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Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024

Energy Department
Government of Rajasthan

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**Government of Rajasthan
Energy Department**

Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024

No. F.20(xxyy)

Dated:

NOTIFICATION

In order to promote Renewable Energy, Energy Storage Systems, Green Hydrogen and ensure their integration with the grid, the State Government hereby notifies the Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 as under:

1. Preamble

- 1.1. Growing concerns of global warming and climate change require emphasis on clean energy. The Renewable Energy sources are the bedrock lay the foundation for planners in developing the policy framework to ensure energy security and equity, and are imperative for achieving the goals of reducing carbon emission and pollution mitigation.
- 1.2. Utility scale power producers, small power generators, state utilities such as generation, transmission and distribution companies, regulatory and power management agencies, Government and consumers are major stakeholders in the Renewable Energy (RE) sector. This policy is designed to facilitate the promotion of the renewable and clean energy sector while safeguarding the interests of the end consumer.
- 1.3. Over the past decades, the demand for power has grown and the State has added conventional power capacity on a large scale. The State has achieved self-reliance in the availability of power. Furthermore, Renewable Energy has become commercially viable, therefore, State Utilities and other stakeholders have an increased interest and a greater focus on renewable energy.
- 1.4. Renewable energy, such as Solar energy can be deployed in a decentralised manner bringing benefits of reduced transmission & distribution losses and savings in cost of establishing additional transmission infrastructure on account of generation of power at load centres. Decentralized generation through solar rooftop systems, off-grid applications and small solar power plants at consumers end are an efficient way of utilization of Solar Energy.
- 1.5. The State has vast and largely untapped potential in terms of intense solar radiation, one of the highest numbers of sunny days in a year and availability of vast barren/un-cultivable, unutilized government/private land. These attributes have the potential to make Rajasthan a highly preferred destination for Solar Energy at the Global level.

- 1.6. Additionally, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Government of India, has assessed wind power potential in Rajasthan is 284GW at 150 Mtr height and National Institute of Solar Energy assessed the Solar Potential in Rajasthan is 142 GW.
- 1.7. To meet the global commitments, Government of India, has fixed a national target of 500 GW Renewable Energy capacity. This will reduce the dependence on conventional sources of energy by promoting a non-conventional alternative.
- 1.8. Notably, Solar and Wind resources are complementary to each other and hybridization of these two technologies would help in minimizing the variability in power and would lead to optimum utilization of infrastructure including land and transmission systems. Superimposition of the wind and solar resources map exhibits high to moderate Wind and Solar Energy potential in the State.
- 1.9. In light of these, it is desirable to have suitable policy interventions for developing new hybrid projects and also for encouraging hybridization of existing Wind and Solar Power Plants in the State.
- 1.10 Appropriate capacity storage systems are also required in sync with generation profile of Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Projects.
- 1.11 The State will also promote the Energy Storage Program. The Energy Storage System (ESS) enhances grid stability, reliability and facilitates better load management, reducing the dependency on fossil fuel-based peaking power plants. Energy Storage Technologies such as batteries and pumped hydro storage are essential for addressing the intermittency of Renewable Energy sources.
- 1.12 Utilization of Biomass waste as a fuel for energy generation is yet another sustainable source of energy. This reduces the environmental impact caused by open crop residue/ biomass burning.
- 1.13 State will promote the Biomass Programme, facilitating the establishment of Biomass-based Power Projects, briquette/pellet manufacturing plants, and supporting biomass-based co-firing projects, as well as Waste-to-Energy based Power Projects for the utilization of waste such as MSW/RDF/Industrial/Medical waste or any other wastes as per the guidelines of the State Government and Government of India.
- 1.14 Further, Green Hydrogen is a non-fossil fuel which can fulfil the requirements of Industrial, Power, Transportation and Aviation sectors while reducing carbon emissions and useful to produce Green Ammonia.
- 1.15 To keep pace with the changing needs of the Renewable Energy Sector, State Government has decided to review the existing Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy, 2023.

2 Vision and objectives:

- 2.1 To develop RE sector in the State with “Stakeholder-Driven” policy.

- 2.2 To ensure that Rajasthan emerges as a major contributing State in order to achieve the national target of 500 GW capacity of Renewable Energy as a part of India's global commitment.
- 2.3 To achieve an “Optimal Energy Mix” of conventional and renewable power ensuring energy security in the State and efficient grid management while protecting interests of all stakeholders.
- 2.4 To encourage the use of new technologies and methods involving combined generation of Wind & Solar Power and other emerging technologies like storage systems including pump storage plants, battery storage systems etc. To facilitate the development of infrastructure in generation, transmission, distribution and manufacturing sector of Renewable Energy.
- 2.5 To boost Human Resource Development with particular reference to Renewable Energy and to spur generation of employment opportunities in the State.
- 2.6 To facilitate and support Research & Development activities in the field of RE. To Nurture better products, processes and systems in order to promote growth of Renewable Energy.
- 2.7 To deploy ancillary services for making the grid flexible for RE Power integration by using various modes like Demand Side Management, Time of Day Tariff, Scheduling & Forecasting, Storage Systems, Reactive Power Management, Grid Reserve/Balancing Capacity etc.
- 2.8 To ensure productive use of the abundant wasteland in the State, thereby utilizing the un-utilized/under-utilized land for creation of Wind energy hub. Promoting “Repowering” of Wind Power Projects and conducting Wind Resource Assessment Programme.
- 2.9 To attract investors to set-up RE equipment manufacturing facilities by promoting the development of a manufacturing ecosystem in the State.
- 2.10 Hybridization of Wind & Solar technologies to meet the challenges of grid security and stability while ensuring optimum utilization of land resources and transmission systems. Also pushing Hybridization of existing conventional thermal power plants with Renewable Energy in order to reduce fuel consumption and carbon emission.
- 2.11 To promote setting up of the RE Power Projects for sale of power to Distribution Companies of Rajasthan/Rajasthan Urja Vikas & IT Ltd. to meet the State's RPO and beyond RPO as per requirements and commercial viability and also towards captive use and 3rd party sale.
- 2.12 To support the development of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) to enhance the grid stability and reduce the reliance on fossil fuel. These will also promote energy independence in remote and isolated areas/ communities.
- 2.13 To promote setting up of the Waste to Energy plant for generation of power by utilizing MSW (Municipal Solid Waste), RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel), Industrial and Medical Waste.
- 2.14 Utilization of Biomass waste as a fuel for energy generation as a sustainable source of energy and also for reducing the problem of Stubble burning in order to address the environmental impacts caused by burning of open crop residue/biomass.
- 2.15 To develop a Green Hydrogen Manufacturing Ecosystem (Electrolyser,

compressor, storage and transport infrastructure etc. The Policy also promote the development of Green Hydrogen Parks, Green Hydrogen based mobility, Green Hydrogen equipment manufacturing industries, research in cutting edge technology and Promotion of Green Hydrogen generation for storage and generation of RTC (round the clock) power etc.

