



E-FILING NO - EF-HCK-2026-004851

BEFORE THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

WP(C) No Of Year 2026

64.00 ELECTRICITY ACT

CHALLENGE AGAINST THE LEGALITY AND VALIDITY OF EXT-P2 REGULATIONS.

PETITIONER(S)

1. C. P. GEORGE
AND OTHERS

VS

RESPONDENT(S)

1. UNION OF INDIA
AND OTHERS

MEMORANDUM OF WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) FILED UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



FILING NATURE : URGENT

FEES PAID & STATUS - 1662 (SUCCESS)

C.F : 1500 Under Schedule II Article 9 (m) (iii) of the Kerala Court Fees and Suit valuation Act

SERVED ON

DSG OF INDIA

GOVERNMENT PLEADER

SHRI.B.PREMOD, SC, KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD - KSEB

NANDAGOPAL S.KURUP, SC, KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION - KSERC

O.M.SHALINA

FILED BY

1. Nisha George
2. SILPA SREEKUMAR

Sd/-

E-VERIFIED

NISHA GEORGE(K/1109/2011)



BEFORE THE HONOURABLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT
ERNAKULAM

WP(C) No Of Year 2026

PETITIONER : C. P. GEORGE

V/S

RESPONDENT : UNION OF INDIA

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Sd/-
E-VERIFIED
NISHA GEORGE
K/1109/2011

BEFORE THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT
ERNAKULAM

W.P.(C)No. of 2026

C. P. George & Others : Petitioners

Vs.

Union of India & Others : Respondents

SYNOPSIS

- The petitioners are generating electrical energy (Renewable Energy) through installation of Solar Plants with varying capacity.
- They are aggrieved by Exhibit P2 regulation framed by the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on the said Commission under Section 181 (1) of the Electricity Act 2003, R/W Sections 61,62, 66 and Clauses (a) (b) and (e) (1) of Section 86 and other powers enabling the 4th respondent to make Regulations in regard to Generation, Tariff and allied matters. But the regulation so made by the KSREC is in start violation to the Central laws, rules and regulations.
- The powers conferred to the KSERC under the Electricity Act cannot be exercised in any manner that the State Commission may decide in variance with the Rules and Regulations of the Central Authority. The Regulations so made are liable to be struck down.

- Exhibits P3 to P7, the Central Rules and their amendments are uniformly consumer-centric and facilitative, expressly intended to promote renewable energy generation by recognizing the rights of consumers and prosumers and the impugned State Regulations, in contrast, operate contrary to this clear statutory intent and thereby defeat the object of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- From the conjoint reading of the Electricity Act and Exhibits P8 to P10, it is evident that the consistent legislative and regulatory intent of the Parliament and Central Government is to recognise and protect consumer and prosumer rights so as to actively promote generation, consumption and open access of renewable energy.
- A comparative examination of Central Rules, Central Regulations and the State Regulations reveals patent contradictions, deliberately structured to impede renewable energy generation, consumption, sale and distribution, warranting clause-by-clause judicial scrutiny which is clearly produced in the tabular column in paragraph no.7.
- Aggrieved by the aforesaid arbitrary, unreasonable and illegal actions on the part of the respondents, which are ultra vires the Central laws and violative of the petitioners' fundamental rights

the petitioners are constrained to invoke the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court by filing the present writ petition.

LIST OF DATES:

12.06.2024	:	Exhibit P1 Notification
05.11.2025	:	Exhibit P2 Notification
31.12.2020	:	Exhibit P3 Notification
28.06.2021	:	Exhibit P4 Notification
20.04.2022	:	Exhibit P5 Notification
14.06.2023	:	Exhibit P6 Notification
22.02.2024	:	Exhibit P7 Notification
06.06.2022	:	Exhibit P8 Notification
27.01.2023	:	Exhibit P9 Notification
23.05.2023	:	Exhibit P10 Notification

Dated this the 12th day of January, 2026.



Counsel for the Petitioners



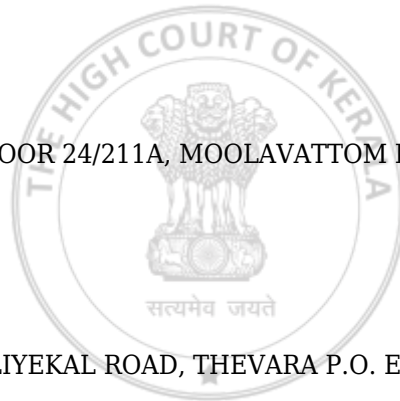
E-FILING NO - EF-HCK-2026-004851

BEFORE THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

WP(C) No Of Year 2026

PETITIONER(S)

1. C. P. GEORGE
AGED 62 YEARS
S/O. PROTHASIS, CHANDRAPURAYIL , MOOZHUKULANAGARA P.O., NEENDOOR, KOTTAYAM
, PIN-686601
2. MOIDEEN AHAMED PAZHOOR
AGED 67 YEARS
S/O. KOCHUMAKKAR PK, PAZHOOR 24/211A, MOOLAVATTOM P.O KOTTAYAM
, PIN -686012
3. K.P.PAULSON
AGED 68 YEARS
S/O. K.P. PAUL, KOCHERY, MALIYEKAL ROAD, THEVARA P.O. ERNAKULAM
, PIN -682013



VS

RESPONDENT(S)

1. UNION OF INDIA
REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF POWER, SHRAM SHAKTI BHAWAN, RAFI
MARG, SANSAD MARG AREA, NEW DELHI, DELHI
, PIN-110001
2. THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (CERC)
REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY, 3RD & 4TH FLOOR, CHANDERLOK BUILDING, 36,
JANPATH, NEW DELHI
, PIN -110001
3. THE STATE OF KERALA

REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF POWER, GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

, PIN -695001

4. THE KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY, (KSERC), KSERC BHAVANAM CV RAMAN PILLAI ROAD
VELLAYAMBALAM THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

, PIN -695010

5. KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LIMITED

REPRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY, VYDYUTHI BHAVANAM, PATTOM,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

, PIN -695004

MEMORANDUM OF WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) FILED UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA BY NISHA GEORGE, SILPA SREEKUMAR
POONTHOTTATHIL HOUSE, LFC ROAD, KALOOR, ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
PIN - 682017



STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. The petitioners are generating electrical energy (Renewable Energy) through installation of Solar Plants with varying capacity. The petitioners are aggrieved by the regulations framed by the 4th respondent in exercise of the powers conferred on the said Commission under Section 181 (1) of the Electricity Act 2003, R/W Sections 61,62, 66 and Clauses (a) (b) and (e) (1) of Section 86 and other powers enabling the 4th respondent to make Regulations in regard to Generation, Tariff and allied matters. The powers so conferred cannot be exercised in any manner that the State Commission may decide in variance with the Rules and Regulations of the Central Authority. The Regulations so made are liable to be struck down.

2. The Electricity Act 2003 is legislation enacted by the Parliament by which the Indian Electricity Act on 1910, the

Electricity (Supply Act) 1948, and the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act 1998, were repealed and replaced by the Electricity Act 2003. As can be seen from the scheme of the said Act, it is a legislation to promote installation of captive generation of renewable energy, its consumption and sale to achieve the above objective. Specific provisions are there in the Central Act to achieve the goal. Therefore, it becomes necessary to scan through those provisions through which the Parliament has provided delegated powers, to be exercised by the Central and State Commissions. Section 76 of the Act provides for the Constitution, powers and functions of the Central Commission whereas Section 85 is the corresponding section for the constitution of the State Commission. It is Section 86 of the said Act wherein the functions of the State Commission are enumerated. In Section 86 (1) (e), a specific provision is made in regard to promotion and generation of electricity from renewable sources, by providing suitable

measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person and also specifying for purchase of electricity from such sources a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of distribution of the Licensee. It can therefore be seen that Section 86(1)(e) is a comprehensive provision, through which the Parliament has intended to bring in regulations and at the same time to promote the generation and use of electrical energy through renewable energy mechanism. The regulations framed by the Central Commission are in tune with the object of the Central Act as can be seen from the regulations framed by the Central Commission in relation to renewable energy. Copy of the Regulation framed and notified by the Central Commission is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit P1**. On the contrary the State Commission also has framed regulations, which in essence are to a large extent contrary to what is envisaged through Regulations framed by the Central Commission. The copy of

said regulations is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit P2**. On a conjoint reading of the provisions of the Central Act, Central Regulations and the State Regulations what is discernable is the myopic approach of the authorities, who have framed the State Regulations, to act against the promotion of generation of renewable energy, its distribution and application of tariff to the detriment of those who are generating renewable energy and intending to generate renewable energy with the negative mind frame of those who are engaged in formulation of the Regulations resulting in unreasonable classification and differentiation constituting arbitrariness.

3. Apart from the regulations framed by the Central Commission, the Central Government also has framed Rules at various stages to give effect to the objects sought to be achieved through Act 36 of 2003. The Rules thus framed for the purpose of the case on hand are essentially framed in the

year 2020 viz. Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules 2020. Copy of the said rules is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P3**. It can be seen from the said Rules, under Rule 2(1)(d), a billing cycle or billing period is provided, which reads as hereunder.

2(1)(d): Billing cycle or billing period -means the period for regular electricity bills as specified by the Commission, are issued for different categories or consumers by the distribution licensee;

Under Rule 2(1)(h), disconnection is defined, it reads as hereunder

2(1)(h): disconnection: means the physical separation or remote disconnection of a consumer from the distribution system of the distribution licensee;

Under Rule 2(1)(i) fixed charges are defined. It reads as hereunder

2(1)(i): 'fixed charges' has the same meaning as per the provisions of the prevailing Tariff Order issued for the distribution licensee by the Commission;

Under Rule 2(1)(l) point of supply is defined, it reads as hereunder:

2(1)(l): 'Point of Supply' means the point, as may be specified by the State Commission, at which a consumer is supplied electricity;

Most importantly Rule 2(1)(m), prosumer is defined, it reads as hereunder:

2(1)(m): 'prosumer' means a person who consumes electricity from the grid and can also inject electricity into the grid for distribution licensee, using same point of supply;

Under Rule 3, rights and obligations are defined and under Rule 4, which is related to new connection and modification of existing connection and its procedure. Under Rule 5, the metering system is defined and under Rule 6, the billing and payment are provided. Under Rule 7, the method of payment is

provided and Under Rule 8, advance payment of the bill is also provided. Rule 9 provides the method of disconnection and reconnection and under Rule 10, reliability of supply is also provided. A reading of Rule 11 will show that the status is given to a consumer as prosumer. The above references are only made to highlight the rights of the consumers as recognized by the Central Government by way of rules, in furtherance of the provisions contained in Act 36 of 2003. Thereafter in 2021, Ext-P3 Rules were further amended by providing certain other clauses by name "Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules 2021" notified on 28th June 2021. Copy of the said Rules is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P4**. Through the said Rules, in Rule 2(1)(ia) was added defining 'gross-metering' and also provided for the mechanism of net-metering gross-metering, net-billing, and net feed-in, which shall be in accordance with the regulations made by the State Regulation from time to time. It can therefore be seen that through Ext-P4

Rules, powers have been delegated to State Regulatory Commission. Thereafter again in the year 2022, Ext-P3 Rules were amended by the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules 2022 which was notified on 20th April 2022, wherein certain clauses were inserted for the purpose of protecting the interest of the consumers as envisaged in Act 36 of 2003. Copy of the Rules as framed and notified is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P5**. Again Ext-P3 Rules were amended by gazette notification dated 14.06.2023, through which the installation of smart meter has been made compulsory. Copy of the said amendment is produced and marked as **Exhibit-P6**. A reading of Ext-P6 would show the difference between the tariff of electrical energy during daytime as well as the display of tariff. It has further provided and emphasized the necessity of installation of smart meters for the effective implementation of the provisions as contained in Act 36 of 2003. Ext-P3 Rules were further amended on 22nd

February 2024, wherein and whereby Resident Welfare Associations were recognized apart from fixing a time limit for providing service connection. Copy of the said rule is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P7**. A reading of Ext-P7 will show that under Rule 11, sub Rule 7 has been substituted as regards the installation of Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic systems, the technical feasibility study shall be completed within a 15 day period and the outcome shall be intimated to the applicant failing which it shall be presumed that the proposal is technically feasible, which otherwise means an installation of a deeming provision to ensure the strict compliance of the statutory provision by the officers without taking shelter under procedural hurdles. There are other provisions as well in Ext-P7 which are fully in favour of the consumers. On a conjoint reading of Ext-P3 to P7, what is discernable is the intention of the Parliament and the Central Government in making the law and framing the rules to protect the interest of the consumers which includes

those who are engaged in the generation of renewable energy as well. It is in tune with the rules as framed, that regulations were framed by the central commission as well.

4. In furtherance of the same, the Central Government framed the rules by name 'Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rule 2022. Copy of the Rules is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P8**, whereby an option is provided to elect to purchase green energy either upto a certain percentage of consumption or for its entire consumption and further enabling the consumer to place a requisition for the same with the distribution licensee who shall procure such quantity of green energy and supply the same, and the consumer shall have the flexibility to give separate requisitions for solar and non-solar energy. There are other provisions added in the said Rules in Exhibit-P8 by way of amendment in 27th January 2023, which are consumer centric by way of substitution of the 2022 rules. Copy of the same is

produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P9**. Ext-P9 regulations were further amended on 23rd May 2023. Copy of the same is produced herewith and marked as **Exhibit-P10**.

In Ext-P10, 'entity' has been defined. It reads as hereunder;

(b) "entity" means any consumer who has contracted demand or sanctioned load of Hundred kW or more either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, except for captive consumers;

From the above it can be seen that the consistent endeavor of the 2003 Electricity Act, Ext-P3 to P7 amendments of the Rules, Ext-P8 to P10 open access rules are all recognizing the protections as well as the rights of the consumers with a view to promote generation of renewable energy.

5. A reading of Ext-P1 regulation would also show the consumer centric law in its entirety, whereas when the power was exercised by the State Commission, the power delegated

to the State Commission to make regulations has been misused to the total disadvantage to the prosumers or consumers and with a view to discourage the generation of renewable energy by entrepreneurs either for their use or for transferring the energy generated to the licensee. It as a matter of fact starts with the definition of aggregator, application, average power purchase cost, auxiliary energy consumption, banking facility, battery energy storage system, behind the meter, beneficiary, billing cycle, capital cost, captive consumer, captive generating plant, etc.

6. An examination of the Rules framed by the Central Government, Regulations framed by the Central Commission *vis-a-vis* the Regulations framed by the State Commission would demonstrate apparent contradictions, some of which are hidden in nature with a view to discourage the generation of renewable energy it's consumption, sale and distribution. Therefore, it has become necessary to dissect the contradictions, clause by

clause and the regulation by regulation. As stated earlier, installation of smart meters is a pre-requisite in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, rules made by the Central Government and the regulations framed by the Central Commission.

7. However, the State as well as the State Electricity Utility on account of their myopic approach towards modernization which they will introduce much after the passage of time on realizing the scope and ambit of the commission that may be received through the introduction of the said system, as happened in the case of computerization. However, the unfortunate consequence of the impugned approach is that end-users will be compelled to bear the cost of smart meters without the corresponding ecosystem mandated under the Central Government's AMI framework. The Respondents have departed from the Central guidelines and adopted an implementation model which is structurally deficient and demonstrably unviable even at the threshold, thereby rendering

the proposed smart meter rollout ineffective before its commencement. The clause-by-clause analysis of the variations and contradictions are detailed as hereunder.

