

**HARYANA GOVERNMENT
RENEWABLE ENERGY DEPARTMENT**

**Notification
Haryana Solar Power Policy, 2016**

Dated 14th March, 2016

No. 19/4/2016-5 Power.-The Government of Haryana has formulated Haryana Solar Power Policy 2016 to promote the generation of power from solar energy. For giving effect to this Policy, necessary amendments in various policies, rules and regulations, wherever necessary, shall be expeditiously undertaken by the concerned Department.

**CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Why Solar Energy?

To begin with, we need to survive. Live. If choice be, live well in a sustainable manner. Solar Energy has come to be accepted as a major source of energy for the future. Specifically in India, it is expected that coal reserves of the country won't last longer than 2040-50. Oil reserves across the world are also depleting and have their own pollution factors associated with it.

Meanwhile, *Solar Energy*:

- Is sustainable and renewable
- Requires little maintenance
- Is environment friendly so there is avoidance of emission of green house gases and reduced carbon emissions
- Is a source of ongoing free energy-inexhaustible and the best replacement to other non renewable sources
- Helps in avoidance of the volatility of price
- Saves eco systems and livelihoods
- It can be used for a variety of purposes and fits in perfectly not only in the rural set up in India, but also for many items for the urban population
- It is inexpensive since solar panels can be placed easily and it is not always necessary to set up a power or gas grid
- Solar energy can become an important contributor to the electricity mix required

1.2 The Indian Scenario

India today heralds periods of economic growth, increasing prosperity, a growing rate of urbanisation and rising per capita energy consumption which has all widened the access to energy in the country. The country is riding high on the objective of

developing solar technologies and ensuring inclusive solar power development throughout.

In particular,

- It is targeted that there would be about 1, 00,000 MW of solar power generated in India by 2022.
- India's annual solar installations would go up four times by 2017
- Government of India has set targets which will take the total renewable capacity to almost 175 GW by the end of 2022
- This includes 60 GW from wind power, 100 GW from solar power, 10 GW from biomass power and 5 GW from small hydro power

1.3 Haryana – the Competitive Advantage

The state of Haryana is located in the northern part of India, populated by about 25.35 million people and covers an area of about 44212 sq kilometres. In terms of food production, per capita income, industrial growth, excellent transport and communication facilities the state easily qualifies as one of the most advanced states of the country. It has

- a fast growing economy
- world class infrastructure
- access to a huge market in the NCR
- investor friendly policies
- harmonious labour relations
- strategic locations
- rail, road and air connectivity
- skilled manpower
- rapid urbanization and industrialization
- law and order

1.4 A Vision for Power – the Mission therein

In an environment where the demand for energy and power is growing rapidly the state seeks to build on renewable energy and be a part of the drive that is taking a firm shape in the entire country.

The state is blessed with high solar radiation levels with more than 300days of clear sunlight and seeks to harness the untapped and inexhaustible solar energy potential in the state.

The state therefore seeks to:

- ✚ Promote generation of green and clean power
- ✚ Create conditions that would be conducive to the participation of the private as well as public sector in the setting up of solar energy projects in the country
- ✚ To encourage and promote a feasible Investment environment for the same

- ✚ Spread environmental consciousness among all citizens of the state
- ✚ Aim for a decentralized and diversified management of the energy sector
- ✚ To work consistently towards an increase of the share of the renewable solar power
- ✚ To attain its target of Soar Renewable Purchase Obligation (Solar RPO) which is just 0.25% at present and would be scaled up to at least 8% by 2021-22
- ✚ To ultimately create a technology driven state with the right 'energy mix'

1.5 Title and Implementation :

- 1.5.1 This policy will supersede the **Haryana Solar Power Policy, 2014.**
- 1.5.2 This policy will be known as **Haryana Solar Power Policy, 2016.**
- 1.5.3 The policy will come into operation with effect from the date of its notification and will remain in force till a new Policy is notified. .
- 1.5.4 The State Government may undertake review of this policy as and when the need arises in view of any technological breakthrough or to remove any inconsistency with Electricity Act, Rules & Regulation made thereof or any Government of India policy/State Electricity Regulatory Commission's order.