3 Title and Enforcement:

- 3.1 This Policy will be known as Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024.
- 3.2 The Policy will become effective from the date of Notification and will remain in force till 29th March, 2029 or until superseded by another Policy.
- 3.3 State Government may amend/modify/review this Policy as and when required.

4 Target

- 4.1. The Policy aims to achieve a target of 1,25,000MW Renewable Power Projects up to 2029-30 in the States under: -

S.No.	Particulars	Capacity
1	Solar	90,000 MW
2	Wind & Hybrid	25,000 MW
3	Hydro, Pump Storage Plant (PSP), Battery Energy Storage System	10,000 MW

- 4.2. The State DISCOMs will purchase Renewable Energy as per the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) as determined by RERC.
- 4.3. State will endeavour to develop Renewable Power Projects for sale of power to parties other than DISCOMs of Rajasthan for captive consumption, within and outside the State.
- 4.4. This policy also aims to promote Renewable Energy and other clean energy sources as under:
 - i. Promotion of small Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power Projects at load centres.
 - ii. Promotion of Rooftop Solar Projects through Net Metering and Gross Metering mechanism or in any other manner as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 and relevant Regulations/Orders issued by RERC/CERC.
 - iii. Promotion of Off-Grid Solar applications like Solar Water Pumps, home lighting systems, water heater etc.
 - iv. Promotion of Renewable Energy Projects for sale of power to Discoms and for Captive use/3rd Party Sale within and outside the State.
 - v. Promotion of Renewable Energy Projects with Storage Systems, Hydro Projects, Pump Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.
 - vi. Promotion of setting up of Electric Vehicles (EV) Charging Stations using Renewable Energy.
 - vii. Development of RE Parks/UMREPPs.

- viii. Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network for Renewable Energy.
- ix. Promotion of manufacturing industries of Solar/Wind Energy Equipment and Storage Systems.
- x. Promotion of floating/ canal top/reservoir top solar power projects.
- xi. Promotion of Energy Storage Systems for reliable RE Power & grid stability.
- xii. Promotion of Bio-energy for reducing carbon footprint.
- xiii. Promotion of use of Non fossil fuels through production of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

5 **RREC to act as Nodal Agency**

RREC will act as a Nodal Agency for-

- i. Registration of projects.
- ii. Approval of projects.
- iii. Development of RE Parks/UMREPPS;
- iv. Selection of projects through a process of competitive bidding on the request of RUVNL/DISCOMs;
- v. Facilitating allotment of Government land;
- vi. Facilitating approval of power evacuation plan & connectivity at CTU/STU/Discoms network and allocation of bays and other related facilities on behalf of State;
- vii. Facilitating execution of PPA/WBA with DISCOMs of Rajasthan/RVPN/NVVN/SECI/RUVNL (as may be applicable);
- viii. Arranging any other statutory clearances/approvals;
- ix. Facilitating water allocation for Hydro, Pump Storage Plants and Solar Thermal Power Plant and RE plants/Parks for auxiliary consumption and cleaning of Solar PV Plants;
- x. Coordination with MNRE/DISCOMs of Rajasthan/RVPN/Various agencies under the control of MNRE/Central Agency/Other Relevant Agency;
- xi. Accreditation and recommendation of Power Projects for registration with Central Agency under REC Mechanism.

Section-A: Renewable Energy

PROJECT BASED PROVISIONS AND INCENTIVES

Solar Energy

6. Rooftop PV Solar Power Systems

6.1. Rooftop PV Solar Power Systems with Net Metering:

The State government will facilitate the installation of Rooftop PV Solar Power Systems in the State. It will endeavour to develop all district headquarters and other important areas as 'Green Energy Cities' through the installation of Solar Rooftop Systems in the following manner:

- i) The State will promote setting up of grid connected Rooftop PV Solar Power Plants under a Net metering arrangement. The DISCOMs will allow Solar Rooftop capacity addition up to 80% of the capacity of the Distribution Transformer in the area.
- ii) Rooftop Solar Power Plants will be promoted by encouraging the setup on Government Building through various modes including HAM/RESCO Mode.
- iii) The DISCOMs will develop suitable and comprehensive consumer friendly IT application for facilitating online timely approvals and monitoring of projects for rooftop solar power plants.
- iv) Rooftop consumers will be provided subsidies/incentives as per the guidelines of MNRE/State Government.
- v) Start-ups will be promoted for installation of Rooftop Solar Systems.
- vi) Maximum time period for execution of various activities in respect of Solar Rooftop Systems under Net Metering by DISCOMs will be as under:

S. No.	Activity	Maximum time period
1.	Issuance of NOC above 10 kW	7days from receipt of application
2.	Solar & Net Meter Testing	7 days from depositing of meters
3.	Execution of Net Metering Agreement	3 days from submission of draft agreement
4.	Commissioning/Connection of Rooftop system	3 days from receipt of application

6.2. Rooftop PV Solar Power Systems with Gross Metering:

Solar Rooftop Systems can also be set up under Gross Metering Scheme as per the guidelines prescribed by the State Government/Government of India. The entire generated power will be supplied to DISCOMs at a tariff determined by RERC. Solar Rooftop Systems up to 1 MW capacity will be allowed under this Scheme.

6.3. **Virtual Net Metering (VNM) and Group Net Metering (GNM)**

Virtual net metering (VNM) arrangement allows multiple consumers operating within the same licensee area to establish a collective physical RE plant to meet their power demand whereas Group Net Metering (GNM) arrangements cater to a single consumer having multiple service connections across various locations within the same licensing area by installing a RE Plant at single location.

To enable more access of solar power, Virtual Net Metering and Group Net Metering schemes will be promoted in the State to allow access to renewable energy to all consumers not having sufficient space in their premises.

- 6.4. Small wind turbines will be allowed with Solar Rooftop under Net Metering scheme.
- 6.5. Government Buildings will be solarised through installation of Solar Rooftop Plants.
- 6.6. Appropriate provisions would be made in Urban Building Byelaws to promote and facilitate the use and installation of Solar Rooftop Systems.

7. Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power Projects:

Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power Projects provide an opportunity to meet the power requirement close around load centres. Such generation will help the utilities to reduce their T & D losses and optimize the cost of transmission and distribution system.