Regulation	Conflicted law and details
<p>3 (5): Average Power Purchase Cost' or 'APPC' for the control period means the weighted average price at which the Distribution licensee has purchased renewable energy through long term contracts, as trued up by the Commission in the order for the truing up of the accounts for the financial year 2023-24;</p>	<p>CERC order dated 31st March 2021 in the matter of, Calculation of Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) rate at the national level: "for the purpose of these regulations 'Pooled Cost of Purchase' means the weighted average pooled price at which the distribution licensee has purchased the electricity including cost of self-generation, if any, in the previous year from all the energy suppliers long-term and short-term, but excluding those based</p>

	<p>on renewable energy sources, as the case may be.”</p> <p>Regulation 3(9) KSERC (T&C of Tariff) 2021, Definitions: “Average Power Purchase Cost” or “APPC” during a year means the weighted average cost of power purchased by the distribution licensee including the cost of self-generation by the Licensee, for the previous year as approved by the Commission.</p> <p>Clause (da) under Sub-Regulation 2(1) of KSERC (RE & Net-metering) Regulation, 2020 (Amd-2022) as follows: “Average Power Purchase Cost” or “APPC” during a year means the weighted average cost of the power purchased by KSEB Ltd</p>
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	<p>including the cost of self-generation by KSEB Ltd, for the previous financial year as approved by the Commission.”</p>
<p>3(44) 'Grid Support Charges' means the charges payable, for availing various Net Metering facilities by prosumers and banking facilities by CPPs, to compensate the cost for providing the above facilities to such users through energy storage, grid balancing etc.:</p>	<p><u>GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023. rule 9. sub-rule (1),</u></p> <p>“(1) The charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers shall be as follows, namely:-</p> <p>(a) transmission charges;</p> <p>(b) wheeling charges;</p> <p>(c) cross subsidy Surcharge;</p>

	<p>(d) standby charges wherever applicable;</p> <p>(e) banking Charge; and</p> <p>(f) other fees and charges such as Load Despatch Centre fees and scheduling charges, deviation settlement charges as per the relevant regulations of the Commission."</p>
<p>3(70) 'Peak Hours' means the period from 18:00 hours to 23:30 hours on the same day:</p> <p>Provided that, the time period specified above shall be applicable wherever ABT meters or smart meters or ToD meters programmed for the above time zone are installed and in all other cases the 'peak hours' shall be zone 2 (18:00 hrs to 22:00 hrs);</p>	<p><u>As per Section 62(3) of EA:</u></p> <p>The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical</p>

	<p>position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.</p>
<p>3(77) Prosumer' means a consumer, having a renewable energy system with or without energy storage system installed at the same premise of the consumer who generates electricity and can inject the electricity generated from such renewable energy system using the same network, in accordance with the Net Metering, Net Billing or Gross Metering arrangements specified in these Regulations;</p>	<p><u>The Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Amendment Regulations, 2019.</u></p> <p>R-2(ja) "prosumer" means a person, including energy storage system, which consumes electricity from the grid and can also inject electricity into the grid, using same point of connection.</p> <p><u>The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020.</u></p>

	<p><u>R2(1)(m):</u> (m) "prosumer" means a person who consumes electricity from the grid and can also inject electricity into the grid for distribution licensee, using same point of supply;</p>
<p>3(91) 'Solar hours' means the period from 08.00 hours (8.00 am) to 18.00 hours (6.00 pm) on the same day and the non Solar hours means the period other than solar hours;</p> <p>Provided that the time period specified above shall be applicable wherever ABT meters or smart meters or ToD meters programmed for the above time zone are installed and in all other cases the 'solar hours' shall be zone 1 (6.00 am to 6.00 pm)</p>	<p><u>As per Section 62(3) of EA:</u></p> <p>The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature</p>

	<p>of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.</p> <p>The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 (Amd-2023)</p> <p>As per the explanation furnished in the regulation 8A:- For the purposes of this rule, the expression "solar hours" means the duration of eight hours in a day as specified by the State Commission.</p>
<p>6. Net Metering System (NMS).-</p> <p>6.1 All consumers/prosumers billed under Domestic, Industrial and Agriculture categories seeking feasibility to install new REGS or upgradation of existing REGS are eligible to</p>	<p><u>EA Section 9. (Captive generation)</u></p> <p>9(1): supply of electricity from the captive generating plant through the grid shall be regulated in the same manner as</p>

<p>opt for Net Metering, as per the conditions specified in Regulations 6.3 to 6.6, for plant capacities given below:</p> <p>(1) Domestic: 1 kW to 20 kW: (ii) Industrial: 1 kW to 500 kW: (iii) Agriculture: 1 kW to 3000 kW; (iv) Common area service connections of residential high-rise/multi-storied buildings, residential colonies: 1kW to 500 kW.</p> <p>7. Net Billing System (NBS)</p> <p>8. Gross Metering System (GMS)</p> <p>Reg-11: Group Net Metering system (GNM).</p>	<p>the generating station of a generating company.</p> <p>9(2) Every person, who has constructed a captive generating plant and maintains and operates such plant, shall have the right to open access for the purposes of carrying electricity from his captive generating plant to the destination of his use:</p> <p><u>EA Section 42: Duties of distribution licensee and open access</u></p> <p>42(2): surcharge and cross subsidies shall be progressively reduced in the manner as may be specified by the State Commission:</p>
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11.1 All consumers/ prosumers eligible for net metering as specified under Regulation 6.1 shall be eligible to install RE generating system under GNM at single or multiple premises subject to the following conditions

(i) The excess electricity from the REGS can be wheeled to another premises of the prosumer which is eligible for net metering system, located within the area of supply of the same Distribution licensee:

ii) The share of capacity of the RE plant for each of the premises of the consumer shall not exceed the limits specified under Regulation 6.1.

Surcharge shall not be leviable in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use:

Tariff Policy 2016 6.4(7):

Appropriate Commission may provide regulatory framework to facilitate generation and sale of electricity from renewable energy sources particularly from roof-top solar system by any entity. The Appropriate Government may also provide complementary policy support for this purpose.

GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through

(iii) The quantum of electricity wheeled and adjusted shall be based on the conditions specified under Chapter III of these regulations.

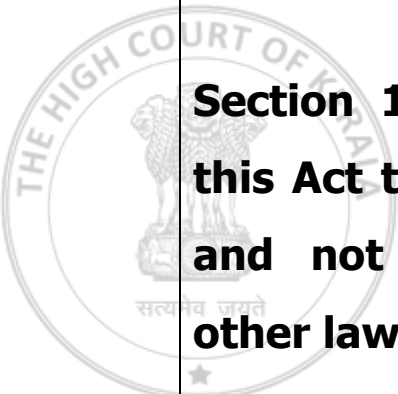
Green Energy Open Access)
2nd Amendment Rules,
2023. rule 5. sub-rule (2),

Provided that only consumers who have contracted demand or sanctioned load of Hundred kW or more, either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, shall be eligible to take power through Green Energy Open Access and there shall be **no limit of supply of power for the captive consumers taking power** under Green Energy Open Access:"

<p>Reg-6.3: For domestic consumers the maximum permissible plant capacity shall be 20 kW, subject to Regulations 6.6:</p> <p>Provided that REGS having plant capacity above 10 kW and up to and including 15 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 10% of the energy generation potential of the plant:</p> <p>Provided further that REGS having plant capacity above 15 kW and up to and including 20 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 20% of the energy generation potential of the plant:</p>	<p>Electricity Act 2003</p> <p>Section 173. (Inconsistency in laws):</p> <p>Nothing contained in this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder or any instrument having effect by virtue of this Act, rule or regulation shall have effect in so far as it is inconsistent with any other provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 or the Railways Act, 1989.</p> <p>Section 174. (Act to have overriding effect):</p> <p>Save as otherwise provided in section 173, the provisions of</p>
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Provided also that REGS seeking feasibility from 01.04.2027, having plant capacity above 5 kW and up to and including 10 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 10% of the energy generation potential of the plant

this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.



Section 175. (Provisions of this Act to be in addition to and not in derogation of other laws):

The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

GoI, Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rule, Amd 2020

11: Consumer as a Prosumer

(1) While the prosumers will maintain consumer status and have the same rights as the general consumer, they will also have right to set up Renewable Energy (RE) generation unit including roof top solar photovoltaic (PV) systems-either by himself or through a service provider. 11(4) (Amd 2021) The arrangement for net-metering, gross-metering, net-billing or net feed-in shall be in accordance with the regulations made by the State Commission, from time to time:

Provided that where the regulations does not provide for net-metering, net-billing or net

	<p>feed-in, the Commission may allow net metering to the Prosumer for loads up to five hundred Kilowatt or upto the sanctioned load, whichever is lower and net-billing or net feed-in for other loads;</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of Prosumers availing net-billing or net feed-in, the Commissions may introduce time-of-the-day tariffs whereby Prosumers are incentivised to install energy storage for utilization of stored solar energy by them or feeding into the grid during peak hours thus helping the grid by participating in demand response of the Discoms.</p>
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	<p>Provided also that in case of net-metering or net-billing or net feed-in, the distribution licensee may install a solar energy meter to measure the gross solar energy generated from the Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system for the purpose of renewable energy purchase obligation credit, if any.</p> <p>Provided also that the Commission may permit gross-metering for Prosumers who would like to sell all the generated solar energy to the distribution licensee instead of availing the net-metering, net-billing or net feed-in facility and the Commission shall decided for this purposes generic tariff for</p>
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	gross-metering as per tariff regulations.
<p>15. Metering Infrastructure.-</p> <p>15.1 Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations. 2006 and subsequent amendments thereof</p> <p>15.3 The meter at the inter connection point for Net metering, Net billing, Group Net metering and the generation meter in respect of gross metering and VNM shall be:-</p> <p>(i) ABT compatible SEM meters for systems having capacity of 1 MW and above;</p>	<p><u>EA Section 55. (Use, etc., of meters):</u> (1) No licensee shall supply electricity, except through installation of a correct meter in accordance with the regulations to be made in this behalf by the Authority</p> <p><u>CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006</u></p> <p>R-2(1)“(k)(Amd-2019): 'Correct Meter': means a meter, complying the standards as specified in the Schedule to these regulations;”;</p>

<p>(ii) Smart meters for systems having capacity of and above 100 kW and below 1 MW;</p> <p>(iii) Smart meters for systems having capacity less than 100 kW installed on or after 01.04.2027:</p> <p>Provided that, the consumers having ABT compliant meter and smart meter shall not be required to install separate Net meter:</p> <p>Provided further that the existing prosumers having DRE system of and above 1 MW shall install ABT compatible SEM meters within 6 months from the date of notification of these Regulations.</p>	<p>R-2(1)(ta)(Amd-2019): 'Smart Meter' means a meter as specified in IS 16444 and as amended from time to time,"</p> <p>R-4: Type of Meter</p> <p>R4(1)(b)(Amd-2022): All consumers in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in prepayment mode, conforming to relevant IS, within the timelines as specified by the Central Government:</p> <p>Provided that all consumer connections having current carrying capacity beyond that specified in relevant IS, shall be provided with meters having automatic remote meter reading</p>
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	<p>facility or Smart Meters as per relevant IS.</p> <p><u>MOP Notification dated 17-08-2021 on timeline for Smart Meters.</u></p> <p>1. All consumers (other than agricultural consumers) in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in prepayment mode, conforming to relevant IS, within the timelines specified below.</p> <p>(i) All Union Territories, electrical divisions having more than 50% consumers in urban areas with AT&C losses more than 15% in financial year 2019-20, other electrical divisions with AT&C</p>
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	<p>losses more than 25% in financial year 2019-20, all Government offices at Block level and above, and all industrial and commercial consumers, shall be metered with smart meters with prepayment mode by December, 2023:</p> <p>Provided that the State Regulatory Commission may, by notification, extend the said period of implementation, giving reasons to do so, only A twice but not more than six months at a time, for a class or classes of consumers or for such areas as may be specified in that notification,</p>
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(ii) All other areas shall be metered with smart meters with prepayment mode by March, 2025:

Provided that in areas which do not have communication network, installation of prepayment meters, conforming to relevant IS, may be allowed by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission:

(iii) All consumer connections having current carrying capacity beyond that specified in relevant IS, may be provided with meters with smart meters having AMR facility.

The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020

	<p>R-5: Metering (1) No connection shall be given without a meter and such meter shall be the smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter. Any exception to the smart meter or prepayment meter shall have to be duly approved by the Commission. The Commission, while doing so, shall record proper justification for allowing the deviation from installation of the smart pre payment meter or pre-payment meter.</p>
<p>15.6 The Eligible Consumer shall procure at his own cost, a Renewable Generation Meter conforming to the applicable CEA Regulations, tested at any laboratory accredited by the National Accreditation Board for</p>	<p><u>GoI. Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rule, 2020</u></p> <p>11. Consumer as a prosumer</p>

<p>Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), and install at an appropriate location to measure the energy generated from the Renewable Energy Generating System.</p> <p>15.9 The licensee may collect from the eligible consumer the security deposit and rent for the Renewable Generation Meter and net meter, at the rates approved by the Commission from time to time, if they are provided by the licensee.</p>	<p>11(4) (Amd.2021) The arrangement for net-metering, gross-metering, net-billing or net feed-in shall be in accordance with the regulations of the made by the State Commission, from time to time</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of Prosumers availing net-billing or net feed-in the Commissions may introduce time-of-the-day tariffs whereby Prosumers are incentivised to install energy storage for utilization of stored solar energy by them or feeding into the grid during peak hours thus helping the grid by participating in demand response of the Discoms.</p>
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	<p>Provided also that in case of net-metering or net-billing or net feed-in, <u>the distribution licensee may install a solar energy meter</u> to measure the gross solar energy generated from the Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system <u>for the purpose of renewable energy purchase obligation credit</u>, if any;</p> <p>Provided also that the Commission may permit gross-metering for Prosumers who would like to sell all the generated solar energy to the distribution licensee instead of availing the net metering, net-billing or net feed-in facility and the Commission shall decided for this purpose the generic tariff for</p>
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	<p>gross-metering as per tariff regulations.</p> <p><u>MOP Notification dated 27th September, 2025 under clauses (n) and (x) of section 14 of the EC Act, 2001 (52 of 2001)</u></p> <p>Note-8. For designated consumers who are distribution licensees, the Renewable Consumption Obligation shall be calculated based on the electrical energy supplied to consumers within the periphery of the distribution licensee. <u>This supply shall not include the consumption of open access users from the sources other than the distribution licensee and the electricity generated and</u></p>
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self- consumed by captive users.

(An illustrative example is provided in Annexure I attached to this notification)

CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006

R-7(3): Energy accounting and audit meters

The Energy accounting and audit meters shall be installed at such locations so as to facilitate to account for the energy generated, transmitted distributed and consumed in the various segments of the power system and the energy loss, namely

	<p>(i)Generating Stations</p> <p>(a) at a point after the generator stator terminals and before the tap-off to the unit auxiliary transformer(s),</p> <p><u>Provided that in case of Renewable energy generating station, the meter shall be installed at the inverter Alternating Current (AC) output terminals</u></p>
<p>16. Hosting Capacity and Capacity limits.</p> <p>16.3 In the cases where the hosting capacity has exhausted, the distribution licensee shall provide feasibility for the DRE systems up to a capacity of 20%</p>	<p><u>GoI, Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rules, Amd 2020</u></p> <p>R-5: Metering- (1) No connection shall be given without a meter and such meter shall be the smart pre- payment meter or pre- payment meter. Any exception to the smart</p>

over and above the hosting capacity in the following cases:

(i) REGS having capacity up to 5 kW with hybrid inverters providing dynamic reactive power support with BESS having a minimum storage capacity of 30% of the energy generation potential of the plant;

(ii) REGS having capacity up to 5 kW with inverters having dynamic reactive power support along with smart meters capable of real time curtailment of generation in the event of system constraints.

meter or prepayment meter shall have to be duly approved by the Commission. The Commission while doing so, shall record proper justification for allowing the deviation from installation of the smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter.

