be awarded. The selection criteria will be decided by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.</p> <p><b><u>Land Availability Policy</u></b></p> <p>The policy provides detailed procedure for availability of following types of government land: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Type 1: - Various Institutions of State Government, Companies, Corporations, Public Undertakings, Administrative Departments, Civil and Local Self Government Institutions, Universities etc. Lands owned by (excluding and owned and/or in possession of the Revenue Department) and leased by the Revenue Department.</li> <li>▪ Type 2: - Land owned and occupied by Revenue Department.</li> </ul>

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Type 3: - Lands owned or in possession of the private Central Government, Central Institutions / Corporations / Public Undertakings, Ordnance Factories, Defense etc.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Permits, approvals, consent</u> - Single window web system will be developed by Mahaurja. Registration will be issued automatically and immediately by Mahaurja after the project owner completes the required prescribed documents and uploads the documents on this web portal and assumes full responsibility for the accuracy and statutory fulfillment of the documents by self declaration.</li> <li>▪ <u>Assistance Officer</u> - For projects worth Rs. 1500 Cr or more; Mahaurja shall make available an ‘Assistance Officer’ who will assist the Project Holder in obtaining approval without any hindrance.</li> </ul>
7.	<p><b>Punjab</b></p> <p><a href="#">New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) Policy – 2012</a></p>		
	<p><b>Punjab</b></p> <p><a href="#">New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) Policy – 2012</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy aims to achieve the following objectives:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maximize and improve the share of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) to 10% of the total installed power capacity in the state by 2022.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nodal Agency:</u></b> Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)</p> <p><b><u>Incentives:</u></b> Following incentives shall be provided under the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clearances shall be provided in a time-bound manner through a single window clearance mechanism within a period of 60 days after the submission of complete application.</li> <li>▪ Wherever irrigation land is available on canal banks, the state Irrigation Department shall transfer canal land to the nodal agency on notional lease amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum. The said land will be subsequently transferred to producers.</li> <li>▪ Power producers setting up hyderl projects will pay cess @ 1.5 paise per unit of electricity generated for use of river / canal water.</li> </ul>

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	(Also amended vide <a href="#">notification dated 09.07.2015</a> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote renewable energy initiatives for meeting energy / lighting needs in rural areas and supplementing energy needs in urban, industrial and commercial sectors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> Till a new policy is notified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRSE power consumption by generators themselves as a captive unit from NRSE projects shall be fully exempted from levy of electricity duty.</li> <li>Manufacturing and sale of NRSE devices/systems, equipment/machinery required for NRSE power projects shall be exempted from value added tax (VAT) and any cess thereupon.</li> <li>100% exemption from payment of fee and stamp duty for registration/lease deed charges for land requirements of the project.</li> <li>Solar PV Power projects shall be exempt from obtaining any NOC/consent under Pollution control laws from the state pollution control board.</li> </ul>
8.	<p><b>Rajasthan</b></p> <p>(a) <a href="#">Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy, 2023</a></p> <p>(b) <a href="#">Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019</a></p> <p>(c) <a href="#">Rajasthan Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy, 2019</a></p>		
8(a)	<a href="#">Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy, 2023</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy aims to achieve “optimal energy mix” of conventional and renewable power ensuring energy security of the State, efficient grid management and attract investors to set-up RE equipment manufacturing facilities.</li> <li>The policy is focused on hybridization of wind and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nodal Agency:</b> Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RREC), whose responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection of projects by competitive bidding on request by DISCOMS/ Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL);</li> <li>Facilitating allotment of government land;</li> <li>Execution of PPA/WBA with DISCOMs of Rajasthan/RVFN/NVVN/SECI/RUVNL as applicable.</li> </ul>

S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
		<p>solar technologies to meet challenges of grid security and stability along with optimum utilization of land resources and transmission system.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> Until superseded by another policy.</p>	<p><b>Project Based Incentives:</b> The policy provides for incentives for solar, wind and hybrid projects. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exemption/relaxation from electricity duty;</li> <li>▪ Provision of water;</li> <li>▪ Benefits available under the <a href="#">Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme</a> including waiver from banking, transmission and wheeling charges for specified units.</li> </ul> <p><b>Renewable Energy (RE) Parks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Ltd., has been established for development of infrastructure and management of RE/Solar Parks.</li> <li>▪ The State will also promote development of RE Parks by Private Sector wherein an application will have to be made in the prescribed format online. RREC is mandated to process such applications within 30 days.</li> </ul> <p><b>Solar &amp; Wind Power Projects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grid-connected Solar &amp; Wind Power Projects for sale of power to Rajasthan based DISCOMs shall be promoted on the tariff discovered through competitive bidding process in order to fulfill Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target fixed by RERC.</li> <li>▪ The policy also supports Solar Rooftop systems and Off-Grid Solar applications.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Projects:</b> The policy provides for setting up of Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Projects broadly under the following three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sale of Power to DISCOMs at tariff discovered through transparent bidding process;</li> <li>▪ Captive use and sale to third party within and outside the State through open access/Power Exchange.</li> </ul>