- 7.1. The State will promote setting up of decentralized Solar Power Projects with a minimum capacity of 0.5 MW and a maximum capacity of 5 MW in the premises and in the vicinity of 33 kV Grid Sub-Stations in order to promote sale of power to DISCOMs. The sub-stations for which decentralized Solar Power Projects are to be established will be selected by RUVNL/Discoms. The tariff for these projects will be determined on basis of tariff based competitive bidding process or as per the guidelines of State Government/ Government of India.
- 7.2. State aims to increase participation of farmers in Solar Energy sector to augment their sources of income through generation and sale of Solar Energy to DISCOMs, in the following manner:
 - 7.1.1 Farmers, on their own or through a developer, can set up decentralized power project on their un-cultivable agriculture land as per clause 7.1.
 - 7.1.2 The State will promote solarization of existing grid connected agriculture pumps as per the provisions/guidelines issued by DISCOMs based on Regulations of RERC/Guidelines of Central/State Govt.
- 7.3. State Government will issue schemes/programs for promotion of decentralized solar generation in the State.

8. Off-Grid Solar Applications:

- 8.1 The State will promote and incentivize off-grid solar applications, including hybrid systems, as per the guidelines issued by MNRE to meet various electrical and thermal energy requirements for domestic and commercial use.
- 8.2 The State will promote the setting up of Solar Power Plants by persons for sale of power to consumers through the State distribution system/local solar grid.
- 8.3 The State will also promote setting up of Stand-Alone Solar Systems to provide electricity to households in remote Villages /Hamlets(Dhanis).
- 8.4 The State will promote installation of Solar PV Pumps for pressure irrigation systems.

9. Utility Grid Power Projects-

9.1 Solar Power Projects in Rajasthan for sale of power to DISCOMs of Rajasthan:

The State will promote setting up of Solar Power Projects for sale of power to DISCOMs of Rajasthan on the tariff discovered through competitive bidding process:

- i) To fulfil Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target fixed by RERC.
- ii) DISCOM/RUVNL may purchase solar power beyond RPO limit and would be able to avail the benefit of REC as per CERC Regulations/ NLDC guidelines.

9.2 Solar Power Projects sanctioned under guidelines/schemes of MNRE:

The State will promote setting up of Solar Power Projects under the Guidelines/Schemes of MNRE or Solar Power Projects allocated through competitive bidding by/for other State Utilities/Entities.

9.3 Solar Power Projects for captive use:

The State will promote setting up of solar power projects for captive use as under:

- 9.3.1 Solar Power Projects within the premises of a consumer of Rajasthan;
- 9.3.2 Solar Power Projects outside the premises of a consumer of Rajasthan;
- 9.3.3 Solar Power Projects set up in the State for captive use outside Rajasthan through open access.
- 9.3.4 The Maximum permissible capacity of individual Solar plant for captive use within the State will be limited as per RERC Regulations. The Generating plant capacity for 3rd Party sale can be any capacity, however the consumer of the State will be allowed to take power from such plant up to the limit prescribed as per RERC Regulations.

9.4 Grid connected Solar Power Projects for Third Party Sale:

The State will promote setting up of solar power projects for third party sale within/ outside the State as under:

- 9.4.1 Solar Power Projects within premises of a consumer of Rajasthan (Under RESCO Mode);
- 9.4.2 Solar Power Projects set up for sale of power within State through open access;
- 9.4.3 Solar Power Projects set up for sale of power outside State through open access/power exchange.

9.5 The Projects set up under clause 9.3 & 9.4 will also be eligible for RE (Solar) Certificate as per Orders/Regulations of the appropriate Commission issued in this regard.

Development of RE Parks

10 RE Park

The RE Park is a concentrated zone for development of RE power projects. It provides a well demarcated area with proper civil and power system infrastructure to a power producer, where the risk in projects is minimized and the fast approval process is facilitated. The RE Power Park Developer creates supporting infrastructure and facilities including power evacuation, water arrangements, internal roads and administrative facilities.

10.1 RE Parks by RREC:

Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Ltd., a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in the form of a subsidiary company of RREC, has been established for development of infrastructure and management of RE/Solar Parks. RREC will develop RE Parks in Rajasthan on its own or through any other SPV which may be created as required.

10.2 Development of RE Parks by Private Sector:

- (i) State will promote development of RE Parks (Solar park/Wind Park/Hybrid Parks) by Private Sector. The Private Sector RE Power Park Developer (REPPD) will submit an application in the prescribed online format to RREC for development of RE Park along with a non-refundable Registration charge as per clause 15.3. RREC will complete the processing of Registration applications within a period of 30 days.
- (ii) The Private Sector RE Power Park Developer(s) shall be obliged to create common infrastructure facilities for development of RE Park(s) These will include creation of power evacuation systems, development of roads, lights, water supply systems and other administrative support systems.
- (iii) The REPPD will be allowed to acquire agriculture land from title holder (Khatedar) for developing RE Park(s) in excess of ceiling limit in accordance with the provisions of Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agriculture Holding Act, 1973.
- (iv) Land conversion will not be required in accordance with the provisions of Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 and the rules made thereunder for the development of RE Park on Private Agriculture Land.

- (v) Allotment of Government land to Private Sector RE Power Park Developer(s) for development of RE Park(s) will be considered on recommendation of RREC.
- (vi) The Private Sector RE Power Park Developer(s) shall be responsible for registration of RE power projects within their park with RREC as per the provisions of this policy. Already registered RE Park/Solar Park prior to commencement of this Policy shall be continued with same number and will be implemented under the provision of this policy.
- (vii) The necessary SoP will be developed by RREC for development of RE Park in the State.**

10.3 Development of RE Parks through Joint Venture Companies (JVCs):

10.3.1 The State will promote development of RE Parks through Joint Venture with private developers investing up to 50% equity or any other percentage of equity participation as decided by the state government. The cost of land allotted by state government would be part of its equity participation in the Joint Venture Company.

10.4 Applicant will submit a proposal to RREC for formation of Joint Venture Company with the State Government. RREC after examining the same will submit the proposal to Energy department, which after concurrence of Finance Department will be given final approval.

10.5 Solar Parks/UMREPPs under MNRE Scheme:

10.5.1 The State Government will promote setting up of Solar Parks/Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks (UMREPPs) as per the MNRE guidelines/schemes through agencies designated by MNRE.

10.5.2 Such developer will submit an application in the prescribed online format to RREC for registration of Solar Park/UMREPP along with a non-refundable Registration charge of Rs. 10,000/MW+GST subject to maximum of Rs. 20 Lac+ GST for each Park.