R11 (7A) (Amd 2024): The applications for roof top solar photo voltaic systems up to 10kW capacity, complete in all respects shall be deemed to have been accepted without requiring technical feasibility study and any commensurate enhancement of the sanctioned load of the consumer, as may be required, shall be carried out by the distribution licensee.

	<p>11 (8) (Amd.2024); subject to sub- rule (7A), during the time period from the feasibility study or deemed acceptance of the application till the completion of installation, in case, there is any requirement of upgradation of distribution infrastructure like augmentation of service line, distribution transformer capacity, and the like for installation of the required capacity of roof top solar photo voltaic system, the same shall be carried out by the distribution licensee or consumer, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that the cost of strengthening the distribution infrastructure, including distribution transformer, as necessary, to facilitate the</p>
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installation of roof top solar photovoltaic systems up to a capacity of 5 kW or a higher capacity as prescribed by the State Commission, shall be included in the revenue requirement of the distribution licensee.

EA Section 55. (Use, etc of meters) --- (1) No licensee shall supply electricity, except through installation of a correct meter in accordance with the regulations to be made in this behalf by the Authority

CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006

	<p>R-2(1)"(k)(Amd-2019) 'Correct Meter' means a meter, complying the standards as specified in the Schedule to these regulations,"</p> <p>R-2(1)(ta)(Amd-2019):'Smart Meter' means a meter as specified in IS 16444 and as amended from time to time".</p> <p>R-4: Type of Meter</p> <p>★ R4(1)(b)(Amd-2022): All consumers in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in prepayment mode, conforming to relevant IS, within the timelines as specified by the Central Government: <i>(The timeline is over by 31.03.2025)</i></p>
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	<p>Provided that all consumer connections having current carrying capacity beyond that specified in relevant IS, shall be provided with meters having automatic remote meter reading facility or Smart Meters as per relevant IS.</p>
<p>16. Hosting Capacity and Capacity limits.-</p> <p>16.7 EHT/HT (11 kV and above) consumers opting Net Billing may install and connect Renewable Energy Generating Systems at their HT/LT Busbar System: Provided that the Net Meter shall be installed on the EHT/HT side of the consumer/prosumer's transformer: Provided further</p>	<p><u>GoI, Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rule, Amd 2020</u></p> <p>11: Consumer as a Prosumer</p> <p>11(1) While the prosumers will maintain consumer status and have the same rights as the general consumer, they will also have right to set up Renewable Energy (RE) generation unit including roof top solar photovoltaic (PV) systems either by himself or through a service provider.</p>

that the prosumer shall make available the generation data of RE plant(s) through a meter display system installed near the net meter.

11 (4) (Amd.2021): The arrangement for net-metering, gross-metering, net-billing or net feed-in shall be in accordance with the regulations made by the State Commission, from time to time:

Provided that where the regulations does not provide for net-metering, net-billing or net feed-in, the Commission may allow net metering to the Prosumer for loads up to five hundred Kilowatt or upto the sanctioned load, whichever is lower and net-billing or net feed-in for other loads

Provided further that in the case of Prosumers availing net-billing or net feed in, the Commissions may introduce time-of-the-day tariffs whereby Prosumers are

	<p>incentivized to install energy storage for utilization of stored solar energy by them or feeding into the grid during peak hours thus helping the grid by participating in demand response of the Discoms</p> <p>Provided also that in case of net-metering or net-billing or net feed-in, the distribution licensee may install a solar energy meter to measure gross solar energy generated from the Grid Interactive roof top Solar Photovoltaic system for the purpose of renewable energy purchase obligation credit, if any:</p> <p><u>MOP Notification dated 27th September, 2025 under clauses</u></p>
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(n) and (x) of section 14 of the EC Act, 2001 (52 of 2001)

Note-8. For designated consumers who are distribution licensees, the Renewable Consumption Obligation shall be calculated based on the electrical energy supplied to consumers within the periphery of the distribution licensee. This supply shall not include the consumption of open access users from the sources other than the distribution licensee and the electricity generated and self-consumed by captive users. (An illustrative example is provided in Annexure -I attached to this notification)

CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006

	<p>R-6: Ownership Meters</p> <p>R-6(3): Energy accounting and audit meters shall be owned by the generating company or licensee, as the case may be.</p> <p>R-7(3): Energy accounting and audit meters.</p> <p>The Energy accounting and audit meters shall be installed at such locations so as to facilitate to account for the energy generated, transmitted, distributed and consumed in the various segments of the power system and the energy loss, namely:-</p> <p>(i) Generating Stations</p> <p>(a) at a point after the generator stator terminals and before the tap-off to the unit auxiliary transformer(s),</p>
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	<p>“Provided that in case of Renewable energy generating station, the meter shall be installed at the inverter Alternating Current (AC) output terminals.</p>
<p>16. Hosting Capacity and Capacity limits.-</p> <p>6.5 The maximum plant capacity that can be connected to the system through a single phase inverter shall be 3 kW. For all the RE installations having plant capacity greater than 3 kW, three phase inverters shall be installed:</p> <p>16.7 EHT/HT (11 kV and above)consumers opting Net</p>	<p><u>GoI, Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rule, Amd 2020</u></p> <p>11: Consumer as a Prosumer</p> <p>11(1) While the prosumers will maintain consumer status and have the same rights as the general consumer, they will also have right to set up Renewable Energy (RE) generation unit including roof top solar photovoltaic (PV) systems either</p>

<p>Billing may install and connect Renewable Energy Generating Systems at their HT/LT Busbar System:</p> <p>Provided that the Net Meter shall be installed on the EHT/HT side of the consumer/prosumer's transformer:</p> <p>Provided further that the prosumer shall make available the generation data of RE plant(s) through a meter display system installed near the net meter.</p>	<p>by himself or through a service provider.</p> <p>11 (4) (Amd 2021) The arrangement for net-metering, gross-metering, net-billing or net feed-in shall be in accordance with the regulations made by the State Commission, from time to time</p> <p>Provided that where the regulations does not provide for net-metering, net-billing or net feed-in, the Commission may allow net metering to the Prosumer for loads up to five hundred Kilowatt or upto the sanctioned load, whichever is lower and net-billing or net feed-in for other loads</p> <p>Provided further that in the case of Prosumers availing net-billing or net feed-in, the Commissions</p>
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	<p>may introduce time-of-the-day tariffs whereby Prosumers are incentivised to install energy storage for utilization of stored solar energy by them or feeding into the grid during peak hours thus helping the grid by participating in demand response of the Discoms.</p> <p>Provided also that in case of net-metering or net-billing or net feed-in, the distribution licensee may install a solar energy meter to measure the gross solar energy generated from the Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system for the purpose of renewable energy purchase obligation credit, if any.</p> <p><u>MOP Notification dated 27th September, 2025 under</u></p>
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clauses (n) and (x) of section 14 of the EC Act, 2001 (52 of 2001)

Note-8. For designated consumers who are distribution licensees, the Renewable Consumption Obligation shall be calculated based on the electrical energy supplied to consumers within the periphery of the distribution licensee. This supply shall not include the consumption of open access users from the sources other than the distribution licensee and the electricity generated and self- consumed by captive users. (An illustrative example is provided in Annexure-I attached to this notification)

	<p><u>CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006</u></p> <p>R-6: Ownership Meters</p> <p>R-6(3): Energy accounting and audit meters shall be owned by the generating company or licensee, as the case may be.</p> <p>R-7(3): Energy accounting and audit meters</p> <p>The Energy accounting and audit meters shall be installed at such locations so as to facilitate to account for the energy generated, transmitted, distributed and consumed in the various segments of the power system and the energy loss, namely:-</p> <p>(i) Generating Stations</p>
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	<p>(a) at a point after the generator stator terminals and before the tap-off to the unit auxiliary transformer(s),</p> <p>"Provided that in case of Renewable energy generating station, the meter shall be installed at the inverter Alternating Current (AC) output terminals.</p> <p>KSERC Supply Code 2014: Regulation 8</p> <p>As per regulation 8 of supply code 2014, maximum connected load allowed in 240Volt single phase LT supply is 5kW and 415 Volt 3-phase supply is 100kVA.</p>
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17. Application, feasibility and Registration for Eligible Consumers.

17.6 The Distribution Licensee shall conduct a technical feasibility study within 15 days from the submission of the online Application, subject to the conditions specified in these Regulations.

Provided that deemed feasibility shall be granted to RTS projects with capacity up to 10 kW, registered under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana subject to online verification and satisfaction of the following conditions.

(i) Availability of balance hosting capacity of the distribution transformer,

GoI, Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rule, Amd 2024

11 (7A) (Amd.2024): The applications for roof top solar photo voltaic systems up to 10 kW Capacity, complete in all respects shall be deemed to have been accepted without requiring technical feasibility study and any commensurate enhancement of the sanctioned load of the consumer. as may be required, shall be carried out by the distribution licensee.

11(8) (Amd.2024): subject to sub-rule (7A), during the time period from the feasibility study or deemed acceptance of the application till the completion of installation, in case, there is any requirement of upgradation of distribution infrastructure like

<p>(ii) The proposed capacity of the RTS project is less than or equal to the sanctioned connected load of the consumer; and</p> <p>(iii) The applicant satisfies conditions under Regulation 16.5.</p>	<p>augmentation of service line, distribution transformer capacity, and the like for installation of the required capacity of roof top solar photo voltaic system, the same shall be carried out by the distribution licensee or consumer, as the case may be:</p> <p>Provided that the cost of strengthening the distribution infrastructure, including distribution transformer, as necessary, to facilitate the installation of roof top solar photovoltaic systems up to a capacity of 5 kW or a higher capacity as prescribed by the State Commission, shall be included in the reverse requirement of the distribution licensee.</p>
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	<p><u>KSERC Supply Code 2014:</u></p> <p><u>Regulation 8</u></p> <p>As per regulation 8 of supply code 2014, maximum connected load allowed in 240Volt single phase LT supply is 5kW and 100kVA for 415 Volt 3-phase supply.</p>
<p>17.15 The maximum timelines to be followed for various activities involved in the procedure for grant of connectivity is shown in the Table below:</p>	<p><u>Gol, Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rule, 2020</u></p> <p>11(11) The timelines as specified by the Commission shall be adhered to by the distribution licensee. In case of delay, the licensee may take approval from the Commission in specific cases along with justification for the same.</p> <p>11(12) In case of any delay on the part of distribution licensee</p>

	<p>without any just cause, the Licensee shall be liable to pay compensation to the consumer at a rate which shall not be less than five hundred rupees per day for each day of default.</p>
<p>19.2 The interconnection of the renewable energy system with the transmission and/or distribution system shall conform to the provisions under the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 and Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, and other applicable regulations dealing with connectivity and</p>	<p><u>Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013</u></p> <p>R-1(1) These regulations may be called the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity below 33 kilovolts) Amendment Regulations, 2019.</p> <p>2(1)(b) "applicant" means a generating company, charging</p>

<p>safety, as amended from time to time.</p>	<p>station, prosumer or a person seeking connectivity to the electricity system at voltage level below 33kV;</p>
<p>19.5: The CPPs and IPPs setting up grid interactive renewable energy systems with capacity of and above 1 MW shall provide Special Energy Metering system (SEM) capable of recording and transmitting the metering data of every 15-minute time block</p> <p>Provided that the REGS shall transmit the real time generation data to SLDC, either through an</p>	<p><u>CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006</u></p> <p>R-6: Ownership Meters</p> <p>R-6(1): All interface meters installed at (a) ISTS system owned by CTU, (b) installed at intra state transmission system owned by STU, (c) installed at the points of inter connection between the two licensees excluding those</p>

<p>RTU or directly from the SCADA system, complying with the technical requirements including cyber security requirements in a format as required by SLDC</p> <p>Provided also that such plants/ pooling station having capacity of and above 1 MW shall be liable to provide advance daily scheduling data to SLDC:</p> <p>Provided also that for plants having capacity of less than 1 MW shall provide Smart meters with visibility to SLDC.</p>	<p>covered shall be owned by respective licensee at each end and the points of inter connection and those not covered under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) above shall be owned by supplier of electricity.</p> <p><u>Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013</u></p> <p>R-1(1) These regulations may be called the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity below 33 kilovolts) Amendment Regulations, 2019.</p>
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	<p>R-4(8) The appropriate licensee shall inform the State Transmission Utility within 30 days of acceptance of application for connectivity of a generating station to electricity system operating at voltage level below 33 kV. The STU shall in turn inform the SLDC with details of installed capacity, generator capabilities, connectivity and likely date of commissioning/Date Of Commercial Operation</p> <p>R-4(9) The applicant and the user shall comply with the cyber security guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.</p>
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	R-11 A. Standards for charging station, prosumer, or a person connected or seeking connectivity to the electricity system.
<p>20. Open Access</p> <p>20.1 Any person generating electricity from renewable sources of energy, shall have the right for open access to the distribution system/transmission system of the licensee/ STU in the State, for transmitting and/or wheeling the renewable energy, subject to the terms and conditions specified as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Prosumers/ Consumers/ DREs under Net metering/Net billing/Gross</p>	<p><u>EA Section 9. (Captive generation)</u></p> <p>9(1): supply of electricity from the captive generating plant through the grid shall be regulated in the same manner as the generating station of a generating company.</p> <p>9(2) Every person, who has constructed a captive generating plant and maintains and operates such plant, shall have the right to open access for the purposes of carrying electricity from his captive generating plant to the destination of his use.</p>

<p>metering/GNM/VNM system require, no separate open access permission for injecting, transmitting and wheeling of RE generated by them as per the provisions of these Regulations;</p>	<p><u>EA Section 42: Duties of distribution licensee and open access</u></p> <p>42(2): surcharge and cross subsidies shall be progressively reduced in the manner as may be specified by the State Commission:</p> <p>Surcharge shall not be leviable in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant</p> <p>For carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use:</p> <p>Tariff Policy 2016_6.4(7):</p> <p>Appropriate Commission may provide regulatory framework to facilitate generation and sale of electricity from renewable energy sources particularly from roof-top solar system by any</p>
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	<p>entity. The Appropriate Government may also provide complementary policy support for this purpose</p> <p><u>GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) 2ns Amendment Rules, 2023. rule 5. sub-rule (2),</u></p> <p>Provided that only consumers who have contracted demand or sanctioned load of Hundred kW or more, either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, shall be eligible to take power through Green Energy Open Access and</p>
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	<p>there shall be no limit of supply of power for the captive consumers taking power under Green Energy Open Access:"</p>
<p>20(1) (iv): Open Access charges such as application fee, SLDC/NLDC charges, Transmission/ distribution losses, transmission/wheeling charges, reactive energy charges, deviations compensation charges, grid support charges, surcharges etc., as specified under these Regulations, the Connectivity and Intra state Open Access Regulations and the Tariff orders issued by the Commission from time to time, as the case may be,</p>	<p><u>GoI. Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules. 2023.</u></p> <p>In rule 9.- sub-rule (1) The charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers shall be as follows, namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) transmission charges; (b) wheeling charges; (c) cross subsidy Surcharge; (d) standby charges wherever applicable; (e) banking Charge; and

<p>shall be applicable to the persons availing open access</p>	<p>(f) other fees and charges such as Load Despatch Centre fees and scheduling charges, deviation settlement charges as per the relevant regulations of the Commission."</p>
<p><u>21. Virtual Power Plant (VPP).-</u></p> <p>21.1 VPP is the arrangement wherein distributed energy resources (DER) such as rooftop solar, battery storage, electric vehicles, other RE generators and demand response systems are aggregated through an aggregator, for providing services as specified under these Regulations.</p> <p>21.4 The Distribution Licensee shall ensure that real-time data</p>	<p><u>CEA: Functional Requirements of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) In India, August 2016</u></p> <p>2. Basic Functions of AMI</p> <p>The AMI system shall help utility to manage their resource and business process efficiently. AMI system shall support the following minimum functionalities:</p> <p>a) Remote Meter data reading at configurable intervals(push/pull)</p> <p>b) Time of day (TOD)/TOU metering</p>

exchange and monitoring systems are in place to track VPP aggregator operations, ensuring grid stability and reliability.