1.6 **Objectives:**

The objectives of this policy are to:

- 1.6.1 To promote generation of green and clean power in the State using solar energy.
- 1.6.2 To create conditions conducive to the participation of private and public sector as well as PPP in the promotion and setting up of up Solar Energy based power projects in the State.
- 1.6.3 Productive use of wastelands / non – agricultural lands thereby leading to socio-economic transformation and a reduction in regional disparities in development.
- 1.6.4 Employment generation and skill up gradation of the youth.
- 1.6.5 To put in place an appropriate investment climate that would leverage the benefits of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and result in lower Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.
- 1.6.6 Co-creation of Solar Centres of Excellence and pools of technical professionals which would work towards applied research and commercialization of indigenous and cutting edge technologies involving applications of solar energy generation and appliances.
- 1.6.7 Spreading of environmental consciousness among all citizens of the State especially the youth and school going children.
- 1.6.8 Decentralization and diversification of the energy portfolio and to increase the share of renewable solar power.

1.7 **Solar Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation (RPO):**

The Regulatory Commission of Haryana so far has prescribed the Solar RPO of 3% by the year 2021-22.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India is planning to scale up the ambitious target to add 1, 00,000 MW of solar power by 2022. To achieve this target, the Ministry is planning to raise the solar renewable purchase obligation (RPO) targets for obligated entities (including distribution companies) to 8% from the current level of 3%. For Haryana State, this will translate to installed capacity of 3200 MW solar power by the year 2021-22.

To achieve the solar RPO, following initiatives shall be taken by the Govt.:-

- (a) Installation of ground mounted MW scale solar power plants.
- (b) Installation of solar power plants by the Haryana Power Generation Corporations on its land.
- (c) Development of solar parks through Saur Urja Nigam Haryana Ltd.(SUN Haryana).
- (d) Installation of solar power plants under schemes of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy like VGF scheme, unemployed youth/farmers scheme and purchase of power under bundling scheme of National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. (NVVNL)/NTPC.
- (e) Installation of solar power plants on canal banks.
- (f) Rooftop grid connected solar power plants through net metering.
- (g) Rooftop grid connected solar power plants on cluster of Govt. /PSU buildings.

- 1.8 The regulators i.e CERC/HERC will recognize the entire cost incurred toward the purchase of solar power in the ARR order issued from time to time.

CHAPTER-II

GROUND MOUNTED POWER PROJECTS

2.1 Ground mounted megawatt scale power plants:

Solar power projects shall be set up by the independent power producers (IPP) for which Haryana Power Purchase Centre (HPPC) shall invite bids through open competitive bidding tenders. The Independent Power producers shall meet with all the requirements, as per the State Grid Code, for setting up their projects.

For connectivity with grid, the IPPs shall connect the Solar Power Plant with the nearest Sub-Station of Transmission/Distribution Licensee and inject the electricity at appropriate voltage of the Sub-Station.

2.2 Capacity reservation

The HPPC will float the tenders from time to time for inviting bids for purchase of solar power. Each bid shall be comprised of the power required to be

purchased for fulfilling the RPO plus 20% additional power for allocation to the small generators of 1MW to 2 MW capacity.

2.3 HPPC will purchase solar power over and above the RPO obligation subject to a limit of 200 MW.

2.4 A price preference of 2% will be given to the solar power generators of 1MW to 2 MW capacity who set up their plants within the territory of Haryana State as compared with the solar power plants who supply power from the plants located outside the territory of Haryana.

2.5 Development of Solar Parks

To bring significant investment from project developers, to meet the Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) mandate, to achieve the targets fixed by the Government and to boost the economy Solar Parks will be set up in the State. For that a Joint Venture company has been formed by HSIIDC and HPGCL named “Saur Urja Nigam Haryana Limited” (SUN Haryana). This company will aggregate lands in various parts of the State for setting up Solar Parks/Solar Power Plants through Private Power Producers.