11 Promotion of setting up of Renewable Energy based Electric Vehicle Charging Station:

The shift to clean transport has become necessary due to increase in carbon emission from fossil fuel which leads to global warming and climate change. The rapid increase in fossil fuel consumption due to rising vehicular movement has led to increase in pollution and has an adverse impact on Balance of Payment situation because of the rising import bill.

The above factors are main reasons for adoption of Electric Vehicles (EV) and supporting technologies. The requirement of suitable grid-grade electricity is seen as a major challenge for establishing sufficient charging stations for the EVs. Charging of EVs from electricity generated from fossil fuel based conventional sources does not reduce emissions. For further reduction of carbon footprint, it is essential that the EVs are charged using

Renewable Energy Sources. In view of the above, the State will promote the use of Renewable energy for charging of EVs in the following manner:

- i. The Charging Infrastructure will be developed as per the guidelines and standards issued by Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority.
- ii. The EV charging stations may be established by the State/Central Public Sector Undertakings, Private operators or operators under the Public Private Partnership models.
- iii. The charging station service providers may set up renewable energy generation plants within their premises for captive use and may also draw renewable power through open access from generation plants located within the State to avail the benefits as provided under clause 17 of this policy.
- iv. The aforesaid benefits would also be available to chain of EV charging stations owned by a single service provider.
- v. The State will support Research and Development activities regarding promotion and use of Renewable Energy by EV charging stations and also for Research and Development activities to study the impact of EV charging infrastructure on the grid.

Wind Power Projects

12 Generation of Power from Wind:-

12.1 Wind Power Plants for sale of power to DISCOM(s) of Rajasthan:

The State will promote setting up of Wind Power Projects for sale of power to DISCOMs of Rajasthan on the tariff discovered through competitive bidding process to fulfil Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target fixed by RERC. DISCOMs/RUVNL may procure wind energy beyond RPO as per their requirement and commercial viability.

12.2 Utility Grid Power Projects for Captive use /3rdParty sale within and outside the State of Rajasthan:

12.2.1 The State will promote setting up of Wind Power Projects for captive use/3rd party sale for consumers within the State.

12.2.2 The State will allow setting up of Wind Power Projects of any capacity for captive use/third party sale outside the State or sale through the Power Exchange.

12.2.3 The Maximum permissible capacity of individual Wind plant for captive use within the State will be limited as per RERC Regulations. The Generating plant capacity for 3rd Party sale can be any capacity; however the consumer of the State will be allowed to take power from such plant up to the limit prescribed as per RERC Regulations.

12.2.4 Such Power Producers (under clause 12.2.1&12.2.2) will also be eligible for RE (Non-Solar) Certificate as per Orders/Regulations of the appropriate Commission.

12.3 Repowering of Wind Power Projects:

The State will promote Repowering of existing wind turbines which have completed at least 10 years in operation. Other provisions will be as per the guidelines/policies issued by MNRE from time to time.

12.3.1 In case of power being procured by State DISCOMs through existing PPA, the power generated corresponding to average of last three year's generation prior to repowering would continue to be procured on the terms of PPA in-force and remaining additional generation may be purchased by DISCOMs at a tariff discovered through competitive bidding in the State at the time of commissioning of the repowering project.

12.3.2 The Wind Power Producer shall also be allowed to use the additional generated power for captive use/third party sale.

12.3.3 In case of Repowering, the power evacuation facility for new pooling station or augmentation of existing substation will be provided by RVPN/DISCOMs based on Load flow studies.

12.4 Wind Resource Assessment(WRA) Programme:

For utilization of wind as an energy source, Wind Resource Assessment (WRA) studies have been carried out by MNRE at various locations in the State. MNRE has also permitted independent private participation for WRA. WRA studies have been done at limited locations. With a view to further assessing wind resources potential, RREC will also allow/undertake Wind Energy Resource Assessment studies by private developers for exploring additional locations for such studies.

12.5 Registration for establishment of Wind Monitoring Station for Wind Resource Assessment studies-

12.5.1 For carrying out wind resource assessment studies, Developer shall select the location for establishing the wind monitoring station and shall register the application with RREC in prescribed online format along with the required documents.

12.5.2 Along with application, the Developer shall deposit an amount of Rs. 10,000/- per site with RREC towards registration charge, which shall be non-refundable. Goods and Services Tax (GST) will also be payable as applicable. Fee, if any, to NIWE will also be payable as applicable.

12.5.3 Non requirement of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Gram Panchayat for allotment of land for establishment of Wind Monitoring Station-

N.O.C. from Gram Panchayat will not be required for allotment of Government land (SiwaiChak land) for establishment of Wind Monitoring Station.

12.6 General Guidelines for Wind Resource Assessment Studies -

- 12.6.1 The Developer shall follow the guidelines for Wind Resource Assessment studies issued by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.
- 12.6.2 The Developer will bear all costs including the costs of installation of Wind Monitoring Station along with necessary accessories and will also include its O&M expenses.
- 12.6.3 The Developer shall submit NIWE report to RREC on completion of Wind Resource Assessment studies.
- 12.6.4 The Developer shall not be entitled to claim any cost/charges, expenses and incidental charges incurred in connection with the studies for submission of NIWE report to RREC.
- 12.6.5 Purchase and acquisition of private land, if any, shall be sole responsibility of the Developer.
- 12.6.6 The Developer shall take necessary permissions of Forest department, wherever required under Forest Conservation Act before installation of wind monitoring station. The wind monitoring station would be installed by the Developer after completing various formalities requested by Forest department. Compliances of various orders passed by Hon'ble Courts would also be ensured by the Developer.

Hybrid Power Projects

13 Generation of Power from Wind-Solar Hybrid Projects:

- 13.1 The State will promote setting up of Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Projects for optimal and efficient utilization of infrastructure and land, and to achieve better grid stability, under the following categories:
 - a) Sale of Power to DISCOMs at tariff discovered through transparent bidding process.
 - b) Captive Use and Sale to Third Party within and outside State through open access/Power Exchange.
 - c) The Maximum permissible capacity of individual Hybrid plant for captive use within the State will be limited as per RERC Regulations. The Generating plant capacity for 3rd Party sale can be any capacity, however the consumer of the State will be allowed to take power from such plant up to the limit prescribed as per RERC Regulations..

The power procured from the hybrid project may be used for fulfilment of solar RPO and non-solar RPO in proportion to the rated capacity of solar and wind power in the hybrid plant respectively or as per the Orders/Regulations issued by appropriate Commission.