22. Peer to Peer Energy transaction (P2P).-

22.1 P2P energy transaction is provided for the prosumers having DRE systems, to transact surplus renewable energy after own use, without availing banking, through an online peer to peer platform using block chain or any other technology as approved by the Commission.

22.4 The Distribution Licensee shall ensure that real-time data exchange and monitoring systems are in place to track P2P

c) Pre paid functionality

d) Net Metering/Billing

e) Alarm/Event detection, notification and reporting

f) Remote Load Limiter and connection/disconnection at defined/on demand conditions

g) Remote firmware upgrade

h) Integration with other existing systems like IVRS, Billing & collection software, GIS mapping, consumer indexing, new connections & disconnection, analysis software.

Outage Management System etc.

i) Import of legacy data from existing modules/MDAS of RAPDRP where ever possible.

The extent and modalities of integration with the existing

transactions, ensuring grid stability and reliability.

22.5 The distribution licensee shall facilitate the on boarding of participants and ensure seamless integration of P2P transactions within the grid

23. Vehicle to Grid (V2G).-

23.1 V2G integration is the framework for the bidirectional flow of electricity between the electric grid and EV batteries, ensuring efficient utilization of energy storage for grid stability, and demand-side management

23.3 Any EV owner shall have the right to export stored electricity from their EV battery

system including RAPDRP has to be worked out by the bidder.

j) Security features to prevent unauthorized access to the AMI including Smart meter & meter data etc. and to ensure authentication of all AMI elements by third party

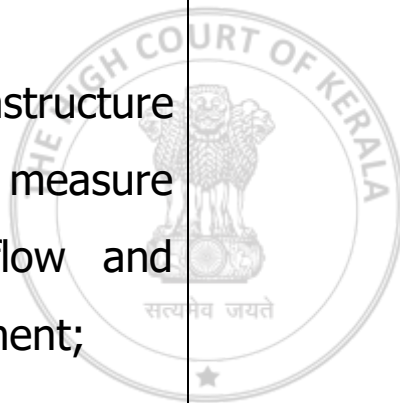
This is only an indicative but not exhaustive list. The system should be capable to support the other functionalities as per the requirement of utilities.

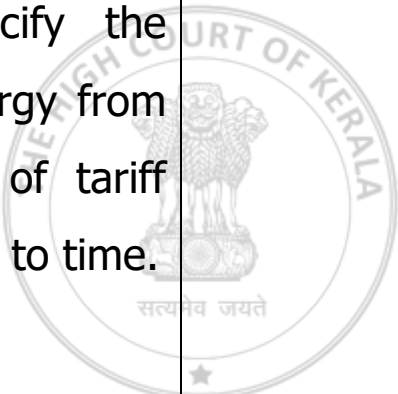
to the grid through authorized V2G-enabled charging stations/ installations

23.4 Distribution Licensees shall facilitate the seamless integration of V2G-enabled EVs into the grid, subject to the following conditions: -

(i) Smart metering infrastructure shall be deployed to measure bidirectional energy flow and ensure accurate settlement;

23.6 Time-of-Use (ToU) tariff shall be introduced to encourage V2G participation, offering incentives for energy export during peak demand periods. Dynamic pricing mechanisms shall be explored to compensate



<p>EV owners based on real-time grid conditions:</p> <p>Provided that, as an initial measure, the tariff of Rs 10.00/- per kWh shall be applicable for export of energy from V2G systems during peak hours:</p> <p>Provided further that the Commission may specify the tariff for export of energy from V2G systems as part of tariff orders issued from time to time.</p>	
<p>25. The different energy accounting systems specified under this Chapter intend to promote consumption of electricity during solar hours and establishment of energy storage systems by prosumers and RE generators.</p>	<p>Section 61. (Tariff regulations): (h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;</p> <p>Section 86. (Functions of State Commission): (e) promote co-generation and</p>

generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;

Tariff Policy 2016

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

(e) Promote generation of electricity from Renewable sources;

(f) Integration of variable renewable energy sources,

6.4 Renewable sources of energy generation including

	<p>Co-generation from renewable energy sources:</p> <p>(7)Appropriate Commission may provide regulatory framework to facilitate generation and sale of electricity from renewable energy sources particularly from roof-top solar system by any entity including local authority, Panchayat Institution, user institution, cooperative society, Non-Governmental Organization, franchisee or by Renewable Energy Service Company. The Appropriate Government may also provide complementary policy support for this purpose.</p>
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<p>III: Energy Accounting, Billing and Settlement</p> <p>28. Net Metering System (NMS).-</p> <p>28.2 The Distribution Licensee shall undertake meter reading of both, the Renewable Generation Meter and the Net Meter, according to the regular billing cycle.</p> <p>28.3 For each Billing Period, the Distribution Licensee shall make the following information available on its bill to the prosumer. -</p> <p>(i) Quantum of Renewable Energy generation recorded in the Renewable Generation Meter during the billing period, including opening and closing readings;</p>	<p><u>MOP Notification dated 27th September, 2025 under clauses (n) and (x) of section 14 of the EC Act, 2001 (52 of 2001)</u></p> <p>Note-8. For designated consumers who are distribution licensees, the Renewable Consumption Obligation shall be calculated based on the electrical energy supplied to consumers within the periphery of the distribution licensee. This supply shall not include the consumption of open access users from the sources other than the distribution licensee and the electricity generated and self- consumed by captive users. (An illustrative example is provided in</p>
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<p>viii) Renewable Energy generation units accounted for RPO compliance by the Distribution Licensee.</p>	<p>Annexure-I attached to this notification.)</p> <p>Note-16. For all designated consumers under the Act, no additional Renewable Purchase Obligation shall apply under the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), and the State level Renewable Purchase Obligation targets shall be subsumed within the Renewable Consumption Obligation targets specified in this notification.</p> <p><u>CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulation 2006</u></p> <p>R-6: Ownership Meters</p> <p>R-6(3): Energy accounting and audit meters shall be owned by the generating company or licensee, as the case may be.</p>
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	<p>R-7(3): Energy accounting and audit meters</p> <p>The Energy accounting and audit meters shall be installed at such locations so as to facilitate to account for the energy generated, transmitted, distributed and consumed in the various segments of the power system and the energy loss, namely:-</p> <p>(1)Generating Stations</p> <p>(a) at a point after the generator stator terminals and before the tap-off to the unit auxiliary transformer(s),</p> <p>"Provided that in case of Renewable energy generating station, the meter shall be installed at the inverter Alternating Current (AC) output terminals."</p>
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28.4: The energy accounting in respect of existing prosumers, new prosumers under 6.3(iii) Agri, 6.3 domestic under 20kW, 6.4 Industrial (having plant capacity up to 25 kW) and 6.5 Common facilities in domestic mult stories

(vi): To facilitate zero billing for the prosumers having surplus energy at the end of the billing period, units required to offset the charges under Regulation 26 shall be monetized at the applicable APPC/ FIT rate as decided by the Commission. The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next billing period, after deducting a

GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023.

In rule 9. sub-rule (1) The charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers shall be as follows, namely:-

- (a) transmission charges;
- (b) wheeling charges;
- (c) cross subsidy Surcharge;
- (d) standby charges wherever applicable;
- (e) banking Charge; and
- (f) other fees and charges such as Load Despatch Centre fees and scheduling charges, deviation settlement charges as per the relevant regulations of the Commission."

<p>monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units. This banking facility shall be allowed till the end of each financial year,</p> <p>28.7 Grid support charges will be collected from the prosumers under Net metering system on the energy consumed by the prosumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumers</p> <p>The Grid Support Charges may be determined by the Commission based on consumer tariff category, on the proposal of the Distribution Licensee in its Tariff Petition.</p>	<p><u>KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021</u></p> <p>R-85. Determination of Tariff.-</p> <p>(5) The retail supply tariff for different consumer categories shall be determined after considering the estimated average cost of supply. The estimated average cost of supply shall be computed as the ratio of the approved aggregate revenue requirements of the distribution business/licensee for each financial year of the Control Period and calculated in accordance with Regulation 76, to the total sale of the</p>
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<p>Provided that till such time the grid support charges are determined as part of the tariff petition, the charges applicable shall be as given below</p> <p>(iv) The grid support charges shall be levied monthly, at the rates of 50 paise per kWh for the first 300 units and Re.1/- per kWh for the balance units.</p>	<p>distribution business/ licensee for the respective financial year</p> <p>9) While determining the tariff, the Commission shall also consider the cost of supply at different voltage levels and the need to minimize the tariff shock to any category of consumers.</p> <p>(10) Distribution licensee shall purchase the excess energy injected into the system by a renewable energy prosumer, as provided in sub regulation 5 of Regulation 21 of KSERC (Renewable and Net Metering) Regulations, 2020 at the Average Power Purchase Cost. The Commission shall determine the</p>
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	<p>APPC every financial year based on a petition filed by the distribution licensee not later than 31st July of the succeeding year</p> <p>76. Components of Aggregate Revenue Requirement-</p> <p>(1) The Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution business/ licensee shall comprise of the following items of expenditure:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) cost of own power generation;(ii) cost of power purchase;(iii) transmission charges;(iv) NLDC/RLDC/SLDC charges, if any,
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	<p>(v) operation and maintenance expenses;</p> <p>(vi) Contribution to the Master Trust for discharging the pension liability;</p> <p>(vii) interest and finance charges;</p> <p>(viii) depreciation,</p> <p>ix) interest on working capital and on the consumer security deposits and deposits from users of the distribution system;</p> <p>(x) contribution to the contingency reserves, if any,</p> <p>(xi) actual write off of bad debts, if any,</p> <p>(xii) return on equity/ net fixed assets;</p> <p>(xiii) Revenue surplus or revenue gap on account of truing up of accounts of previous years and the carrying cost, if any;</p>
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	<p>(xiv) Amortization, if any, approved by the Commission, based on the approved revenue gap of the previous years, as provided.</p> <p>(3) The following items, if any, shall be deducted from the gross amount of Aggregate Revenue Requirement; computed as specified above-</p> <p>(i) Other income and non-tariff income;</p> <p>(ii) income from wheeling charges recovered from open access consumers;</p> <p>(iii) income from other business, to the extent specified in these Regulations;</p> <p>(iv) receipts on account of cross subsidy surcharge on wheeling</p>
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	<p>charges from open access consumers; and</p> <p>(v) receipts on account of additional surcharge, if any, on wheeling charges from open access consumers:</p>
<p>29.5 The Feed-in Tariff applicable for net billing shall be Rs 3.07/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 4.15/- per kWh (Wind).</p>	<p>Conflict with Section 61 & 62 of EA 2003.</p> <p>KSERC (T&C for determination of Tariff) regulation 2021 under Section 61 (Tariff regulations) of EA 2003</p> <p>R-76: Components of Aggregate Revenue Requirement.–</p> <p>R-85. Determination of Tariff.</p>
<p>30.4 The net amount payable to the Regenerator/prosumer by the licensee, if any, shall be paid within the due date and is not allowed to be carried</p>	

<p>forward to the subsequent billing cycles.</p>	
<p>30.5 Feed-in Tariff applicable for gross metering shall be Rs 3.63/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 4.20/- per kWh (Wind): Provided that for solar plants under gross metering arrangement and supplying power during peak period using energy storage systems, the feed-in tariff applicable for the peak hours shall be Rs 7.50/- per kWh.</p>	<p>Conflict with Section 61 & 62 of EA 2003. KSERC (T&C for determination of Tariff) regulation 2021 under Section 61 (Tariff regulations) of EA 2003 R-76: Components of Aggregate Revenue Requirement.– R-85. Determination of Tariff.</p>
<p>31.2 Virtual Net Metering– Energy Accounting and Settlement (ii) The capacity of the REGS available to the participating consumer based on such ratio shall not exceed 10 kW</p>	<p>The limitation if the infrastructure is against the spirit of electricity act, policy of encouragement of green energy and RTS The regulation imposes three new charges, namely the</p>

<p>or connected load, whichever is lower, in respect of domestic consumers and connected load/ contract demand as applicable for other consumers;</p> <p>(vii) The surplus energy in each time zone remaining after settlement, if any, shall be normalized based on the normalization factor for the three time zones under column A of Table-5 to arrive at the banked quantum of energy and is taken back to offset against energy consumed in any time zone based on respective normalisation factor under column B.</p>	<p>normalisation charges, banking charge and grid support charge on the prosumers which are to be evaluated based on the tariff principles and national framework and policy initiatives for promoting RE generation in the country.</p> <p>This is violation of Section 62 of electricity act for determination of tariff.</p> <p>The charges need to be levied based on section 61 & 62, based on declared tariff principles and data collected from the license or generators. KSERC has not authority to fix any charges arbitrarily without any basis.</p> <p>As per sub-rule (1) of rule-9 in GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Open Access) Amendment</p>
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<p>(viii) The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next billing period, after deducting a monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units.</p>	<p>rule 2023, the charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers are prescribed and grid support charge is not included in the list.</p>
<p>(x) The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy in respect of participating consumers shall be Rs 2.79/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 2.87/- per kWh (Wind)</p>	<p>As per regulation 76 of KSERC (T&C for determination of tariff) regulation, 2021, the components of ARR is listed for the control period from 2022-27 and based on the KSEBL petition, the ARR for the control period</p>
<p>(xi) Grid support charges will be collected from the prosumers under Virtual Net metering system on the energy consumed by the prosumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumer</p>	<p>has been approved, which do not include grid support charge or banking charge. Moreover, charges levied on consumers/prosumers must be the reflection of the actual expense incurred by the licensee in procuring and supplying electricity to its consumers. With no data or request from the</p>

<p>Grid Support Charges may be determined by the Commission based on consumer tariff category, on the proposal of the Distribution Licensee in its Tariff Petition: Till such time the charges applicable shall be levied monthly in respect of each participating consumer at the rates of 50 paise per kWh for the first 300 units per month and Re. 1/- per kWh for the balance units;</p>	<p>distribution licensee on the assets created and actual expense incurred for the baking the energy procured from the prosumers or the additional expense towards grid support of the RTS plant, such charges are illegal and not in tune with the promotional policy of the country towards the installation of RTS plant the integration of the electricity exported to the grid from such plants.</p> <p>Actually, as per Section 9 of EA 2003, energy exported by the prosumers are to be treated just like the energy export from any other generating station, allowing their open access right collecting the open access charges as specified. There is no storage assets created by KSEBL</p>
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	<p>to store electricity exported by the prosumers, but being sold to the neighbouring consumers at a higher tariff. Hence no additional expense incurred by KSEBL by the integration of the RTS plants. Actually, KSEBL is benefited by the cheap availability of electricity at consumer point itself and gained by way of saving transmission & distribution losses and transmission & distribution charges by way of saving extra infrastructure requirement. As the real time cost difference in the market value of electricity with peak, off peak & solar hours are taken care of by "off - setting" factors already specified in the regulation, the logic of grid support charge and banking</p>
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	<p>charge in addition to the open access charges (wheeling charge and transmission charges) are sounds like "Nokku Kooli"!</p> <p>2% of the electricity banked as banking charge per month ends up at 23.1% afro 12 months is real exploitation of the hapless prosumers. Instead of promoting the RE, it is an attempt to discourage the investment in RTS sector in the state.</p>
<p>31.2 (xii): (xii) The transmission charges, wheeling charges, transmission and distribution losses as determined by the Commission from time to time shall be applicable as below: -</p>	<p>National Electricity Policy_5.4.5: While making regulations for open access in distribution, the SERCs will also determine wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharge as required under section 42 of the Act.</p> <p>Tariff Policy_8.5.1: SERCs may calculate the cost of supply of</p>