2.6 Solar Power Projects set up on Canal tops/banks:

The setting up of MW scale Solar Power Plants on canals tops/banks shall be encouraged as per the guidelines and incentives issued by MNRE, Government of India, from time to time. For that the sites for shadow free space available on canal banks shall be indentified in consultation with Irrigation Department, Haryana. The bidder shall be selected through open competitive bidding by a separate tender by HPPC. The entire power from the Solar Power Plant shall be purchased by HPPC, if need be, to meet their RPO, at the tariff so discovered. They shall be provided with all the benefits as provided for Ground Mounted Megawatt scale Power Projects including free evacuation facility irrespective of the distance by the State. Further the Independent Power Producers, who have already set up small hydro projects on the canals, shall also be motivated to set up solar power projects on the canal tops/banks allocated to them.

2.7 Panchayat Land on Lease /Rent basis

The Government of Haryana will facilitate the lease/sub-lease of Panchayat land at reasonable rates through SUN Haryana (Saur Urja Nigam Haryana) or directly

through Panchayat (as per prevailing Govt. Policy) for setting up of Solar Power Projects for minimum period of 30 years.

2.8 MW scale ground mounted Grid Connected Solar Power Projects (Procedure)

- 2.8.1 For setting up of MW scale solar power project in the state, Haryana Power Purchase Centre (HPPC) shall invite the bids through open competitive bidding process and issue LOI to the project developer(s)/power producer(s), on the basis of evaluation parameters contained in the tender document. The HPPC will communicate the rates of the purchase to the Renewable Energy Department/HAREDA from time to time after the finalization of every tender.

After issue of letter of intent (LOI) the project developer(s)/power producer(s) shall submit the proposal to HPPC for all clearances. After issue of clearances, HPPC will sign PPA with the IPPs/ project developer(s).

- 2.8.2 The Solar power projects will be out of the preview of the Land Ceiling Act of the government.

CHAPTER-III

ROOFTOP POWER PROJECTS

3.1 Rooftop Grid connected / off-grid solar power projects.

There is a great potential to generate solar power through installation of rooftop solar power plants in the State. Accordingly the installation of 1kWp to 1 MWp of capacity Grid connected & up to 50 kWp of capacity off-grid Solar roof-top Power Plants on the rooftops of Industries, Public and Private Institutes, Schools, Colleges, Commercial & Social Institutions/Establishments, Charitable Trust Bhawans, Hospitals and Residential Buildings etc. shall be promoted for their captive use/net meter as per the State Govt. Regulation.

For installation of rooftop solar power plants the State Government shall provide capital /generation subsidy/ incentives.

A total capacity of 1600 MW rooftop solar power plants shall be added by the year 2021-22.

3.2 Cluster of rooftops of public / private buildings

Some percentage capacity (to be fixed from time to time) of the setting up of ground mounted mega watt scale grid connected power plants, to meet the solar RPO shall be developed by setting up of grid connected rooftop solar power plants. For that the offers shall be invited by Renewable Energy Department, Haryana/HAREDA from the independent power producers for development of grid connected rooftop solar power plants, of capacity ranging from 250 kWp to 1 MW, on a cluster of public private buildings on the last lowest tariff discovered

and conveyed by HPPC. The entire power produced by power producers who set up plants within four years from the date of notification of this policy shall be purchased by the HPPC or any entity of Haryana Govt. Alternatively, the developer can also supply/provide the power for the captive use of the premises where the system is installed along with net meter and can sell the remaining power to HPPC or any entity of Haryana Govt. on the last lowest tariff discovered and conveyed by HPPC or to third party as per HERC regulations.

All maximum and extra benefits possible will be extended to Roof Top Solar Power Producers.

No permission is required from the building plan sanctioning authority for setting up of rooftop solar power plants. These Rooftop Solar Power Plants shall also be eligible for RPO/REC benefits.

3.3 Power Evacuation

For Rooftop grid connected SPV system, installed for captive use or sale of power to power utilities/third party sale through open access, all arrangements for power evacuation i.e. voltage step up, synchronizing equipments, metering shall be done by the user as per the technical specifications, guidelines and regulation issued by HERC. However, if dedicated transmission line is required then it shall be as per procedure of ground mounted power plants.