S. No.	State and Policy name	Scope, Objectives & Duration	Key Provisions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maximum permissible capacity of individual hybrid plant for captive use within the State will be limited to “Contract demand” for the consumer as per RERC Regulations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Newer Technologies based RE Projects:</b> The policy provides an incentive framework for the following categories of RE projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large hydro power projects (LHPs) including Pumped Storage Project, having capacity more than 25 MW and Energy from all small Hydro Storage (SHPs), commissioned after 08.03.2019;</li> <li>▪ Wind/Solar/Hybrid power projects with storage systems;</li> <li>▪ Standalone Battery Energy Storage System;</li> <li>▪ Floating Solar/ Reservoir Top/ Canal Top Solar Power Projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Land Allocation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy provides for allocation of government land for Solar/RE Park and Solar/Wind/Hybrid/Hydro power projects as per provisions of Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of land for setting up of Power Plant based on Renewable Energy Sources) Rules, 2007. Park developer shall be allowed to Sub-lease the allotted land as per the rules.</li> <li>▪ For private land, the policy provides for permission on private agriculture land without the requirement of land conversion under provisions of Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 and rules made thereunder.</li> </ul> <p><b>Approval Mechanism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy provides for an approval mechanism as part of which a state level sanction committee and a state level monitoring and coordination committee shall be constituted.</li> <li>▪ The policy further categorizes various projects into those that would be governed by bidding, ones that would require clearances and those that would be exempted.</li> </ul>

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			<b>Solar/Wind Energy Equipment Manufacturing:</b> The policy envisions a number of benefits under MSME policy, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme and various other incentives and facilities like linking RE manufacturing with RE generation.
8(b)	<a href="#">Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy inter alia aims to facilitate development of infrastructure in generation, transmission, distribution and manufacturing sector of renewable energy.</li> <li>▪ In its scope, the policy covers rooftop PV solar power systems, decentralized grid connected solar power projects, off grid solar applications, utility grid power projects, solar power projects with storage systems and solar parks.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> From 18.12.2019 till superseded by another policy.</p>	<p><b>Nodal Agency:</b> Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RREC)</p> <p><b>Registration:</b> The policy provides for mandatory registration with RREC for all projects installed in the state. The Solar developer/power producer is required to submit an online application for registration in a prescribed format along with non-refundable registration charges that vary based on project capacity.</p> <p><b>Allotment/Procurement of Land:</b> According to the policy, Solar Park/Solar Power Projects shall be allotted government land as per provisions of Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of land for Setting up of Power Plant based on Renewable Energy Sources) Rules, 2007.</p> <p>Further, the policy states that RREC, on a case-to-case basis will recommend to the concerned District Collector for allotment of government land on submission of cash security deposit of Rs. 5 lakhs/MW.</p> <p><b>Incentives:</b> The policy provides for various incentives in the form of availability of water, exemption/relaxation from electricity duty, transmission and wheeling charges. Further, the policy also states that incentives available to industrial units under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme shall be available to those involved in generation of electricity from solar power plant.</p> <p><b>Timeline for completion of projects:</b> The policy provides for time schedule for completion of projects and the timeline ranges from 15 months to 48 months based on the type of project.</p>

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			Further, the policy also provides for penalty on un-commissioned capacity based on the period of delay.
8(c)	<a href="#">Rajasthan Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy, 2019</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy inter alia aims at hybridisation of wind &amp; solar technologies to meet the challenges of grid security and stability along with optimum utilisation of land resources and transmission systems.</li> <li>▪ The policy covers wind power projects, manufacturing of wind energy equipment, wind-solar hybrid power projects in its scope.</li> </ul> <p><u>Duration:</u> From 18.12.2019 until superseded by another policy.</p>	<p><b>Nodal Agency:</b> Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RREC)</p> <p><b>Land Allotment/Procurement:</b> According to the policy, Wind Power Projects and Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Project shall be allotted government land as per provisions of Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of land for Setting up of Power Plant based on Renewable Energy Sources) Rules, 2007.</p> <p>For setting up wind power project, maximum area of 3 hectares/MW shall be allotted to the developer. Based on technology used, the policy provides a maximum area that can be allotted for setting up wind-solar hybrid power project.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The policy provides for a target of 2000 MW wind power capacity for fulfilment of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) of state DISCOMs. Further, the policy also aims at achieving a target of 3,500 MW projects upto the financial year 2024-25.</p> <p><b>Time Frame for Completion of Projects:</b> The policy provides for a completion schedule of 8 moths to 26 months based on project capacity which ranges from up to 25 MW to above 100 MW. For extension of time in completion of the project, the policy also provisions levy of an amount per MW ranging from Rs. 25,000-1,00,000/-</p> <p><b>Incentives:</b> The policy provides for various incentives in the form of availability of water, exemption/relaxation from electricity duty, transmission and wheeling charges. Further, the policy also states that incentives available to industrial units under Rajasthan Investment</p>