<p>(a) If both the RE generating systems and the participating consumers are within the same distribution transformer no charges and losses are applicable;</p> <p>(c) If the RE generating systems and the participating consumers, fed through different distribution transformers but located within the geographical location of an electrical division, wheeling charges and distribution losses alone shall be applicable;</p> <p>(d) In all other cases, transmission charges, wheeling charges, transmission losses and</p>	<p>electricity by the distribution licensee to consumers of the applicable class as aggregate of (a) per unit weighted average cost of power purchase including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation; (b) transmission and distribution losses applicable to the relevant voltage level and commercial losses allowed by the SERC; (c) transmission, distribution and wheeling charges up to the relevant voltage level; and (d) per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets, if applicable.</p> <p>8.5.4: The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.</p> <p>8.5.5: Wheeling charges should be determined on the</p>
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<p>distribution losses shall be applicable.</p>	<p>basis of same principles as laid down for intra-state transmission charges and in addition would include average loss compensation of the relevant voltage level.</p>
<p>31.3 Renewable Energy Generating System set up under Virtual Net Metering Arrangement, having capacity above 100 kW shall install an additional Check Meter of appropriate class for the Renewable Energy Generation Meter.</p>	<p>In conflict with regulation 7(1) of Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006. As per CEA metering regulation, KSERC may specify check meter for open access consumers directly connected to the Inter State Transmission System or Intra-State Transmission System or Distribution System only.</p>
<p>32. Group Net Metering (GNM).— 32.1: The eligible consumer(s) has to bear the applicable wheeling</p>	<p>Conflict with the guidelines specified in National Electric policy & Tariff Policy. Accordingly, the charges need to be based on actual network</p>

<p>charges, and distribution losses, as approved by the Commission from time to time for the quantum of excess renewable energy wheeled from one of his premises to another premise: Provided that for DRE systems of and above 100 kW capacity transmission charges and losses shall also be applicable.</p>	<p>usage and not based on capacity of the plant.</p> <p>National Electricity Policy_5.4.5: While making regulations for open access in distribution, the SERCs will also determine wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharge as required under section 42 of the Act.</p> <p>Tariff Policy_8.5.1: SERCs may calculate the cost of supply of electricity by the distribution licensee to consumers of the applicable class as aggregate of (a) per unit weighted average cost of power purchase including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation; (b) transmission and distribution losses applicable to the relevant voltage level and commercial losses allowed by the SERC; (c)</p>
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	<p>transmission, distribution and wheeling charges up to the relevant voltage level; and (d) per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets, if applicable.</p> <p>8.5.4: The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.</p> <p>8.5.5: Wheeling charges should be determined on the basis of same principles as laid down for intra-state transmission charges and in addition would include average loss compensation of the relevant voltage level.</p>
<p>32.3: The Energy accounting and Settlement under GNM</p> <p>(i) The export of energy during any billing period from the premises where the</p>	<p>32.3(i): This is in conflict with the right of the captive consumer to use his own generation for the captive use in the same premise. According to this regulation the</p>

<p>DRE plant is installed shall be adjusted against the energy consumed in the monthly bill of different service connection(s) of the prosumer in a sequence indicated in the priority list provided by the prosumer including the eligible capacity share for each of such electric connections: Provided that the prosumer will be under a metering arrangement whereby entire energy generated from the DRE plant is measured and exported to the grid:</p> <p>(x) Grid Support Charge is to be levied from each of the consumers/ prosumers</p>	<p>GNM is allowed only with a metering arrangement whereby entire energy generated from the DRE plant is measured and exported to the grid. This means, a generation meter classified under accounts and audit metering in CEA metering regulation is made mandatory for GNM to encroach the right and privacy of the prosumer.</p> <p>32.3(10): As per sub-rule (1) of rule-9 in GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Open Access) Amendment rule 2023, the charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers are prescribed and grid support charge is not included in the list.</p>
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<p>under Group Net metering system on the energy consumed by the prosumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumer</p>	<p>As per regulation 76 of KSERC (T&C for determination of tariff) regulation, 2021, the components of ARR is listed for the control period from 2022-27 and based on the KSEBL petition, the ARR for the control period has been approved, which do not include grid support charge or banking charge.</p> <p>Moreover, charges levied on consumers/prosumers must be the reflection of the actual expense incurred by the licensee in procuring and supplying electricity to its consumers.</p>
<p>33. Captive RE consumer.— 33.2 Any captive consumer, using the transmission and/or distribution system of the licensee for transmitting and/or</p>	<p>This is in conflict with the right of the captive generator under Section 9 of EA 2003 to use his own generation for the captive use at any location by paying reasonable expenses to</p>

<p>wheeling the electricity generated from the Renewable Energy System to a different location within the State, shall pay the following charges approved by the Commission from time to time: -</p> <p>(i) Transmission charges; (ii) Wheeling charges; (iii) Transmission losses and Distribution losses; (iv) Grid support charges as applicable; and (v) Any other charges approved by the Commission, from time to time:</p>	<p>distribution/transmission licensee. The transmission charges/ wheeling charges and transmission losses/distribution losses are the reasonable expenses incurred by the licensees while allowing open access. Specifying other charges like grid support charge without proper transparency in investment and expenses cannot be allowed</p> <p>As per sub-rule (1) of rule-9 in GoI, Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Open Access) Amendment rule 2023, the charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers are prescribed and grid support charge is not included in the list.</p>
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	<p>As per National Electricity Policy_5.4.5: While making regulations for open access in distribution, the SERCs will also determine wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharge as required under section 42 of the Act.</p> <p>As per Tariff Policy_8.5.4: The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.</p> <p>8.5.5: Wheeling charges should be determined on the basis of same principles as laid down for intra-state transmission charges and in addition would include average loss compensation of the relevant voltage level.</p> <p>The difference between captive RE consumer and a prosumer is</p>
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	<p>confusing in the regulations. Why GNM is restricted for Domestic, Agriculture and Industrial consumers where as a captive RE consumer can wheel electricity to any of his premises through open access.</p>
<p>33.3 The energy accounting and settlement of existing Captive RE consumers. 33.3(v): To facilitate zero billing for the Captive Consumer having surplus energy at the end of the billing period, units required to offset the charges under Regulation 26 shall be monetized at the APPC rate of Rs 3.08/- per kWh or as decided by the Commission. The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next</p>	<p>Kindly note that no restriction based on tariff category is mandated for wheeling by RE Captive Consumers where as tariff restriction is mandated for RTS prosumers. When RTS prosumer is classified under RE Captive Generator/Consumer, the different treatment is not clarified. Actually there is no clear distinction established between RE Captive Consumer and RTS prosumer in the regulations.</p>

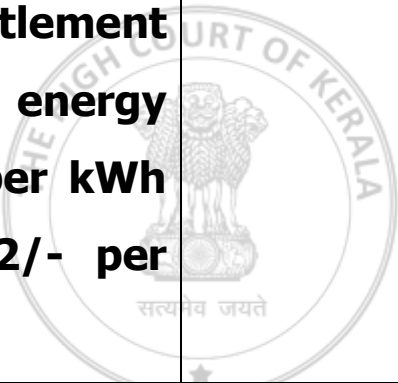
<p>billing period, after deducting a monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units. This banking facility shall be allowed till the end of each financial year. The amount payable by the Captive Consumer, if any, shall be paid as per the timelines specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;</p> <p>(vii) Grid Support Charge is to be levied from Captive Consumers on the energy consumed by the Captive Consumer from the grid during the non-solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumer.</p>	<p>Monetization of energy attributed to a captive consumer without the option of banking facility for offsetting the future consumption is against the right of the captive RE consumer.</p> <p>As already stated, the Grid Support Charges are illegal. For determining the banking charges, the utility need to present their data about the capital investment cost and O&M cost towards banking charges as per Section 61 & 62 of the EA 2003.</p>
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33.4 The energy accounting and settlement of Captive RE consumers, having a CPP of capacity up to and including 1000 kW and COD of which occurs after coming into effect of these regulations will be as specified below.

(v) Surplus banked energy, if any, shall be monetized at the applicable rate decided by the Commission, through the electricity bill and adjusted against the fixed charges, meter rent, grid support charge, transmission charges, wheeling charges, other charges etc. and the net amount in excess, if any, will be kept under credit of the captive consumer for

Kindly note that the Grid Support Charge is waived compared whereas RTS prosumers are mandated to pay Grid Support Charge.

The rate of settlement for supply energy is determined as different in various cases based on type of metering, capacity of the plant and time of commissioning. As per Section 62 of the Electricity Act read with KSERC (T&C for determination of tariff) regulation, 2021 the rate need to be determined based on data collected / submitted. Such data is missing in these regulations.

<p>adjustment in the subsequent bills:</p> <p>Provided that the grid support charges are waived until the Commission determines the same based on an application by the licensee;</p> <p>(vii) The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy shall be Rs 3.07/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 3.82/- per kWh (Wind).</p>	
<p>37. Accounting of energy generated by the prosumers against the RPO.—</p> <p>37.2 The quantum of electricity generated by the Renewable Energy Generating System established under Net Metering, Net Billing, Gross</p>	<p>Denying the Renewable Energy Certificate for prosumers under various metering arrangement is denying the right of the prosumers who generates RE through their captive plant. Moreover, issue of Renewable Energy Certificate is regulated by Central Electricity Regulatory</p>

<p>Metering, Group Net Metering, Virtual Net Metering, Behind the Meter and by Captive RE plants which are not accounted against the compliance of RPO of an Obligated Entity shall qualify towards meeting the RPO of the Distribution Licensee.</p> <p>37.3 The Renewable Energy generated by a prosumer under Net Metering, GNM, VNM, Net Billing and Gross Metering arrangements under these Regulations shall not be eligible for issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate.</p>	<p>Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022 and not under the purview of KSERC.</p>
<p>39. Reactive Energy Accounting and Billing.—</p>	<p>Electricity (Right of the Consumers) rules 2020, Rule11: Consumer as prosumer.-(1)</p>

<p>39.2 The DRE plants are required to provide local VAR compensation or generation such that they generate or absorb VAR from the grid, particularly under low and high voltage conditions. To encourage VAR compensation by DRE plants depending upon system conditions, VAR exchanges with grid shall be priced as follows: -</p> <p>(i) The prosumer/generator pays for VAR drawal when voltage is below 95%;</p> <p>(ii) The prosumer/generator gets paid for VAR injected when voltage is below 95%;</p> <p>(iii) The prosumer/generator gets</p>	<p>While the prosumers will maintain consumer status and have the same rights as the general consumer, they will also have right to set up Renewable Energy (RE) generation unit including roof top solar photovoltaic (PV) systems – either by himself or through a service provider.</p> <p>As per regulation 4(8) clause (A) of KSERC (Standard of Performance of Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2015; every distribution licensee shall maintain Low Tension (LT) supply voltage of 240 Volts between phase and neutral for Single phase; and 415 Volts between phases in three phase LT supply system subject to the permissible variations.</p>
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<p>paid for VAr drawal when voltage is above105%;</p> <p>(iv) The prosumer/generator pays for VAr injected when voltage is above 105%;</p>	<p>As per regulation 4(8) clause (B) of KSERC (Standard of Performance of Distribution Licensees) regulation 2015, every distribution licensee shall ensure that the voltage at the point of supply does not vary from the voltage levels as specified in clause (A) beyond six per cent on the higher side and lower side in the case of low-tension supply.</p> <p>As such, the responsibility to maintain voltage within limit is with KSEBL and transferring the responsibility of maintaining the system voltage cannot be transferred to the prosumers. Any penalty/incentives to enforce grid discipline may be made applicable for the consumers as whole and</p>
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	prosumer cannot be targeted in isolation.
CHAPTER IV: Renewable Purchase Obligation, ESO and its compliance	<p>MINISTRY OF POWER NOTIFICATION dated 20th October, 2023 under clauses (n) and (x) of section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001), specifies the minimum share of Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) by designated consumers. As per the notification, it shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 2024 and till such time, the RPO trajectory specified in paragraphs 5 to 14 vide the Ministry of Power Order No. 9/13/2021-RCM, dated 22nd July, 2022 read with Corrigendum, dated the 19th</p>

	<p>September, 2022, shall remain in force.</p> <p>As per the clarification letter dated 16th April 2025 from Ministry of Power Government of India, after notification of RCO dated 20th October,2023, under Energy Conservation Act, all the earlier notifications related to RPO issued by MoP including clarification vide Order No.30/04/2018-R&R dated 1st October, 2019 related to Captive users have been superseded and are not applicable w.e.f. 01.04.24. Therefore, it is imperative that all Stakeholders including SERCs and Captive users should follow notification dated 20 October,2023. It has come to notice that few SERCs are still following notifications</p>
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	<p>issued by MoP, prior to 20th October, 2023, which is not appropriate.</p> <p>MINISTRY OF POWER NOTIFICATION dated 27th September, 2025 under clauses (n) and (x) of section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001) specifies the minimum share of electrical energy consumption from renewable energy for designated consumers, who are electricity distribution licensees, open access consumers and captive users.</p> <p>As per Note- 8 of the notification, for designated consumers who are distribution licensees, the Renewable Consumption Obligation shall be calculated</p>
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	<p>based on the electrical energy supplied to consumers within the periphery of the distribution licensee. This supply shall not include the consumption of open access users from the sources other than the distribution licensee and the electricity generated and self-consumed by captive users.</p> <p>As per clause 13. of the notification, any shortfall in meeting the Renewable Consumption Obligation shall be treated as non-compliance and penalty may be imposed in accordance with the provisions under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Act.</p> <p>As per clause 16 for all designated consumers under the Act, no additional Renewable</p>
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	<p>Purchase Obligation shall apply under the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), and the State-level Renewable Purchase Obligation targets shall be subsumed within the Renewable Consumption Obligation targets specified in this notification.</p> <p>The Chapter -IV on Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) is disregard the above three notifications issued by GoI with respect to Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) under Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and creates confusions in compliance of RCO/ RPO for a Designated /Obligated entity.</p>
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8. The conflict as between the Central law and the State law are apparent and it cannot withstand the scrutiny of a court of law. Regulations that are made in conflict with the central law

are liable to be struck down. On an examination of the provisions in the State and Central Regulations so also Ext-P1, it can be seen that Ext-P2 Regulations are in divergence and conflict with the rules made by the Central Government in terms of the provisions contained in the Central Act and the Regulations framed by the central authority as enjoyed by them under the Central Act. Strangely, the Regulations framed by the State Commission run contrary to the specific provisions that are contained in the Central Rules and therefore the said regulations framed by the State Commission to the extent to which they are inconsistent and contrary to the Rules framed by the Central Government and the regulations framed by the central authority are liable to be struck down on the following among other:

GROUND

A. The impugned Regulations are liable to be struck down as ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003, being an excessive and

colourable exercise of delegated legislative power under Section 181 read with Sections 3, 61(h), 62, 66 and 86(1)(e), as the State Commission has travelled far beyond the legislative mandate of promotion and facilitation of renewable energy generation and has instead imposed restrictive, burdensome and disincentivising conditions on prosumers and renewable generators. By indirectly achieving what it cannot do directly—namely discouraging decentralised renewable generation—the Regulations suffer from colourable exercise of power and violate the settled doctrine that a delegate cannot override or defeat the parent statute. The impugned provisions are further repugnant to and inconsistent with Central Rules and subordinate legislation framed under Section 176, including the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules and the Green Energy Open Access framework, which occupy the field. Hence, by virtue of Sections 173 and 174 of the Act, the Central Law must prevail. The arbitrary classification of prosumers, imposition of

non-statutory charges, irrational solar-hour and peak-hour categorisation, impracticable technical mandates without enabling infrastructure, and regressive restrictions on open access and energy accounting violate Articles 14, 19(1)(g) and 21 of the Constitution, Section 62(3) of the Act, and the doctrine of legitimate expectation arising from a consistent national policy framework encouraging rooftop and decentralised solar energy. The State Regulations are also contrary to the National Tariff Policy, 2016, ignore *casus omissus* by reading prohibitions not contemplated by Parliament, and compel compliance with impossible conditions in the absence of smart metering and grid-readiness, offending the maxim *lex non cogit ad impossibilia*. Ultimately, the impugned Regulations undermine public interest, climate commitments and sustainable development obligations under Articles 48A and 51A(g), rendering them unconstitutional, repugnant, arbitrary and void *ab initio*.