- 13.2 The sizing of the Wind/Solar capacity would be assessed by the developer on the basis of local resource characteristics. However, a Wind-Solar Power Plant will be recognized as hybrid plant if the rated power capacity of one resource (Wind/Solar) is at least 25% of the rated power capacity of other resource (Solar/Wind).
- 13.3 For the purpose of this policy, the plants are classified into two categories:
Type A Projects: Hybridization of existing Wind/Solar Projects-

This category includes conversion of existing/under construction Wind or Solar Power Plants into Hybrid Projects.

Type B Projects: New Wind-Solar Hybrid Projects-

This includes new Wind-Solar Hybrid power generation projects which are not registered with RREC till the date of commencement of this policy.

All fiscal and financial incentives available to Wind and Solar power projects will also be made available to Wind-Solar Hybrid projects.

13.4 Hybridization of existing Conventional Thermal Power Plants

- 13.4.1** The State will promote hybridization of existing Conventional Thermal Power Plants by allowing setting up of Renewable Power Plants by the Conventional Power Generators for using its Thermal power or Renewable Power to meet its scheduled generation from the specific thermal generating station. This flexibility will provide the thermal power generators an opportunity to optimally utilize generation from RE sources and also help in reducing emissions. DISCOMs will also receive firm power including Renewable power, which will help them to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligations.
- 13.4.2** The generating companies will be allowed to utilize such Renewable capacities for supplying power against existing commitments to supply the power from its thermal power plants to DISCOMs.
- 13.4.3** Any net gain realized by the generator by blending Renewable power with Thermal power shall be shared equally between the generator and DISCOMs after the approval of the Regulator.
- 13.4.4** The DISCOMs will be eligible to fulfil their RPO requirement against such RE procurement. The Generators will also be eligible to fulfil their Renewable Generation Obligations, through such RE power generation, if applicable in future.

14 Newer technologies based RE projects

14.1 Hydro Power Projects.

Energy generated from Hydro Power Project has been recognized as Renewable Energy (RE) across the world. 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 8th March, 2019 will be considered as part of RE.

The Sites of these projects will be allocated to the developer through a transparent mechanism.

RREC will recommend the request of water allocation to the Water Resources Department for these projects.

14.2 Floating Solar

The State will also promote setting up of Floating / Reservoir Top/ Canal Top Solar Power Projects for sale of power to DISCOMs through Competitive bidding or for captive use/3rd party sale.

The Potential Sites for developing Floating Solar Project will be allocated to the developer/Power Producer through a transparent mechanism. Separate Guidelines will be issued by Energy Department for Floating Solar Projects.

RREC will recommend the requests of water allocation to the Water Resources Department for such projects.

Registration and Approvals

15 Registration of RE Power Projects:

- 15.1 All RE projects installed in State on CTU/STU/DISCOMs network shall be required to be registered with RREC.
- 15.2 The Developer/Power Producer will submit an online application for registration to RREC in the prescribed format along with requisite documents.
- 15.3 Each Developer/ Power Producer will deposit non-refundable registration charge with RREC as under:

S.No.	Project/Park Capacity	Rate
1	For RE Project/Park≤10 MW capacity	Rs5,000/- per project
2	For RE Project/Park>10MW and up to 100 MW capacity	Rs20,000 Per MW
3	For RE Project/Park >100MW	Rs. 20 Lac + Rs 10,000 Per MW

Note: The Project to be established under any new RE Parks registered after commencement of this policy will not be required to deposit registration charges in RREC.

- 15.4 The GST and other charges, as applicable, shall be payable in addition to the registration charge. Registration will not confer any right to the Developer/Power Producer and will not create any obligation on the part of RREC.
- 15.5 In case of registration of the Solar/Wind/Hybrid Projects, registered under the policies prior to this Policy and three years before the commencement of this policy, for which project developer has not applied for in-principle clearance, the registration of such projects shall be allowed to be re-validated by depositing Rs.2,000 per MW subject to maximum 10 Lac per project with applicable GST, otherwise the registration of such projects shall be deemed to have been cancelled. Such re-validated Projects will be required to apply for in-principle clearance within 1 year from the date of re-validation, failing which the registration shall be deemed to be cancelled.
- 15.6 The Power Projects registered under the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy, 2023 or registered under Solar Energy Policy, 2019/Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy, 2019, three years prior to the date of commencement of this Policy, shall be deemed to be registered under this Policy with the same registration number allotted earlier. The power producers of such projects shall have to apply for in-principle clearance within 2 year from the date of commencement of this Policy, failing which the registration shall be deemed to be cancelled.

- 15.7 The Solar/Wind/Hybrid Projects registered under this Policy shall have to apply for in-principle clearance within a period of 2 years from date of registration, failing which the registration shall be deemed to be cancelled.
- 15.8 For the projects already commissioned under RE (Solar) certificate mechanism, the Developer/Solar Power Producer will have to deposit Accreditation/Registration fee with State Agency / Central Agency as per the procedure laid down by the regulations/orders of the appropriate Commission.
- The installation of Power Plants not registered with RREC and without prior approval of competent authority as per policy provisions will be liable to be disconnected from the Grid. The developer/power producer will be required to submit certificate of registration of project with RREC to the Sub-Registrar or any other officer authorized by the Government for the registration of sale/lease deed of the land.
- 15.9 No prior registration with RREC will be required by Developer for participation in bidding. Only successful bidders will be required to register their projects with RREC.
- 15.10 No registration will be required for Solar/RE Power projects connected to grid under Net/Gross Metering Scheme.
- 15.11 Developer/Power Producer can transfer their registered capacity or part thereof to their 'holding', 'subsidiary', 'fellow subsidiary' or 'ultimate holding' company with the prior approval of RREC on payment of an amount equal to 50% of the Registration Charge. However, the provisions of clause 15.5&15.6 shall be applicable to the transferee.
- 15.12 Developer/Power Producer can transfer the registered capacity or part thereof from one registration to its another registration with the prior approval of RREC on payment of an amount equal to 25% of the Registration Charges.

16 Allotment / Procurement of Land:

16.1 Allotment of Government Land to Power Projects/RE Park/UMREPP:

Government land will be allotted to RE Park/UMREPP and Solar/Wind/Hybrid/Hydro Power Projects including PSP/Storage Plants as per the provisions of Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of land for setting up of Power Plant based on Renewable Energy Sources) Rules, 2007, as amended from time to time. Developer shall be allowed to sub-lease the allotted land as per the aforesaid rules.