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			Promotion Scheme shall be available to those involved in generation of electricity from solar power plant.
9.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>  (a) <a href="#">Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2019</a> (b) Wind related regulatory framework: — <a href="#">Order on procurement of Wind Power and Related Issues, Order No. 8 of 2020 dated 07-10-2020</a> — Tamil Nadu Repowering and Life Extension Draft Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2024		
9(a)	<a href="#">Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2019</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy aims at establishing a single window system for technical support, funding support and project clearance while encouraging PPP and JV modes to mobilize investments in solar energy projects, manufacturing facilities etc.,</li> <li>▪ The policy will be applicable to projects, programs and installations relating to solar photovoltaic energy (solar PV) and solar thermal</li> </ul>	<p><b>Role of Agencies:</b> a. Tamil Nadu Energy Development Authority (TEDA) shall facilitate statutory clearances that may be required for development and commissioning of projects. It will also facilitate and expedite access to various concessions and incentives, where applicable.</p> <p>TANGEDCO will design and facilitate development of innovative solar energy projects while also initiating energy storage projects/solar parks/floating solar parks either on its own or as JVs in collaboration with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).</p> <p><b>Incentives:</b> The policy exempts consumer category solar energy from electricity tax for two years. Further, lands will be provided for development of solar system component manufacturing. A single window process for all departmental approvals including a set time limit for each approval will be designed and managed by TEDA.</p> <p><b>Implementation Models:</b> The policy provisions two models namely upfront ownership and deferred ownership as models for implementation of solar energy systems.</p> <p><b>Solar Energy Feed-in Tariffs:</b> According to the policy, solar energy gross feed-in at utility sale tariff will be based on competitive bidding which shall be subject to the approval of Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission.</p>

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		<p>energy and to both utility and consumer category systems.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> In effect from 04.02.2019 till superseded or modified by another policy.</p>	
9(b)	<p><b>Wind related regulatory framework:</b></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Order on procurement of Wind Power and Related Issues, Order No. 8 of 2020 dated 07-10-2020</u></a></p>	<p>6 tariff orders for procurement of wind power have been issued in the following years: 2006, 2009, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020.</p> <p>The 2020 order provides details on mode of power procurement, energy banking, transmission, wheeling scheduling, and system operation charges.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> <a href="#"><u>Order No. 6 /2022, dated 30.03.2022</u></a> specifies the control period has been extended until issue of the next order.</p>	<p><b>Competitive Bidding</b></p> <p>The order issued by Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC) states that the procurement of wind power by distribution licensees (DISCOMS) for the compliance of renewable purchase obligation (RPO) targets would be done through the competitive bidding process. If the bidding is not successful, the DISCOM may go for bidding without prescribing a cap after obtaining the Commission's approval. The DISCOMS can also procure power from projects contracted through a competitive bidding process by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).</p> <p><b>Levy of transmission, wheeling, and scheduling, and system operation charges</b></p> <p>TNERC has also decided to retain the levy of transmission, wheeling, and scheduling, and system operation charges at 50% of that applicable for conventional power. For wind generators availing RECS, 100% of the charges specified in the Commission's relevant orders will apply.</p> <p><b>Levy of cross-subsidy surcharge</b></p> <p>The Commission has decided to retain the levy of cross-subsidy surcharge at 60% of that applicable to conventional power. Once the deviation settlement mechanism (DSM) is</p>

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			implemented, the DISCOM must record the time block-wise generation and consumption during the billing period.
	Tamil Nadu Repowering and Life Extension Draft Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2024. [Draft Policy]	<p>The policy provides for repowering or refurbishment of old windmills. Under the repowering project, wind energy generators replace old wind turbines with new ones. Under the refurbishment project, the generators carry out suitable modifications in the turbine components, such as gearbox, blades, generator, and controller.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> The Policy will be valid from the date of the issuance up to March 31, 2030 or till the time a New Repowering Policy is announced.</p>	<p><b><u>State Nodal Agency</u></b> Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (Tangedco)</p> <p><b><u>Eligibility</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All wind mills installed with State Transmission Utility connectivity, which have completed 15 years, are eligible for repowering under the policy.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Procedure</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project developer will prepare a detailed report for land acquisition and development of the site and submit it to State Nodal Agency (Tangedco) for verification. The dismantling and de-commissioning of existing wind mills, land acquisition, augmentation of the evacuation system, renewal of leases, renewal of consents and the like should be at the cost, risk, and responsibility of the project developer, the draft policy instructed. After completion of the projects, project developer is required to inform Tangedco for certification.</li> <li>A project which satisfies the eligibility criteria shall be considered for repowering or refurbishment if it leads to an increase in the annual generation by at least 1.5 times the current generation of the old generators (average generation of the last 3 years).</li> <li>The allowed time for repowering/refurbishment shall be one year from the date of consent.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Incentives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Such as banking arrangement and power purchase by Tangedco.</li> <li>Exemption from payment of access charges during the repowering/refurbishment period.</li> </ul>