B. On an analysis of the conflict of the statutory provisions,, it can be seen that under the Central Regulations, the Calculation of Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) rate at the national level is the weighted average pooled price at which the distribution licensee has purchased the electricity including cost of self-generation, if any, in the previous year from all the energy suppliers long-term and short-term, but excluding those based on renewable energy sources, as the case may be. Even under Regulation 3(9) KSERC (T&C of Tariff) 2021 of the State Commission, the definition of Average Power Purchase Coast or APPC during a year means the weighted average cost of power purchased by the distribution licensee including the cost of self-generation by the licensee for the previous year as approved by the Commission. Under Clause (da) in Sub-Regulation 2(1) of the State Commission, (RE & Net-Metering Regulations, 2020), it reads as follows: — “Average Power Purchase Cost” or

“APPC” during a year means the weighted average cost of the power purchased by KSEB Ltd including the cost of self-generation by KSEB Ltd for the previous financial year as approved by the Commission. Therefore, APPC is the rate at which the electricity requirement of solar promoters is paid by KSEB Ltd. However, the State Commission redefines APPC, without any rationale, as the weighted average price at which the Distribution licensee has purchased renewable energy through long term contracts, as tried up by the Commission in the order for the truing up of the accounts for the financial year 2023-24, to manipulate the procurement of electricity from other prosumers. They cannot redefine a term in the power sector as they may deem fit and proper, in contradiction with what is defined under the Central Regulations, which in fact is a direct conflict with the guidelines and methodologies specified in the Central Regulations, which will vitiate the terms of the State Regulations. Therefore, the alteration in the essence of

the regulation cannot be justified as a legal exercise so undertaken by the State Commission.

C. Under Regulation 2(44) of Exhibit P2, Grid Support Charges are defined, as the charges payable for availing various net metering facilities by prosumers and banking facilities by CPPs, to compensate the cost for providing the above facilities to such users through energy storage, grid balancing, etc. In terms of Rule 9, Sub-rule (1) of Exhibit 9, the charges to be levied on green energy open access consumers shall be as follows, namely, transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross subsidy charges, standby charges wherever applicable, banking charges, and other fees and charges, such as Load Despatch Centre fees, scheduling charges, and deviation settlement charges as per the relevant regulations of the Commission. However, only wheeling charges and banking charges are applicable for a Roof Top Solar prosumer, and grid support

charge is not specified in the Rules framed by the Government of India. Therefore, the grid support charge defined as per State Regulation 2(44) is inconsistent with what is otherwise provided under the Rules and as such Regulation 2(44) of the State Commission is inconsistent, warranting interference as it being unenforceable.

D. Under Regulation 3(70) of Exhibit P2, peak hours are defined, which means the period from 18:00 hours to 23:30 hours on the same day, provided that the same time period specified above shall be applicable wherever ABT meters or smart meters or ToD meters programmed for the above time zone are installed and in all other cases the peak hours shall be Zone 2 (18:00 hours to 22:00 hours). On the contrary, in terms of Section 62 Sub-section (3) of the Electricity Act, it is specified as hereunder, "The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to

any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.", which run contrary to the specific provision in the plenary legislation. A regulation framed by the State Commission, which can at best be termed as a subordinate legislation, cannot withstand the scrutiny of law when it run contrary to what is provided in terms of the plenary legislation, more particularly Section 62(3) of the Central Act. On that score, the definition given to the extent in Regulation 2(70) of Exhibit P2 Regulations is liable to be declared as contrary to the delegated power given to the State Commission.

E. Under Regulation 3(77) of Exhibit P2, prosumer means a consumer having a renewable energy system with or without

energy storage system installed at the same premises of the consumer, who generates electricity and can inject the electricity generated from such renewable energy system using the same network in accordance with the net metering, net billing or gross metering arrangements specified in the Regulations. However, under the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2019, Regulation 2(ja), prosumer means a person, including energy storage system, who consumes electricity from the grid and can also inject electricity into the grid using the same point of connection, whereas the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, Rule 2(1)(m), prosumer means a person who consumes electricity from the grid and can also inject electricity into the grid for the distribution licensee, using the same point of supply. Strangely, the State Regulation defines the prosumer in conflict with the Central Regulatory Authority Regulation of prosumer under the

Electricity Act, 2003, as reflected in the Central Electricity Authority Regulations, 2019, and the Government of India Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020. The fundamental difference in the meaning assigned by the State Commission results in confusion and will end up in manipulation unless correctly applied. As per the Central Electricity Authority definition, prosumer must use the same point of connection for injection and drawal of electricity, but as per the State Regulation, the Roof Top Solar plant owner with gross metering arrangement, who is not drawing or injecting electricity through the same point of connection, is also classified as a prosumer. It is in direct conflict with what is provided under the Rules as well as in the Central Regulations on the same subject.

F. Under Regulation 3(91), solar hours are defined, meaning thereby the period from 08:00 hours (8:00 AM) to 18:00 hours (6:00 PM) on the same day, and non-solar hours mean the

period other than the solar hours. As per Section 62(3) of the Electricity Act, there is a statutory injunction restraining the Appropriate Commission, in determining tariff under the Act, from giving undue preference to any consumer of electricity, but permitting differentiation according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, total consumption of electricity, the time at which the supply is required, or the geographical position of any area, and the purpose for which the supply is required. Under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, as amended in 2023, as per the explanation furnished in Regulation 8A, for the purpose of this rule, the expression "solar hours" means the duration of eight hours in a day as specified by the State Commission. The regulation framed by the State Commission is in contradiction to the Rules, and those who are not installing smart meters or Advanced Meter Infrastructure systems as envisaged by the Central Electricity Authority metering regulations are in non-compliance of the regulation,

thereby providing different peak hours and solar hours based on meter installation, which is inconsistent with the Electricity Act and the Central Regulations, which will eventually result in denying the entitlement of persons who are generating solar energy or green energy in the State of Kerala.

G. Under the Net Metering System, all consumers/prosumers billed under Domestic, Industrial and Agricultural categories seeking feasibility to install new REGS or upgradation of existing REGS are eligible to opt for Net Metering, as per the conditions specified in Regulations 6.3 to 6.6, for plant capacities as given below: Domestic 1 kW to 20 kW, Industrial 1 kW to 500 kW, Agriculture, and common area service connections 1 kW to 500 kW. These stipulations as contained in Ext P2 are in direct conflict with Sections 9(1) and 9(2) of the Electricity Act, whereby the captive generation and the system are defined. Therefore, the conflict to that extent is unsustainable and liable

to be interfered with. Under Section 42 of the Electricity Act, more particularly sub-section (2) of Section 42, surcharge and cross subsidies shall be progressively reduced as may be specified by the State Commission, and surcharge shall not be leviable in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity for the destination of his own use. Under the Tariff Policy, 2016, it is provided that the Appropriate Commission may provide a regulatory framework to facilitate generation and sale of electricity from renewable energy sources, particularly from rooftop solar systems, by any entity. It further provides that the Appropriate Government may also provide complementary policy support for the said purpose. This is also dealt with in the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Second Amendment Rules, 2023. However, the State Regulation restricts the rights of the captive generating plant owners, though Section 9 of the Electricity Act

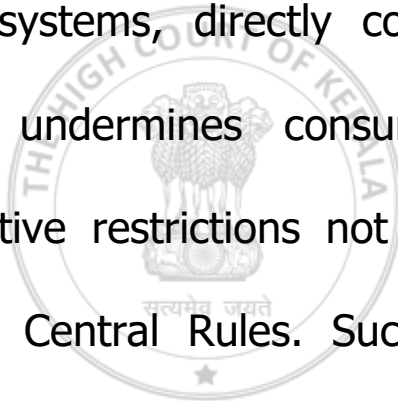
and the Rules for Green Energy Open Access enable tariff category limits or capacity without linking the tariff category restriction for consumers to avail open access facility. The violation of rights guaranteed under the Electricity Act defeats the spirit of the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy to eliminate cross subsidy, discourages investment in RTS by consumers, disallows equal opportunity for investment, and denies the right for open access, particularly when cross subsidy charges are nil or minimal.



H. Under Regulation 6.3 of Exhibit P2, permits domestic consumers to install Renewable Energy Generation Systems up to a maximum capacity of 20 kW, but makes such permission subject to mandatory installation of hybrid inverters with minimum energy storage capacity ranging from 10% to 20% of the energy generation potential, and further extends such mandatory requirement even to consumers installing systems

above 5 kW with effect from 01.04.2027. By imposing compulsory energy storage as a precondition for setting up renewable energy generation units within the sanctioned connected load, Regulation 6.3 substantially curtails and conditions the statutory rights of consumers and prosumers. Sections 173, 174 and 175 of the Electricity Act, 2003 unequivocally protect consumer rights by providing that the Act shall have overriding effect and that its provisions operate in addition to, and not in derogation of, any law enacted for consumer protection, and that any subordinate legislation inconsistent with such rights is void. The Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rules, 2020 (as amended), framed under the Electricity Act, expressly recognize the right of every consumer/prosumer to set up renewable energy generation units, including rooftop solar systems, up to the sanctioned connected load or contract demand, without prescribing any mandatory requirement for installation of energy storage

systems. The Central Rules consciously contemplate only incentivisation of energy storage, particularly through time-of-day tariffs, and do not authorise State Commissions to mandate compulsory investment in storage infrastructure. Regulation 6.3, by converting an unconditional statutory right into a conditional privilege dependent upon mandatory capital-intensive storage systems, directly contradicts the Central legislative intent, undermines consumer autonomy, and introduces substantive restrictions not envisaged under the parent Act or the Central Rules. Such mandatory storage obligations impose significant financial burden, adversely affect project viability, complicate technical feasibility, and operate as a deterrent to consumer participation in decentralised renewable energy generation. Consequently, Regulation 6.3 is inconsistent with the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Electricity (Right of the Consumer) Rules, 2020, is beyond the regulatory



competence of the Commission, and is liable to be declared ultra vires, arbitrary, and unenforceable.

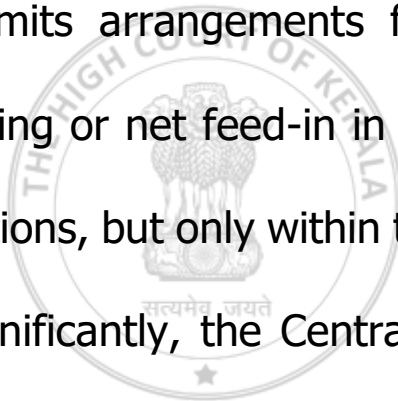
I. Regulation 15 of Exhibit P2, while purporting to govern metering infrastructure and provides for net metering, net billing, gross metering and allied arrangements, prescribes different categories of meters such as Availability Based Tariff (ABT) compatible SEM meters, smart meters and AMR-enabled meters based solely on plant capacity and timelines, and permits installation of meters other than smart pre-payment meters in several situations. Such prescriptions are directly inconsistent with Section 55 of the Electricity Act, 2003, which mandates that electricity shall be supplied only through installation of a "correct meter" in accordance with the regulations made by the Central Electricity Authority. The CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, as amended from time to time, define a "correct meter" as one

conforming strictly to the standards specified therein, and further define "smart meter" as a meter conforming to IS 16444. Regulation 4(1)(b) of the CEA Regulations, as amended, read with the Ministry of Power Notification dated 17.08.2021, mandates that all consumers in areas with communication network shall be supplied electricity only through smart meters working in pre-payment mode within the timelines specified, subject to limited and reasoned deviations. This statutory mandate is further reinforced by Rule 5(1) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, which unequivocally provides that no connection shall be given without a smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter, and that any deviation therefrom must be specifically approved by the Commission with recorded justification. Regulation 15 of Exhibit P2, by permitting metering arrangements inconsistent with these binding Central regulations and rules, authorises installation of meters which do not qualify as "correct meters" under Section

55 of the Electricity Act. Consequently, any energy data recorded by such non-compliant meters lacks statutory validity, and any billing or settlement based on such data becomes legally unsustainable. Further, when smart pre-payment meters with AMI are mandated under Central law, the very concept of security deposit for supply of electricity becomes redundant, rendering Regulation 15.1 and 15.3 are internally inconsistent with the prevailing statutory framework. It is a device resorted to cover up the installation of smart meters to the disadvantage of the consumers in the ultimate analysis.

J. Further, Regulations 15.6 and 15.9 of Exhibit P2 mandate that the eligible consumer shall procure, at his own cost, a Renewable Generation Meter conforming to applicable CEA Regulations and further authorise the distribution licensee to collect security deposit and meter rent from the consumer in respect of the Renewable Generation Meter and net meter, if

provided by the licensee which is not provided in the Central Laws. These provisions fundamentally misconceive the statutory scheme governing prosumers and renewable energy metering under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020. Rule 11 of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules recognises the consumer as a prosumer and permits arrangements for net metering, net billing, gross metering or net feed-in in accordance with State Commission regulations, but only within the contours of Central law and policy. Significantly, the Central Rules merely permit the distribution licensee to install a solar energy meter for the limited purpose of accounting renewable energy generation for Renewable Purchase Obligation credit, and do not authorise compulsory procurement of generation meters by consumers at their own cost or imposition of recurring financial burdens such as security deposit and rent for such meters. Further, the Ministry of Power Notification dated 27.09.2025 clarifies that



Renewable Consumption Obligation of distribution licensees is to be computed excluding electricity generated and self-consumed by captive users and prosumers, thereby negating any statutory necessity to burden individual consumers with generation metering costs for regulatory accounting purposes. The CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, particularly Regulation 7(3), already comprehensively govern the location and purpose of energy accounting meters, mandating that in the case of renewable energy generating systems, meters shall be installed at the inverter AC output terminals solely for accurate system-level energy accounting. Regulations 15.6 and 15.9, by compelling consumers to procure meters at their own expense and by permitting recovery of security deposit and meter rent, impose obligations not contemplated either under the Electricity Act, the CEA Regulations, or the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules. These provisions improperly shift regulatory and compliance

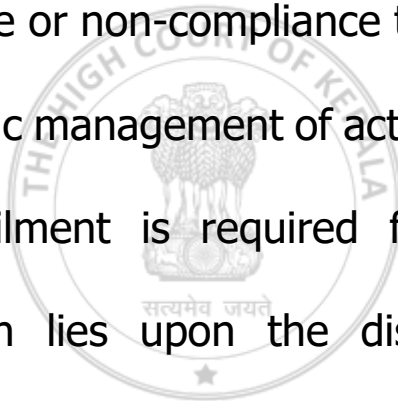
costs of the distribution licensee onto consumers, distort the prosumer framework envisaged under Central law, and introduce financial disincentives that undermine the statutory objective of promoting decentralised renewable energy generation burdening the consumers of the State. Consequently, Regulations 15.6 and 15.9 are inconsistent with the parent Act, Central Rules, binding CEA Regulations, and Central policy notifications, and are therefore ultra vires, arbitrary, and unenforceable. Therefore, Regulation 15 of Exhibit P2 is liable to be declared ultra vires, unenforceable, and void to the extent of such inconsistency.