16.2 RREC will recommend, on case-to-case basis, to the concerned District Collector for allotment of government land only on submission of following security deposit in favour of RREC, Jaipur:

- i. For Project/Park of capacity < 2000 MW, Rs. 1 Lac/MW by demand draft/RTGS in favour of RREC.
- ii. For Project/Park of capacity ≥ 2000 MW, Rs. 1 Lac/MW up to 2000 MW by DD/RTGS and for exceeding capacity, Rs. 1 Lac/MW in form of Bank Guarantee.

The security deposit will be refunded to the developer in proportion to the

commissioned capacity of the project on written request of applicant. The security deposit shall be forfeited in case the allotted land is not used within the specified period as per allotment rules. If land is not allotted, security deposit will be refunded on the written request of the applicant.

16.2.1 The allotment of Government land identified by Energy Department or State Power Companies or Joint Venture Companies of State PSUs will be kept in priority for projects for fulfillment of State Power demand.

16.2.2 The Government Land will be allotted to the Developer/Power Producers keeping in view of the projects to be set up for Sale of Power to State Power Utilities/Discoms, Projects granted connectivity at STU/Discoms Networks, Projects granted connectivity at CTU Networks, Projects to be set up for Captive use/3rdParty Sale /Green Hydrogen generation for use within State & outside State, and Projects not granted connectivity at STU/CTU Networks yet etc.

In case, Developers apply for allotment of same land, the priority in allotment of the land will be accorded to RE Projects on above basis.

16.2.3 The Developer/Power Producer setting up RE Manufacturing unit along with RE Project will be given priority in allotment of Government Land for developing RE Projects. Minimum eligibility criteria for RE manufacturing unit will be specified by Energy department as and when required.

16.2.4 In case of extension of the period of utilization of land beyond 2 years from the allotment, the security amount deposited towards allotment of land shall be deducted as per Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of land for setting up of Power Plants based on Renewable Energy Sources) Rules, 2007 and deposited in Government account under head Land Revenue Account.

16.2.5 In case of special circumstance, the land recommended or allotted to the Developer/Power Producer for setting up of a specific RE project will be allowed for setting up of other RE projects by its SPV, subsidiary company or group company or subleased with same terms and conditions. Such transactions will be allowed in the first 2 years from the date of recommendation/Allotment of land whichever is later.

16.3 For setting up of Power Plants based on different technologies, maximum land area which can be allotted to the Developer/ Power Producer will be as under:

S. No.	Technology	Maximum land area for Solar Plant	Maximum land area for Hybrid Plant
i	SPV on Crystalline Technology.	2.0Hect./MW	2.5 Hect./MW
ii	SPV on Crystalline Technology with tracker.	2.5Hect./MW	2.5Hect./MW
iii	SPV on Thin Film/Amorphous	2.25Hect./MW	3.0Hect./MW

	Technology with or without tracker.		
iv	Solar Thermal (CSP)- Parabolic Trough / Tower/Other Technology with and without storage	a) Up to PLF of 21%: 3.0 Hect./MW b) For every 1% increase in PLF, 0.15 Hect./MW additional land will be allotted.	-
v	Maximum land area for Wind Plant	2.5 Hect/MW	

Note: For power projects with storage system, additional land will be allotted as per the rules prescribed by the Revenue Department, GoR.

16.4 Power Projects on Private Land:

16.4.1 The State will promote setting up of Power Project/Park on private land. Developer shall be permitted to set-up Power Project/Park on private agriculture land without the requirement of land conversion in accordance with the provisions of Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 and the rules made thereunder.

16.4.2 Developer/Power Producers shall also be allowed to acquire/hold private land from the title holders (Khatedar) for setting up of Power Plant in excess of ceiling limit in accordance with the provisions of Ceiling Act, 1973.

16.4.3 Allotment of land for setting up of Wind Monitoring Station-

The Government land up to 100 Mtr x 100 Mtr required for setting up of wind monitoring station will be allotted on temporary basis to the Developer/Power Producer for maximum period of 3 years at DLC rates. The allotment for such land will be done at the level of concerned District Collector on the recommendation of RREC. After completion of wind assessment studies, the Wind Monitoring Station shall be dismantled at the cost of Developer and land shall revert back to the State Government free from all encumbrances.

16.4.4 Land Tax:

Land tax on the land utilized for setting up of RE Projects/Parks will be as per the Notification/Order of the State Government.

17 Incentive/facilities available to RE Power Projects

RE Power Plant registered under this policy can avail these incentives available as per eligibility under the prevailing Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) as amended from time to time.

17.1 Grant of incentive under RIPS

17.1.1 Under clause 4.1.1.2 of RIPS-2024, Renewable Energy units are eligible for the following Incentives:

1. **Exemption & Reimbursements:** The following exemptions and reimbursement are applicable to RE Units:
 - Exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years.
 - Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
 - Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charges and

reimbursement of 25% conversion charges.

- Reimbursement of 100% mandi fee/market fee for 7 years.

2. **Waiver of PCB Fees** to obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTB) certification.

17.1.2 Under clause 3.1.3.2.3 of RIPS,2024,enterprises availing Anchor Booster(Regional Anchors- and Sectoral Anchor)shall be eligible to avail 100% banking, wheeling and transmission charges waived off/reimbursement (for captive power plants set up, provided energy generated is used for captive consumption only and no third-party sale will be allowed:

- There shall be a ceiling of 200% on the size of the captive power plant.
- 100% banking, allowed with no restrictions on withdrawals during peak hours.
- For 'behind the meter' RE Plants, there should be no ceiling on the maximum capacity of RE generation and ED exemptions should be applicable on perpetuity, provided no power is injected to the grid during off-peak hours.

17.2 Availability of Water:

Water Resources Department will allocate required quantity of water from IGNP canal/the nearest available source for auxiliary consumption for Solar PV Power Plants including cleaning of solar panels and allocation of water for Solar Thermal Power Plants subject to the availability of water. Developer/Power Producer will intimate estimated water requirement to RREC along with details of the source of water. After assessment/scrutiny, case of water requirement shall be forwarded to the Water Resources Department. The modifications(s) required, if any, in the existing canal system will be done by the Water Resources Department at the cost of the Developer/Power Producer.

17.3 Banking:

Banking facility and charges will be governed as per the prevailing RERC Regulation as amended from time to time. The State will provide applicable benefit to the enterprises eligible under prevailing RIPS.

17.4 Exemption/Relaxation from Electricity Duty-

Power Producers shall be exempted from Payment of Electricity Duty for Captive use within the State for the enterprises eligible under prevailing RIPS.