3.4 **Rooftop solar power projects (Procedure)**

- 3.4.1 The programme for rooftop solar power projects (MW scale as well as small projects) including net metering programme shall be implemented by Renewable Energy Department.
- 3.4.2 Once the proposal has been approved (LOI issued), the IPPs/project developer(s) will be required to enter into PPA with HPPC for the sale of power to it.
- 3.4.3 In case of any dispute either party can approach Secretary, renewable Energy Department or any body appointed by him for a decision in the matter.
- 3.4.4 Wherever required under this policy, all the statutory clearances and approvals shall be provided to the IPP through a single window facility, in a time bound manner within a period of 60 days after the submission of complete application along with necessary enclosures, fees/charges including LOI. The concerned department will give the clearance to the single window authorities within 45 days.

For that, the Renewable Energy Department/ HAREDA along with the concerned Departments shall function as single window authority on behalf of Govt. of Haryana. The Director, Renewable Energy Department/HAREDA shall be the authority for the single window service while Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Renewable Energy Department, Haryana will be the Appellate Authority.

The Renewable Energy Department/HAREDA will provide all requisite help to selected eligible project developer for getting the loan sanctioned from the banks as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India.

3.5 Application fee

For Roof top grid connected solar power plant installed for captive use, under net-metering regulations, there shall be no processing fee.

3.6 Decentralized and Off Grid Solar Applications

The State will promote the installation of decentralized and off-grid solar applications, including hybrid systems, as per guidelines issued by MNRE, Government of India, to meet various electrical and thermal energy requirements for domestic and commercial use by providing financial assistance.

For that the State will promote setting up of local solar grid and stand-alone systems like solar inverter, solar home lighting systems, solar street lighting systems etc. to meet the lighting energy needs of villages/dhanis.

For meeting the hot water requirement in the residential, industrial, commercial and social sector the installation of solar water heating system shall be promoted.

To meet the Community cooking energy needs in residential institutions/industrial mess/Hotels/Barracks/ mid day meal program/Hospitals etc., Industrial Application of steam in process industries such as Textile/Food industry etc. ,Laundries & Process steam requirements in industries etc. the Department/ HAREDA shall promote the use of solar steam systems.

CHAPTER-IV PERQUISITES

The following incentives/benefits shall be provided to the Solar Power Projects on 'Must Run Status and Operational Projects:

4.1 Power Evacuation Facility

All expenses for power evacuation, Transmission, distribution line and synchronizing equipment required for installation will be as per the orders of the Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission for Electricity on Renewable energy Tariff & other issues, as modified from time to time.

The State transmission utility or the Transmission/Distribution Licensee shall bear the cost of Extra High Voltage (EHV)/ High Voltage (HV) transmission line up to a distance of 10 km. from the inter-connection point. In case the distance between the inter connection point and point of grid connectivity is more than 10 kms then the cost of transmission line for the distance beyond the 10 kms shall be borne equally between the Independent Power Producer and the licensee. However for canal based solar power projects, the transmission lines shall be

provided by the utilities, free of cost, irrespective of the distance of the project from the substation. The cost of any augmentation required after the interconnection point in the grid system of the Transmission/Distribution Licensee shall also be borne by the concerned Transmission/Distribution Licensee.

4.2 Power utilities will keep on upgrading the capacity of transformer/evacuation facility including the substation from time to time as per the generation requirement.

4.3 Exemption of Electricity Duty & Electricity Taxes & Cess, Wheeling, Transmission & distribution, cross subsidy charges, surcharges and Reactive Power Charges:

All electricity taxes & cess, electricity duty, wheeling charges, cross subsidy charges, Transmission & distribution charges and surcharges will be totally waived off for Ground mounted and Roof Top Solar Power Projects.

4.4 Status of Industry

All new projects of MW scale generating solar energy will be treated as “Industry” in terms of Industrial Policy of the State. Thus all the incentives available to industrial units under the industrial policy from time to time, shall also be available to the solar power producers/units.

4.5 Price Preference

Price preference will be given to IPPs who set up the Solar Power Plants in the State.