K. Regulation 16.3(i) and (ii) of Exhibit P2 purports to impose additional technical and financial pre-conditions for granting feasibility to Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) systems in areas where the hosting capacity is stated to have been exhausted, by permitting connectivity only upon installation of

hybrid inverters with battery energy storage systems of 30% capacity or inverters with dynamic reactive power support coupled with smart meters capable of real-time curtailment. These conditions are directly inconsistent with the statutory framework governing rooftop solar photovoltaic systems under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, as amended. Rule 11(7A) mandates deemed acceptance of applications for rooftop solar photovoltaic systems up to 10 kW capacity without requiring any technical feasibility study, and Rule 11(8) further provides that any requirement of augmentation or strengthening of the distribution infrastructure during installation shall be carried out by the distribution licensee or consumer, subject to the express proviso that the cost of strengthening distribution infrastructure necessary to facilitate rooftop solar systems up to a minimum capacity of 5 kW shall be included in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution licensee. In light of these binding Central Rules, no

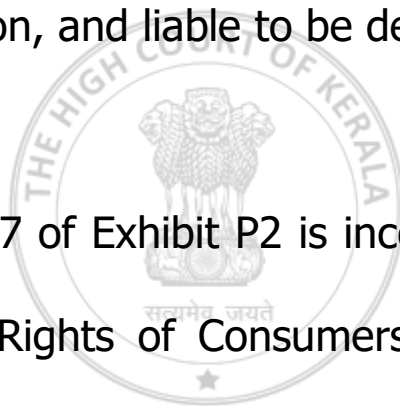
additional infrastructure cost, technological pre-condition, or equipment-based differentiation for connectivity up to 5 kW rooftop solar systems is legally permissible, and the concept of “hosting capacity exhaustion” cannot be employed to defeat the deemed acceptance mandated under Rule 11(7A). Further, Regulation 16.3 improperly differentiates consumers based on the presence of smart meters with real-time curtailment capability or specific inverter features, notwithstanding that, under Section 55 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, a “correct meter” is a smart meter conforming to IS 16444, and the responsibility for installation, replacement, and implementation of smart meters and AMI systems squarely rests with the distribution licensee. Regulation 4(1)(b) of the CEA Regulations, as amended, read with Central Government timelines, mandated universal installation of smart pre-payment meters by 31.03.2025, thereby absolving consumers of any

obligation or control over meter specifications, AMI implementation, or real-time curtailment capabilities. The consumer is neither responsible for, nor aware of, the technical features embedded in meters or inverters procured under distribution licensee-driven specifications, and neither the consumer nor even the State Commission can reasonably attribute compliance or non-compliance to such features to the applicant. If dynamic management of active and reactive power or real-time curtailment is required for grid stability, the statutory obligation lies upon the distribution licensee to procure compliant smart meters, implement AMI systems, and prescribe inverter specifications through approved technical standards applicable to manufacturers and suppliers, rather than imposing discriminatory and arbitrary pre-conditions upon individual consumers. Regulation 16.3(i) and (ii), by shifting system-level grid management failures onto consumers and by diluting the deemed acceptance and cost-allocation framework



mandated by Central law, defeats the object of promoting decentralised renewable energy, violates the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, and exceeds the regulatory competence of the Commission. Consequently, Regulation 16.3(i) and (ii) are ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003, inconsistent with binding Central Rules and CEA Regulations, arbitrary in operation, and liable to be declared unenforceable.

L. Regulation 16.7 of Exhibit P2 is inconsistent with Rule 11 of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, which empowers prosumers to install rooftop solar photovoltaic systems within the sanctioned load while retaining full consumer rights and expressly places the responsibility of installing a solar energy meter on the distribution licensee solely for the limited purpose of accounting gross renewable energy generation for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) compliance. In view of Note-8 of the Ministry of Power



Notification dated 27.09.2025 issued under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, electricity generated and self-consumed by captive users and prosumers is excluded from Renewable Consumption Obligation, rendering generation and self-consumption data statutorily irrelevant for the distribution licensee. The insistence under Regulation 16.7 on mandatory generation data display and disclosure mechanisms therefore serves no lawful purpose and instead imposes additional financial burden, technical complications, and an unwarranted intrusion into the informational privacy of the prosumer. Further, under the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, renewable generation meters are classified as energy accounting and audit meters intended only for system-level accounting, owned by the generating company or licensee, and installed at the inverter AC output terminals exclusively for auditing purposes and not for commercial billing. Mandating installation and utilisation of such meters at the

behest of the distribution licensee without CEA mandate, and using data therefrom for billing under net-billing arrangements, constitutes misuse of authority and deviation from statutory objectives, rendering such billing illegal and invalid. Burdening the prosumer with additional systems for generation data transfer, despite availability of requisite data at the interface/net meter installed by the licensee for its own benefit, adversely affects project viability and defeats the fundamental objective of renewable energy regulations to promote decentralised renewable energy generation and consumption, thereby rendering Regulation 16.7 ultra vires, arbitrary, and unenforceable. Further, Regulation 16.5, which restricts single-phase inverter capacity to 3 kW, is arbitrary and ultra vires the KSERC Supply Code, 2014, which permits a connected load of up to 5 kW in single-phase LT supply, and is also contrary to Central schemes and technical standards that recognise 5 kW as the natural single-phase limit for rooftop solar systems. In a

system where the overwhelming majority of domestic appliances are designed for single-phase operation and phase loading is determined by real-time consumer demand, such a restriction bears no rational nexus to grid balancing, which can be achieved only by the distribution licensee through transformer-level phase management. When read with Regulation 16.7, this restriction imposes unjustified technical and financial burdens on prosumers, undermines plant viability, and defeats the statutory mandate under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules to promote decentralised renewable energy. The combined operation of Regulations 16.5 and 16.7 is therefore arbitrary, unreasonable, and violative of the object and scheme of the parent legislation and central regulations.

M. Regulation 17.6 of the impugned Regulations is ultra vires and inconsistent with Rule 11(7A) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 as amended in 2024, which mandates

deemed acceptance of applications for rooftop solar photovoltaic systems up to 10 kW, without requiring any technical feasibility study or prior assessment of hosting capacity. While the Central Rules confer this statutory benefit uniformly on all eligible consumers, Regulation 17.6 impermissibly restricts deemed feasibility only to RTS projects registered under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana and further subjects such deemed feasibility to conditions relating to hosting capacity and sanctioned load, thereby diluting and defeating the mandate of the Central Rules. Such classification between PM Surya Ghar beneficiaries and other RTS applicants has no intelligible differentia or rational nexus with grid safety or system reliability and is therefore arbitrary and discriminatory. Further, under Rules 11(7A) and 11(8) of the Central Rules, the responsibility for hosting capacity and any commensurate augmentation of distribution infrastructure up to 10 kW squarely lies with the distribution licensee, and in

particular, the cost of strengthening the distribution infrastructure up to at least 5 kW is statutorily required to be included in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the licensee. Regulation 17.6, by shifting the burden of hosting capacity assessment and infrastructure adequacy onto the consumer even within this protected threshold, is directly contrary to the statutory scheme and imposes obligations on the consumer that are expressly prohibited by the Central Rules. Moreover, when read in conjunction with Regulation 16.5 and Regulation 6.5, Regulation 17.6 perpetuates an irrational technical barrier by effectively limiting single-phase RTS installations to 3 kW, notwithstanding the fact that Regulation 8 of the KSERC Supply Code, 2014 permits a connected load of up to 5 kW in single-phase LT supply. In the absence of any technical justification beyond this statutory limit, 5 kW constitutes the natural and legally recognised threshold for single-phase rooftop solar installations, as also reflected in

Central schemes and policies. The cumulative effect of Regulations 6.5 and 17.6 is therefore arbitrary, inconsistent with binding Central legislation, and destructive of the object of promoting decentralised renewable energy, rendering the impugned provisions liable to be struck down. Further, the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 expressly provide for payment of compensation not less than Rs. 500 per day for each instance of default or delay without just cause, thereby ensuring accountability of the distribution licensee, the impugned KSERC (Renewable Energy & Related Matters) Regulations, 2025, including Regulation 17.15, conspicuously omit any corresponding provision to compensate rooftop solar prosumers for loss of generation and consequential loss of income caused due to delays attributable to the licensee. Such omission renders the regulatory framework one-sided and arbitrary, absolving the licensee of statutory accountability while imposing strict compliance obligations on consumers. The

absence of a compensation mechanism directly defeats the object of the Central Rules and results in unjust enrichment of the licensee at the expense of RTS owners.

N. Regulation 19.2 of the impugned Regulations, which mandates that the interconnection of renewable energy systems with the transmission and/or distribution system shall conform to the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 and the CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, is inconsistent with the statutory framework established by the Central Electricity Authority. The CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 are expressly applicable only to connectivity at voltage levels below 33 kV, as clarified in Regulation 1(1) and the definition of "applicant" under Regulation 2(1)(b) of the said

regulations. For connectivity at 33 kV and above, including interconnection with transmission systems, the applicable standards are those specified in the CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 and its subsequent amendments. By referring to the 2013 DG Regulations for transmission-level connectivity, Regulation 19.2 creates ambiguity, regulatory overlap, and potential conflict regarding compliance obligations for prosumers and licensees. Such confusion can compromise the safety, security, and stability of the grid, and undermines the very purpose of adopting uniform, voltage-appropriate technical standards. Consequently, Regulation 19.2 is arbitrary, inconsistent with the CEA's statutory mandates, and requires to be read down or clarified to ensure that connectivity at 33 kV and above complies with the CEA Grid Connectivity Regulations, 2007, irrespective of the size of the renewable energy system.

0. Regulation 19.5 of the impugned KSERC (Renewable Energy and Related Matters) Regulations, 2025 is ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003 and repugnant to the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 and the CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013, inasmuch as it erroneously casts upon CPPs and IPPs the obligation to install Special Energy Meters (SEM), establish 15-minute block-wise data recording and transmission, and provide real-time generation data to SLDC through SCADA or RTU systems, despite the Central regulatory framework unequivocally vesting ownership, installation, operation and maintenance of interface meters and metering communication infrastructure with the CTU, STU or the respective distribution licensee. Regulation 6(1) of the CEA Metering Regulations, 2006 constitutes a complete code governing interface metering and expressly excludes generators and consumers from any obligation to own or install

such meters, while Regulation 4(8) of the CEA Connectivity Regulations, 2013 mandates that operational and capacity-related information shall flow to SLDC through the institutional channel of the licensee and STU, and not by direct telemetry from distributed generators. The CEA Connectivity Regulations applicable to systems below 33 kV do not envisage installation of SEM, SCADA or RTU by CPPs or IPPs, nor do they mandate real-time generation data sharing by such entities, the statutory scheme instead recognising that metering data acquisition and visibility are to be achieved through Advanced Metering Infrastructure implemented by the distribution licensee as part of its statutory functions. Installation of smart meters with AMI and subsequent sharing of relevant data with STU and SLDC is a non-delegable obligation of the licensee, and the State Commission lacks competence to shift such system-level responsibilities and costs onto consumers and captive generators by regulatory fiat. Regulation 19.5, by imposing

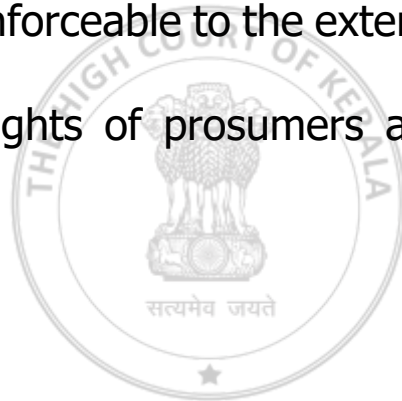
technical and financial burdens not contemplated under the Electricity Act, the CEA Metering Regulations or the CEA Connectivity Regulations, rewrites the Central statutory scheme, creates dual and conflicting compliance obligations, and directly attracts the doctrine of repugnancy under Article 254(1) of the Constitution, there being no Presidential assent under Article 254(2). Consequently, Regulation 19.5 is arbitrary, ultra vires, and void to the extent it mandates SEM, SCADA/RTU-based real-time data transmission, and smart meter obligations upon CPPs and IPPs, and is liable to be struck down.

P. Regulation 20.1(i) of the impugned KSERC Renewable Energy Regulations, 2025, insofar as it restricts the open access rights of prosumers, consumers and Distributed Renewable Energy systems under net metering, net billing, gross metering, group net metering and virtual net metering frameworks, is

ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003 and inconsistent with the statutory open access regime governing captive generation. Section 9(1) of the Electricity Act mandates that supply of electricity from a captive generating plant through the grid shall be regulated in the same manner as that of a generating company, while Section 9(2) confers an unequivocal and unconditional statutory right upon every captive generator to open access for carrying electricity from the captive generating plant to the destination of its own use. This right is further reinforced by Section 42(2) of the Act, which expressly prohibits levy of cross subsidy surcharge where open access is availed by a captive generator for self-use, and by the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023, which categorically provide that there shall be no limit of supply of power for captive consumers taking power under Green Energy Open Access. Despite this binding Central framework, Regulation

20.1(i) artificially confines prosumers, who are statutorily recognised captive generators under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, to limited consumption arrangements under group net metering and virtual net metering, and further restricts such arrangements to specified tariff categories such as domestic, industrial and agricultural, thereby denying prosumers the freedom to wheel captive renewable energy for self-use across locations and tariff categories owned or controlled by them. Such restriction has no foundation in the Electricity Act, 2003, the Tariff Policy, 2016, or the Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2023, and amounts to an impermissible dilution of the statutory open access rights of captive generators by subordinate legislation. The State Commission, while purporting to regulate renewable energy, cannot reclassify or fragment the legal character of captive generation so as to defeat the absolute open access entitlement conferred under Section 9 of the Act, nor can it impose capacity

ceilings, geographic constraints or tariff-based limitations which are expressly prohibited by Central law. Regulation 20.1(i), by failing to integrate and give effect to the captive open access regime under the Electricity Act and the Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2023, is repugnant under Article 254(1) of the Constitution, arbitrary in operation, and liable to be declared ultra vires and unenforceable to the extent it restricts or curtails the open access rights of prosumers and captive renewable generators.



Q. Regulation 20(1)(iv) of the impugned KSERC (Renewable Energy and Related Matters) Regulations, 2025 is ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003 and inconsistent with the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023, inasmuch as it purports to levy a bouquet of open access charges beyond and contrary to those exhaustively specified under Rule 9(1) of the Central

Rules. The Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2023, framed by the Central Government in exercise of powers under Sections 176 and 177 read with Sections 9, 38, 39, 40, 42 and 86 of the Electricity Act, constitute a binding and uniform national framework governing charges applicable to green energy open access consumers, and expressly enumerate the permissible charges as transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross subsidy surcharge, standby charges wherever applicable, banking charges, and other limited fees such as Load Despatch Centre fees, scheduling charges and deviation settlement charges as per applicable regulations. The said Central Rules do not contemplate or authorise levy of any additional or residual charges such as "grid support charges" or other indeterminate imposts under State regulations. However, Regulation 20(1)(iv), by enabling levy of grid support charges and other unspecified charges under the guise of open access, directly contravenes the mandate of the Central Rules and enlarges the

charging framework beyond what is statutorily permissible. The State Commission, while exercising its regulatory powers, is bound to act in conformity with Central Rules issued under the Electricity Act and lacks competence to introduce new categories of charges which have the effect of diluting, discouraging, or rendering illusory the right to Green Energy Open Access conferred under Central law. The introduction of grid support charges, which are neither defined nor envisaged under the Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2023, amounts to colourable exercise of regulatory power, imposes unjustified financial burdens on renewable energy open access consumers, and defeats the legislative object of facilitating non-discriminatory, affordable access to renewable energy. Regulation 20(1)(iv), to the extent it authorises levy of charges not enumerated under Rule 9(1) of the Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2023, is therefore repugnant under Article 254(1)

of the Constitution, arbitrary, and liable to be declared ultra vires and unenforceable.