The consumer of Solar Power under clause 6.1(Rooftop Solar Plant) and Wind Power Projects will be exempted from Electricity Duty as per the Order/Notifications of the Government of Rajasthan issued from time to time under the provisions of Rajasthan Electricity (Duty) Act.

17.5 Transmission and Wheeling Charges

Transmission and Wheeling charges will be governed by the prevailing RERC Regulation, as amended from time to time. The State will provide applicable benefit towards Transmission and Wheeling charges, to the enterprises eligible under prevailing RIPS.

Approval Mechanism

18 The constitution of the committees for approvals/Clearance of RE projects will be as under:

18.1 State Sanction Committee (SSC)

- i) ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Energy, GoR(Chairman)
- ii) Chairman & Managing Director, RVPN
- iii) Managing Director, RREC
- iv) Managing Director JVVNL/AVVNL/JdVVNL/RUVNL
- v) Representative of Finance department not below the rank of Joint Secretary, GoR.
- vi) Director (Finance), RREC
- vii) Director (Technical), RREC - Convener

18.2 State Level Monitoring & Coordination Committee (SLMCC)

- i) Chief Secretary, GoR (Chairman)
- ii) ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Energy, GoR.
- iii) ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Industries, GoR.
- iv) ACS/Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Revenue, GoR.
- v) ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Water Resources Department, GoR.
- vi) CMD, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
- vii) Chairman Discoms.
- viii) Chairman, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.
- ix) District Collector of concerned District (Special Invitee).
- x) MD, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd., (Member-Secretary).

19 Approval/ Clearance of RE Power Projects:

19.1 For Bidding Projects under Clause 9.1, 9.2, 12.1, 12.3.1, 13.1(a), & 14

These projects will be governed by the provisions of the bid document and will not require approval/clearance from SSC/SLMCC. However, the Developer/Power Producer will obtain all other necessary clearance/approvals and shall submit quarterly status report and will also submit all necessary clearances/approvals before commissioning of the project in RREC.

19.2 Approval/Clearance of Power Projects under Clause 9.3, 9.4, 11, 12.2, 12.3.2, 13.1(b), 14

Approval/Clearance of projects for captive use/3rd party sale under **9.3, 9.4, 11, 12.2, 12.3, 13.1(b) & 14** will be granted after evaluating/examining the project proposals on the following criteria:

- Detailed project report
- Availability of land
- Availability of power evacuation system for proposed project
- Availability of water for Solar thermal plant, if required
- Documentary evidence of power purchase agreement or an undertaking in case of sale to third Party through open access or undertaking for sale of power in the power exchange

On fulfilment of the above criteria, the project will be considered as In-principally cleared and after deposition of Security Deposit; the project will be conveyed Final approval by RREC.

Note: Developers who have already submitted documents of financial capability in last one year will not be required to resubmit the same.

19.3 **WBA/Open access Agreement Execution**

On fulfilment of the criteria under clause 19.2 such projects will be recommended by RREC to DISCOMs/RVFN/CTUIL for execution of WBA/Open Access agreement as the case may be.

19.4 **Timeline for approval/Clearance:**

Developer/Power Producer to whom Government land is allotted will have to apply for approval/clearance of the project within three months from the date of signing of lease deed of the allotted Government land. If Developer/Power Producer fails to apply for approval/clearance within the time prescribed, RREC will recommend for cancellation of allotment of Government land with the approval of SSC.

- 19.5 RREC will develop an online portal for sanction/approval of the proposals of RE Projects. RVFN & DISCOMs will communicate requisite permissions/clearances to the RE Projects through the online portal and decision of the Committees will be communicated to the applicants through this portal in a time bound manner.

20 Security Deposits:

20.1 **For projects (excluding Bidding Projects) set up under Clause 9.3,9.4,11,12.2,12.3.2,13.1(b),14:**

After approval/clearance of the projects under clause 9.3,9.4,11,12.2,12.3.2, 13.1(b) and 14, the Developer/Power Producer will be required to deposit following security amount-

- For Project of capacity ≤ 2000 MW, Rs. 1 Lac/MW by demand draft/RTGS in favour of RREC.
- For Project of capacity > 2000 MW, Rs. 1 Lac/MW up to 2000 MW by DD/RTGS and for exceeding capacity, Rs. 1 Lac/MW in form of Bank Guarantee.

The Developer/Power Producer will have to deposit aforesaid Security Deposit in RREC within one month without interest and within 3 months with interest @ 9% per annum from the date of issue of approval/clearance. In case Developer/Power Producer fails to deposit security money within stipulated time as mentioned above, then the Approval/Clearance shall be deemed to be cancelled without any notice.

The Developers/Power Producers who have already deposited Security Deposit for allotment of Government Land will not be required to deposit aforesaid Security Deposit.

- 20.2 In case the Developer/Power Producer wants to withdraw his project within 6 months of depositing the security deposit then 25% security deposit will be forfeited, and balance 75% amount of the security will be refunded to the Developer/Power Producer on his written request.
- 20.3 The security amount deposited by the Developer/ Power Producers shall be non-convertible and non-transferable.
- 20.4 The security deposit shall be refunded, on the written request of the Developer/ Power Producer in proportion to the capacity commissioned after the commissioning of such capacity. The remaining amount shall be forfeited after the expiry of the scheduled commissioning period including extension as per Clause 23.2.
- 20.5 **For Bidding projects under clause 9.1,9.2,12.1, 12.3.1,13.1(a) &14**
The security deposit will be governed by the provisions of bid document and Power Purchase Agreement.

21 Power Purchase Agreement:

The Power Purchase Agreement between the Developer/Power Producer and Procurer of power will be executed in the following manner:

- 21.1 **Bidding Projects sanctioned under clause 9.1,9.2,12.1, 12.3.1,13.1(a)&14**
For the projects sanctioned under these clauses, the Power Purchase Agreement / Power Sale Agreement will be executed as per the provisions of the bid document.
- 21.2 **Power Projects for Captive use/ 3rdParty Sale:**
For the projects sanctioned under clause 9.3,9.4,11,12.2,12.3.2,13.1(b),14 the Developer/Power Producer will execute Agreement for Wheeling and Banking etc. with DISCOM(s). In case, transmission system of RVPN/CTUIL is also used then power producer will execute separate Transmission Agreement with RVPN/CTUIL.
- 21.3 **Assignment of PPA:**
PPA/WBA will be allowed to be assigned in parts or full to other parties under following conditions:
i. After completion of the project and its connectivity to the grid;
ii. Consent of RREC & RVPN/DISCOM(s) and related parties;
iii. On payment of Rs. 2.00 lac per application to RREC (GST will be payable as applicable).
In case the project is financed by any Financial Institution/lender, the name of financial institute/lender may be included in PPA on request of Developer/ Power Producer.