4.6 Banking

Haryana Vidyut Parsaran Nigam Ltd. (HVPNL)/ Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. (DHBVN)/ Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. (UHBVN)/ licensee shall permit solar power generated by eligible producers to be banked. The banking facility shall be allowed for a period of one year by the Licensee/ Utilities and IPP will pay the difference of Unscheduled Interchange charges (UI charges) at the time of injection and at the time of withdrawal. However, withdrawal of banked power should not be allowed during peak and Time of Day (TOD) hours. If the banked energy is not utilized within a period of twelve months from the date of power banked with the concerned power utilities/ licensee, it will automatically lapse and no charges shall be paid in lieu of such power.

The banking facility shall be allowed for the grid connected rooftop solar power projects on the same pattern as per MW scale projects.

4.7 Renewable Energy Certificate

A generating company engaged in generation of electricity from Solar Power Plant shall be eligible to avail the Renewable Energy Certificates as per regulations of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

4.8 Exemption from Land use approval, External Development Charges, scrutiny fee and infrastructure development charges.

These projects of MW scale shall not require any change of Land Use approval from Town & Country Planning Department. The project shall also be exempted from External Development Charges (EDC), scrutiny fee and infrastructure development charges but if special service is required for the solar project then EDC charges shall be charged on pro-rata basis. The details of such projects will be intimated to the Town & Country Planning Department.

However, after the expiry of purchase power agreement period or when plant ceases to operate on the land, land use will revert to the original (time of installation of plant) master plan of the area/city/town (i.e.it will convert to the original status of land).

4.9 Exemption of Environment Clearance

These projects shall not require any clearance from the Haryana Pollution Control Board.

4.10 Exemption of the Clearance from Forest Department

Wherever not expressly prohibited and wherever possible, if clearance from Forest Department, Haryana under their Act/Notification is required the same will be facilitated by single window authority clearance agency of the Renewable Energy Department.

4.11 Exemption in Stamp Duty for lease of land for projects

These projects of MW scale shall be provided 100% exemption from payment of fee and stamp duty charges for registration of rent/lease deed for the land required for setting up of these projects.

4.12 Use of unutilized space

The developers setting up the ground mounted MW scale solar power plants may also use the space in between the installed solar panels for commercial floriculture/horticulture related activities provided that it does not affect solar power generation and also keeping in view all the safety and security measures as required for the installed equipments as per the provisions of Electricity Act 2003.

4.13 Metering

Metering equipments for the power generation & its sale will be installed at site by the user at their own cost as per specification of Power Utilities of State/ HERC Grid Code/ Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of meters) Regulations, 2006 and its subsequent amendments.

The testing of these equipments will be carried out by Power utilities, at the user's cost. Power utilities will develop necessary infrastructure at locations where more than one project is installed.

The Metering equipments& the allied equipments be installed in the following manner:-

- (a) Main meter at the interconnection point shall be provided by the IPP.
- (b) Check meter at the interconnection point shall be provided by the Nigam/DISCOM.
- (c) Main Meter at the substation of the Nigam/DISCOM shall be provided by the Nigam/DISCOM.
- (d) Check meter at the substation of the Nigam shall be provided by the company.

Metering of the power produced shall be done at substation of the Nigam/DISCOM.

4.14 Tenure of Power Purchase Agreement

The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to be signed between IPP and HPPC shall be valid for a period of 25 years. After this period, the PPA can be renegotiated between the power producer and concerned power utilities/ licensee.

4.15 Earnest Money Deposit

For grid connected solar power projects, installed for sale of power, the application shall be accompanied with the Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) of Rs.2.00 lacs per MW (Rs.200/- per KW) in the shape of demand draft, which shall be refunded after signing of PPA. However, if the bidder/developer fails/refuses to deposit the security deposit or fails/refuses to sign the PPA within the stipulated time, the EMD of the bidder will be forfeited.

4.16 Minimum Equity to be held by the Promoter

The project developer may be individual/company/firm/group of companies or a Joint venture/Consortium of maximum 4 partners having minimum 51% share holding of leading partner.

The grid connected solar project developer(s) shall provide the information about the Promoters and their shareholding in the company, along with the bid document, indicating the leading shareholder. No change in the leading shareholder, developing the Solar Power Project, shall be permitted from the date

of submitting the application and till one year of execution of the project. This shall not be applicable to the Solar Power Projects developed by the public limited companies. Thereafter, any change may be undertaken only with information to Renewable Energy Department/HAREDA or HPPC, as the case may be.

