

Annexure I

**Suggestions/Recommendation on the Draft Haryana Solar Policy 2021**

<b>Clause No.</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>
Clause No. 1.3.7	Only new plant and machinery shall be eligible for installation under this policy. In case of Solar thermal power projects, fossil fuel beyond the ceiling allowed under MNRE shall not be used. No fossil fuel shall be allowed.	Plants which are being installed under the Haryana Solar Policy'2016 and could not complete before the implementation of new Solar Policy because of delay in the regulatory approvals, shall also be covered under the regime of new Haryana solar policy'2021.
Clause No. 1.5.1	RPO Discoms	Priority to be given for the solar plants installed within the states as majorly DISCOM is fulfilling their RPO criteria by taking solar power through ISTS which could not fulfilled your objected vide clause no. 1.4.10/1.4.13/1.4.14/1.4.14/1.4.15/1.4.16/1.4.18/1.4.19.
Clause No. 2.1 (a)	Ground mounted MW Scale Solar Power Projects for Sale of Power to DISCOMs.	Solar power projects with battery storage or without battery shall be set up by the IPP for sale of power to discom and tariff can be determined under section-62 of the Electricity Act, provision to be incorporated in the solar policy.  Preference to given for the solar projects with upto 10% energy storage solutions and approval to be granted within 30 days of intent shown by the developers else it will be treated as deemed approved and accordingly IPP can start the plant installation.
Clause No. 2.1 (b)	Solar power projects within the State shall be set up by the independent power producers (IPP) at their own cost for their captive consumption (within the same premises/remote premises within the State) or for sale to third party on payment of applicable charges as	Captive projects can be set as per Electricity Act'2003 and Indian Electricity Rules' 2005, where the captive user's who own's 26% proportionate equity shares in the company can avail supply of energy from the power plant without any limitation on the number of captive user's in any generating plant.  Any industrial/commercial unit in the State shall be allowed to consume 90% of its annual consumption from Solar Power Project irrespective of the contract demand and ToD.

	per HERC Regulations/ Electricity Act 2003 (with amendments thereof)/ Electricity Rules 2005/ Electricity Rules 2020 (with amendments thereof).	
Clause 4.1	Transmission/Distribution licensee shall bear the cost of Extra High Voltage (EHV)/ High Voltage (HV) transmission line up to a distance of 10 km and 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, only in the case where the power is to be supplied to DISCOMs under approved PPA.	For the projects being set up under the previous policy and are being delayed because of delay in approval process shall also be allowed to claim the cost incurred for establishment of HV/EHV transmission line upto 10km and the cost also to be re-imbursed for the augmentation in the grid and substation.
Clause 4.3	Exemption of Wheeling, Transmission, Cross Subsidy Charge and Additional Surcharges.	<p>For the captive projects, in addition to the exemption of the CSS and ASC as per EA'2003, transmission/wheeling charges along with losses shall be imposed irrespective of solar plant and captive user's locations; it should be imposed as per the charges/losses of the DISCOM where captive user is located.</p> <p>For the case, where generating plant and captive user are connected at transmission network then they should not charge wheeling loss/charges by the DISCOM or vice versa. \</p> <p>For the case, where generating plant is connected at transmission network and captive user is connected at distribution network, only in this case, Discom shall charge wheeling/transmission charges and wheeling/transmission losses.</p>

Clause 4.6	Banking	Banking should be allowed for solar plants on annual basis and banking charges should not be more than 5% of the banked energy; banking energy can be limit upto the 25% of the energy generated on annual basis and if lapsed shall be taken up the discom at the generic tariff. Making banking charges exorbitantly high will reduce the development of solar in the state.