22 Renewable Energy Development and Facilitation Charges (REDFC):

The developers utilize Solar and Wind resources of the State for RE Generation. State facilitates developers for utilization of Land for setting up

of Renewable Energy Project to harness the RE Potential. Wind and Solar power are unpredictable and variable in nature and their large-scale integration to the grid is a challenging task having both technical and financial implications.

Transmission and distribution infrastructure requires continuous up gradation, for which power utilities require investments in the system for efficient RE injection into the grid. Further, the RE Project installation in a particular area also impacts the area and there is need and responsibility of the State to develop the local area and basic infrastructure of the area particularly in the health and education sector.

In view of above, charges will be required to be contributed by RE Developers. Therefore, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Facilitation charges is imposed on RE Developer to be collected in a Fund which is being utilized as per the plan approved by the State Level Steering Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Energy, Government of Rajasthan. This development fund will be raised in the following manner:

- 22.1 In case of Power Project set up in Rajasthan for sale of power to parties other than DISCOMs of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Facilitation charges shall be deposited by the power producer towards Solar components of the project, from the date of commissioning, as under:

S. N.	Period	Rate of Contribution
1	Project commissioned on or after commencement of the Policy till project life	Rs.50,000 /Hectare/Year

The Developer/Power Producer will have an option of either paying REDFC charges or supplying 7% of power generated to Rajasthan Discoms free of Cost by installing additional capacity to that extent.

- 22.2 REDFC as above shall be levied on the projects which will be commissioned on or after the commencement of this policy and for the entire life cycle of the project, from the date of commissioning of the project.
- 22.3 There will be no requirement to pay REDFC for the Solar Power Projects commissioned on or after the date of commencement of this Policy, for sale of power to DISCOMs of Rajasthan either directly or through any other Agency/Trader.
- 22.4 There will be no requirement to pay REDFC for the Solar Power Projects commissioned on or after the date of commencement of this Policy for captive consumption within State.
- 22.5 Developer/Power Producer shall deposit the Renewable Energy Development and Facilitation Charges by 30th April in every financial year without interest and up to 30th June with interest @ 9% per annum. If it is not deposited up to 30th June, then RVPN/DISCOM or any other Central/State Govt. entity will take suitable action, such as but not limited to recovery of dues from the power bill of the Power Producer or disconnection from Grid till the depositing of dues with interest, on recommendation of RREC.

23 Time frame for completion of Power Projects:

- 23.1 The time schedule for completion of Power Projects allocated through Bidding process will be governed by provisions of bid document and Power Purchase Agreement.
- 23.2 The time schedule for completion of the Power Projects, sanctioned under **9.3,9.4,11,12.2,12.3.2,13.1(b)&14** will be as per table 1 & 2 (Annexure-A2)

Provided that extension in time schedule may be granted by RREC on case-to-case basis after depositing penalty amount along with applicable GST as in Table 3 (Annexure-A2):

In case of delays beyond 15 months Board of RREC, upon its satisfaction, regarding commissioning of the project, may provide further extension by imposing a penalty @ Rs. 2,000 per day per MW for each day beyond the period of 15 months. This penalty for each day of delay would be over and above the penalty of Rs. 2,00,000 per MW for the delay up to 15 months.

24 Manufacturing of Solar/Wind Energy Equipment:

The Government aims to promote manufacturing facilities for solar and wind energy equipment in Rajasthan, leading to both the development of solar and wind energy eco-system and facilitating employment generation in the State. Applicable incentives under Manufacturing Standard Package or MSME Package will be available for the enterprises eligible under the prevailing RIPS. Further, within Manufacturing Standard Package, these enterprises will be offered Thrust sector benefits.

Eligible RE Manufacturing units can avail benefits of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy/Act.

State will support RE Manufacturing units through various incentives & facilities. To promote RE manufacturing, this will be linked with RE generations in the State.

25 Power Evacuation, Grid Interfacing, Forecasting & Scheduling and Dispatch of RE Power:

Power Evacuation, Grid Interfacing, Forecasting & Scheduling and Dispatch of RE Power for RE Projects will be governed as per the provisions of this policy (Section-E) and relevant Regulations of RERC.

Other initiatives

26 Project Management Consultancy (PMC):

RREC will work as a Project Management Consultant, on chargeable basis, for implementation of Renewable Energy based projects taken up by various Government Departments and Agencies. RREC may also take up the works related to Renewable Energy sector in the non-government domain/Government agencies/Government organizations.

27 RREC to undertake following studies in Renewable Energy for further policy interventions:

- i. Estimating the impact of promoting Solar Rooftop Capacity addition on the grid and the state power utilities
- ii. Assessment of various implementation models for setting up of EV Charging Stations
- iii. Improving the cost competitiveness of Solar Manufacturing Plants
- iv. Analysing and identifying suitable technologies and implementation models for Ancillary Services
- v. Identification of actual requirement of storage capacity and suitable technologies considering the demand curve and generation profile of the state
- vi. Identifying the requirement for training and holding workshops for capacity building of human resource of RREC regarding regulatory framework and market reforms
- vii. Identifying optimal generation capacity mix of Renewable and Conventional Energy Sources, considering possible technology options, to match the future demand curve and energy requirement with the generation profile of the State
- viii. Analysing the methodology for forecasting and scheduling, efficient accounting, metering and settlement of transactions of Renewable Energy for making grid operations RE friendly
- ix. Assessing the technical and financial impact of making the conventional power plants flexible for ensuring large scale RE integration
- x. Integrated planning leading to convergence between Transmission Infrastructure Development and the location of Renewable Energy projects
- xi. Studying the Business life cycle of Solar Power Projects in context of their impact on Environment.
- xii. The matters referred by DISCOMs for promotion of RE in agriculture sector.

28 Research and Development

The State will promote research in Renewable Energy. RREC will provide facilitation including land allotment and funding for establishment for R&D/training centre and research work to the premier Research institutes, Universities, Associations etc.

29 Virtual RE Power Generation

State government will promote solar projects based on virtual PPAs or contract for differentials wherever such contracts are in compliance with applicable laws. Such projects would be required to deposit 10% of revenue generated from carbon credits to RREC in lieu of Government land allotment and other facilitation by RREC.

30 Carbon Trading

- 30.1 The State will promote carbon trading for RE Sector through various national and international mechanisms in line with guidelines/directions issued by GoI. The Plant to be established for carbon trading, benefit of carbon trading will be shared by the generators with the Discoms.