Further, only new plant and machinery shall be allowed under this policy.

CHAPTER-V

INITIATIVES

To promote rooftop solar power projects, the State Government has taken the following initiatives:

5.1 Mandatory installation of Solar power plants

The State Govt. vide its notification dated 03.09.2014 has mandated installation of solar power plant of 3% to 5% of connected load for categories of all residential buildings built on a plot size of 500 Square Yards and above, all government and private Educational Institutes, Schools, Colleges, Hostels, Technical/Vocational Education Institutes, Universities, Offices having connected load of 30 Kilo Watt (KW) and above all private Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Industrial Establishments, Commercial Establishments, Malls, Hotels, Motels, Banquet Halls and Tourism Complexes, having connected load of 50 Kilo Watt (KW) and above, all new Housing Complexes, developed by Group Housing Societies, Builders, Housing Boards, on a plot size of 0.5 Acre and above and all water lifting stations of Irrigation Department.

In the residential sector, its mandatory enforcement shall be for the new residential buildings only whereas the installation of the rooftop solar power plants in the existing residential buildings shall be promoted by providing financial incentives. For other sectors even the existing buildings will be covered.

If the user covered under the mandatory provision is not installing the rooftop solar power plant as per the notification, then penalty shall be imposed as per government rules and regulations.

5.2 Net Metering Facility

The grid connected rooftop solar photovoltaic systems of capacity equivalent to the sanctioned load can be installed for the captive use, for which the net-metering facility shall be provided as per the Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission regulations. The electricity generated from such systems shall be cumulatively adjusted at 90% of the electricity consumption during the financial

year. In addition, during the FY 2015-16 an incentive @ 25 paise per unit shall also be provided in their bills on the solar power thus generated. The incentive payable under these Regulations shall be reviewed by the Commission every year along with ARR/Tariff petition for that year and the incentive payable accordingly for FY 2016-17 onwards.

The amendments issued by HERC, in this context, from time to time shall be followed.

5.3 Lease of Government buildings/Land

The rooftop space available in the Government organization, institutions, buildings or vacant land of the same can also be provided on lease/rent to the Independent Power Producer/ RESCO developer for setting up of solar power projects.

For such sites the lease/rent rate shall be decided by a Committee of Deputy Commissioner of concerned district, PWD (B&R) Department and the Department owning the building. The developer can also supply/provide the power for the captive use of the premises where the system is installed along with net meter and can sell the remaining power to HPPC on the minimum last tariff discovered and conveyed by HPPC or to third party as per the HERC Regulations.

5.4 Agriculture Solar Pump sets

The State in collaboration with the Central Government / MNRE, Govt. of India will promote the installation of Agricultural Solar Powered Pump sets through subsidy support (if applicable) to meet water/ irrigation energy needs. The surplus power generation from the solar pump sets may be bought by the HPPC at APPC rate of the year. The solar energy thus generated and exported shall also be credited towards meeting the RPO of the DISCOM.

CHAPTER-VI GUIDELINES

6.1 Technical Requirements

The Independent Power Producers and the users producing power from Grid tied /Grid connected solar power plants as well as users of off-grid solar devices would be required to strictly adhere to the national/international standards/specifications specified by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India or as amended from time to time and relevant IEC/ BIS standards and / or applicable standards as specified by the Central Electricity Authority/ Bureau of Energy Efficiency, as the case may be.

The independent power producers have also to comply with the HERC Renewable Energy Regulations, 2010, as amended from time to time.

6.2 Other schemes of MNRE, Govt. of India

The setting up of solar power projects shall also be promoted under various programmes implemented under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India, like Viability Gap Funding (VGF), scheme for unemployed youth/ farmers, bundling scheme of National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. (NVVNL)/National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and rooftop solar power plants programme, as per their guidelines, from time to time.

6.3 Nodal Agency

Renewable Energy Department is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Haryana Solar Power Policy-2016 on behalf of the Govt. of Haryana.

All project developers shall be required to submit monthly reports with regard to parameter like energy generated, revenue earned, power factor and plant load factor achieved, reasons for non-achievement of full generation and any other information so called for by Renewable Energy Department/HAREDA so as to maintain and update data bank on solar power generation in the state and also for the purpose of monitoring of generation under RPO regulations.

6.4 Amendments/ Relaxation/ Interpretation of provisions of the Policy

Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Renewable Energy Department shall have the powers to amend / relax / issue clarification, if any, on any matter related to interpretation of any provisions under the policy in consultation with the concerned Govt. Departments / Agencies.

**CHAPTER-VII
GLOSSARY**

7.1 Following expressions used in the Policy would have meanings assigned to them as defined hereunder:-

- i. "Act" means Electricity Act 2003, including amendments there to.
- ii. "APPC" means Average Power Purchase Cost.
- iii. "Canal" means feeder, canal, rajbahas, minors, drains, channels and Minor Irrigation Tubewells, Corporation (MITC) Nalas
- iv. "CEA" means Central Electricity Authority.

- v. "CERC" means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission of India, constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 76 of the Electricity Act, 2003, or its successors.
- vi. "Central Agency" means National Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC) as designated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission vide order dated 29.01.2010 for the purposes of the REC Regulations.
- vii. "Conventional Power Plants" means lignite; coal, fossil fuel or gas based thermal generating power stations and hydro generating stations of more than 25 MW capacities.
- viii. "DISCOM of Haryana" means a distribution licensee, such as UHBVNL, Panchkula, DHBVNL, and Hisar.
- ix. "FDPR" means Feasible Detailed Project Report.
- x. "Government" and "State" means the Government of Haryana and the State of Haryana respectively.
- xi. "IREDA" means Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency.
- xii. "Licensee" includes a person deemed to be a licensee under Section 14 of the Act.
- xiii. "MNRE" means Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, a Central Government Ministry responsible to develop and deploy new and renewable energy for supplementary energy requirement of the country.
- xiv. "MOU" means Memorandum of Understanding.
- xv. "National Solar Mission or Solar Mission" means Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission 2009 launched by Government of India.
- xvi. "NTPC" means National Thermal Power Corporation.
- xvii. "NVVNL" means National Vidyut Vyopar Nigam Ltd.
- xviii. "Nodal agency" means Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) or any other agency designated by Government of Haryana for promotion of electricity generation from renewable energy sources.
- xix. "PPA" means Power Purchase Agreement.
- xx. "REC Regulation" or "CERC REC Regulation" means Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms & Condition for recognition and issuances of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulation, 2010 notified by CERC vide Notification dated 14.1.2010 and amended from time to time.
- xxi. "Renewable Energy Certificate" or "REC" means the Renewable Energy (Solar) Certificate issued by the Central Agency in accordance with the procedure prescribed by it and under the provision specified in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms & Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulation, 2010.
- xxii. "HERC"/"Commission" means Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- xxiii. "RPO" means Renewable Purchase Obligation.
- xxiv. "SECI" means Solar Energy Corporation of India.
- xxv. "Solar Power Producer" means an entity, which owns facilities to generate electric power for sale to DISCOM of Haryana/Licensees/NVVN /NTPC/ to third party/captive use.

- xxvi. “Solar Plant/Solar Power Plant” means a power plant or system utilizing solar energy through solar photo-voltaic or concentrated solar thermal devices including its integration into conventional fossil fuel for generating of electricity.
- xxvii. “Solar PV Power Plant” means the Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through Photo Voltaic technology.
- xxviii. “Tariff” means the schedule of charges for generation, transmission, wheeling and supply of electricity together with terms and conditions for application thereof.
- xxix. “TOD” means Time of Day in Hours.
- xxx. “UI Charges” means unscheduled Interchange charges.
- xxxi. “EHV” means Extra High Voltage.
- xxxii. “HV” means High Voltage.
- xxxiii. “MW” means Mega Watt.
- xxxiv. “KWp” means Kilo Watt Peak.
- xxxv. “LOI” means Letter of Intent.
- xxxvi. “HPPC” means Haryana Power Purchase Centre.

7.2.1 All other words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in The Electricity Act-2003.

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