R. Regulations 21, 22, 23 and 25 of the impugned KSERC (Renewable Energy and Related Matters) Regulations, 2025, which introduce frameworks for Virtual Power Plants (VPP), Peer-to-Peer (P2P) energy transactions, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) integration and allied energy accounting mechanisms, are arbitrary, internally inconsistent, and ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003, inasmuch as they purport to operationalise advanced grid-interactive technologies without ensuring the statutory and technical pre-conditions mandated under Central law. The foundational requirement for effective implementation of VPP, P2P and V2G mechanisms is the real-time availability of granular consumption, injection and drawal data from prosumers and consumers, which is statutorily envisaged to be achieved through universal deployment of smart meters and

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) as per the CEA Functional Requirements of AMI (2016) and Section 55 of the Electricity Act. The said CEA framework clearly recognises AMI as the backbone for real-time data acquisition, bidirectional energy measurement, time-of-use tariffs, remote monitoring, grid balancing and integration of distributed energy resources. However, in the admitted absence of functional AMI infrastructure in the State, and in the face of prolonged delay in implementation of the AMI project under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), the mandatory real-time data exchange and monitoring obligations cast upon the distribution licensee under Regulations 21.4, 22.4, 22.5 and 23.4 are presently incapable of execution, rendering the entire regulatory framework illusory, premature and devoid of enforceable content. The State Commission, instead of ensuring compliance with its statutory obligation to facilitate AMI deployment as a prerequisite for such advanced grid services,

has introduced these provisions as standalone regulatory declarations, thereby reducing them to a mere aspirational or promotional exercise without legal or technical efficacy. Further, Regulation 25 erroneously states that the objective of the different energy accounting systems is to promote consumption of electricity during solar hours, which is fundamentally misaligned with the statutory mandate under Sections 61(h) and 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Tariff Policy, 2016, and national renewable energy policy, all of which emphasise promotion of renewable energy generation and integration, and not selective consumption-side management of a limited class of approximately two lakh rooftop solar prosumers in a State having over 1.4 crore consumers. Demand-side load shaping and promotion of solar-hour consumption, if at all, must be achieved through universally applicable tariff innovation and system-wide measures implemented by the distribution licensee, and cannot be selectively imposed through renewable

energy regulations purportedly framed to promote decentralised generation. The impugned Regulations thus betray a flawed understanding of the statutory objectives, invert the priority from generation promotion to constrained consumption management, and introduce technologically infeasible frameworks without fulfilling foundational prerequisites, thereby exceeding the regulatory competence of the Commission and frustrating the object and scheme of the Electricity Act, 2003. Consequently, Regulations 21, 22, 23 and 25 are arbitrary, irrational, contrary to binding Central standards and policy, and liable to be declared unenforceable.

S. Regulation 28 R/W regulation 15 of the KSERC (Renewable Energy and Related Matters) Regulations 2025 in so far as it mandates installation of Renewable Generation Meters for prosumers, accounts such generation towards RPO compliance of the Distribution Licensee, and imposes banking charges and

grid support charges, is arbitrary, ultra vires and repugnant to the central statutory framework. Under the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, energy accounting and audit meters are contemplated only for designated consumers and generating stations, and not for ordinary prosumers with rooftop solar installations. Further, the Ministry of Power Notification dated 27.09.2025 issued under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 expressly excludes electricity generated and self-consumed by captive users from Renewable Consumption Obligation and subsumes State RPO under the central Renewable Consumption Obligation, rendering the accounting of prosumer generation for RPO legally impermissible. The imposition of grid support charges finds no authority under Rule 9(1) of the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023, which exhaustively enumerates permissible charges, and the levy of banking charges is

unsupported by the approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement under the KSERC Tariff Regulations, 2021, violating the settled principle that tariff and charges must reflect actual costs incurred. In the absence of any storage assets or additional expenditure incurred by the Distribution Licensee for integrating rooftop solar power—which is in fact consumed locally with savings in transmission losses—the impugned levies amount to unjust enrichment and operate as a disincentive to rooftop solar, defeating the statutory mandate under the Electricity Act, 2003 and national policy to promote renewable energy generation, and are therefore liable to be struck down as unconstitutional and repugnant.

T. While the present petition primarily challenges the inconsistencies of the Renewable Energy Regulation, 2025 with the Central Acts, Rules, and Regulations, and highlights its adverse impact on consumers, prosumers and licensees, it is

respectfully submitted that the impugned Regulation also fails to safeguard the interests of the State and the Nation. The Commission has neither laid down a clear, time-bound roadmap for enhancement of renewable energy generation capacity nor adopted measures to facilitate public participation in decentralised renewable energy. On the contrary, the impugned Regulation, by introducing regressive and deterrent provisions, actively discourages public investment and participation in renewable energy, thereby undermining State and national renewable energy objectives and frustrating the very purpose of decentralised renewable energy promotion envisaged under Central law.

U. Further, regulation 29.5, which fixes the Feed-in Tariff applicable for net billing at Rs. 3.07/- per kWh for Solar and Rs. 4.15/- per kWh for Wind, is arbitrary, non-transparent, and ultra vires the Electricity Act, 2003, as the fixation of tariff has been

effected dehors the mandatory procedure prescribed under Sections 61 and 62 of the Act and in violation of the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021, framed under Section 61. Tariff fixation, being a statutory and quasi-judicial exercise, necessarily requires adherence to the tariff principles, cost components, and Aggregate Revenue Requirement analysis contemplated under Regulations 76 and 85 of the Tariff Regulations, 2021; however, the impugned Regulation fixes the Feed-in Tariff without disclosing any methodology, cost data, financial assumptions, or reasoned basis for arriving at the said rates. The absence of any consultation process, tariff order, or disclosure of underlying data renders the impugned fixation opaque and violative of the principles of natural justice, particularly when the same directly impacts the financial viability and legitimate expectations of renewable energy generators.

V. Moreover, Regulation 30.5, which prescribes distinct Feed-in Tariffs for gross metering consumers and further introduces a substantially higher tariff of Rs. 7.50/- per kWh for peak-hour injection using energy storage systems, suffers from the same vice of being fixed dehors Sections 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with the KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021, including Regulations 76 and 85 thereof. No rationale, cost analysis, ARR component, or methodology has been disclosed to justify the differential treatment between net metering and gross metering consumers, or the steep disparity between normal and peak-hour Feed-in Tariffs, rendering the impugned differentiation arbitrary. In the absence of a reasoned tariff determination in accordance with Section 62, such differential fixation amounts to an impermissible exercise of regulatory power and is liable to be interfered with.

W. It is also submitted that, the Regulation 30.4, in so far as it prohibits the carry forward of the net amount payable to renewable energy generators under the gross metering arrangement, while permitting carry forward of such amounts up to the end of the financial year for net-billing consumers, is discriminatory. No intelligible differentia or rational nexus has been disclosed to justify such differential treatment between similarly situated classes of renewable energy consumers, rendering the impugned restriction unjust and arbitrary. Regulation 30.5 of the impugned Regulations, which prescribes a fixed Feed-in Tariff of Rs.3.63/kWh for solar and Rs.4.20/kWh for wind under gross metering, and an enhanced tariff of Rs.7.50/kWh for peak-hour injection using storage, is ultra vires Sections 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and contrary to the KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021. Any tariff or rate payable for electricity injected into the grid must necessarily be determined strictly in

accordance with the tariff principles under Section 61 and through a transparent tariff determination process under Section 62, based on approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement and cost components specified under Regulations 76 and 85. The impugned Regulation fixes the Feed-in Tariff by legislative fiat, without disclosure of cost data, ARR impact, or stakeholder consultation, thereby violating the principles of transparency and natural justice. Further, the differential treatment between electricity injected by net-metering and gross-metering consumers, and the grant of a substantially higher peak-hour tariff exclusively to gross-metering consumers using storage, lacks any intelligible basis or rational nexus with the object of tariff regulation, resulting in hostile discrimination and undue preference prohibited under Section 62(3) of the Act. In the absence of a reasoned tariff determination process and statutory justification, the impugned Feed-in Tariff is arbitrary, unsustainable in law, and liable to be struck down.

X. Regulation 31.2 of the impugned Regulations, insofar as it imposes an artificial capacity cap of 10 kW for domestic consumers, applies time-zone based normalisation factors, levies a monthly banking charge of 2% (resulting in an effective annual depletion of 23.1%), prescribes an abnormally low settlement rate for surplus energy, and introduces grid support charges under the Virtual Net Metering framework, is ultra vires Sections 9, 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and contrary to the national policy framework promoting rooftop and distributed renewable energy. The imposition of “normalisation”, “banking” and “grid support” charges constitutes tariff and charge determination in substance, which can be done only through a transparent tariff process based on declared tariff principles and verified cost data under Sections 61 and 62 read with KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021. Neither the approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement under Regulation

76 nor any tariff order discloses creation of storage assets, grid augmentation or incremental expenditure attributable to prosumers warranting such charges. Further, Rule 9(1) of the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023 exhaustively specifies the permissible charges, and "grid support charge" finds no place therein, rendering the State regulation repugnant and inoperative. In the absence of any demonstrable cost incurrence by the distribution licensee—who in fact benefits from proximate, low-cost power and reduced transmission and distribution losses—the impugned levies amount to arbitrary exactions, operate as a disincentive to investment in rooftop solar, and defeat the statutory mandate of promotion of renewable energy, thereby rendering Regulation 31.2 illegal, unreasonable and liable to be struck down. Regulation 31.2(xii), which selectively applies transmission charges, wheeling charges and T&D losses based solely on geographical proximity

and transformer topology, is contrary to the National Electricity Policy (Clause 5.4.5) and the Tariff Policy, 2016 (Clauses 8.5.1, 8.5.4 and 8.5.5), which mandate uniform, cost-reflective determination of wheeling and network charges based on voltage level and approved tariff principles under Section 42 of the Act. The impugned provision introduces ad hoc exemptions and escalations without reference to actual cost of supply or network asset recovery, resulting in discriminatory treatment among similarly placed prosumers and participating consumers. Such arbitrary zoning of charges amounts to tariff fixation dehors Section 61 and 62, defeats cost-based wheeling principles, and is therefore ultra vires and unsustainable in law. Regulation 31.3, mandating installation of an additional check meter for Virtual Net Metering systems above 100 kW, is inconsistent with Regulation 7(1) of the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, which permits check meters only for open access consumers directly connected to

the ISTS/ISTS/Distribution System. The impugned requirement travels beyond the CEA framework, imposes an unwarranted technical and financial burden on prosumers, and is therefore ultra vires and void.

Y. Regulation 32.1 of the impugned Regulations, insofar as it mechanically imposes transmission charges and losses solely on the basis of the installed capacity of the Distributed Renewable Energy system exceeding 100 kW under the Group Net Metering framework, is contrary to the National Electricity Policy (Clause 5.4.5) and the Tariff Policy, 2016 (Clauses 8.5.1, 8.5.4 and 8.5.5). The national framework mandates that wheeling and transmission charges must be determined on a cost-reflective basis linked to actual network usage, voltage level and approved tariff principles under Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003, and not on arbitrary capacity thresholds unrelated to grid utilization. By decoupling charges from real network flow and loss characteristics, the impugned provision introduces an

artificial and discriminatory levy, amounts to tariff fixation dehors Sections 61 and 62 of the Act, and defeats the objective of facilitating decentralized renewable energy and efficient use of distribution infrastructure, rendering Regulation 32.1 illegal and unsustainable in law. Also, Regulation 32.3(i), by mandating a metering arrangement whereby the *entire* energy generated from the DRE plant is compulsorily exported to the grid, unlawfully encroaches upon the statutory right of a captive consumer under Section 9 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to directly use self-generated electricity within the same premises, and effectively converts Group Net Metering into a forced sale arrangement. The compulsory installation of generation meters akin to energy accounting and audit meters under the CEA Metering Regulations, 2006, without statutory necessity or corresponding benefit, further intrudes upon the autonomy and privacy of the prosumer. Additionally, the levy of “grid support charge” under Regulation 32.3(x) is repugnant to Rule 9(1) of

the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023 and unsupported by the approved ARR under Regulation 76 of the KSERC Tariff Regulations, 2021, rendering the charge arbitrary, cost-unrelated and illegal.

Z. Regulation 33.2 of the impugned Regulations, insofar as it subjects captive renewable energy consumers to “grid support charges” and other unspecified charges in addition to transmission charges, wheeling charges and applicable losses, is contrary to Section 9 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the settled open access framework governing captive generation. The statutory right of a captive generator to transmit electricity to any of its own premises is subject only to payment of reasonable charges reflecting actual network usage, namely transmission and wheeling charges and associated losses, which already account for recovery of fixed and variable network costs as mandated under the National Electricity Policy

(Clause 5.4.5) and Tariff Policy, 2016 (Clauses 8.5.4 and 8.5.5). The imposition of an additional “grid support charge”, not contemplated under Rule 9(1) of the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023, and unsupported by any disclosed investment or expenditure, amounts to an arbitrary exaction and impermissibly dilutes the statutory captive right. Further, the regulatory distinction drawn between a “captive RE consumer” and a “prosumer”, resulting in restrictive Group Net Metering eligibility for certain tariff categories while allowing unrestricted open access to captive consumers, is internally inconsistent, lacks intelligible differentia, and renders the impugned provision arbitrary and unsustainable in law. Regulation 33.3(v) and (vii), by mandating monetisation of surplus energy at APPC coupled with an onerous 2% monthly banking charge and levy of grid support charge, imposes unjustified restrictions on captive RE consumers without any

intelligible distinction from RTS prosumers, despite both being captive generators in substance. In the absence of disclosed cost data or tariff determination under Sections 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, such forced monetisation, denial of meaningful banking flexibility, and imposition of grid support charges amount to arbitrary interference with the statutory captive right under Section 9 and render the provision discriminatory, unreasonable and unsustainable in law. Regulation 33.4(v) and (vii) suffers from manifest arbitrariness inasmuch as it waives grid support charges for Captive RE consumers while mandating the very same charge on RTS prosumers, without any intelligible differentia or rational nexus to grid usage or cost causation. Further, fixation of disparate settlement rates for surplus banked energy based on metering arrangement, plant capacity and date of commissioning, without disclosure of cost data or adherence to the tariff-determination principles under Sections 61 and 62 of the

Electricity Act, 2003 read with the KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021, renders the provision opaque, discriminatory and ultra vires the statutory tariff framework.

AA. Regulations 37.2 and 37.3 are ultra vires and without jurisdiction inasmuch as they deny eligibility of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to prosumers and captive RE generators, a field exclusively occupied by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission under the CERC (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022. By unilaterally appropriating prosumer-generated renewable energy towards the RPO compliance of the distribution licensee while simultaneously extinguishing the statutory right to seek RECs, the State Commission impermissibly interferes with the captive rights of generators and encroaches upon a Central regulatory

framework, rendering the impugned provisions arbitrary, repugnant and unenforceable. Regulation 39.2 is arbitrary, ultra vires and unsustainable in law as it impermissibly shifts the statutory obligation of maintaining system voltage and reactive power management from the distribution licensee to individual prosumers/generators. Under Rule 11 of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, a prosumer continues to enjoy the same rights and status as a general consumer, and cannot be subjected to additional technical liabilities or financial disincentives solely on account of installing a Renewable Energy system. Further, Regulations 4(8)(A) and 4(8)(B) of the KSERC (Standards of Performance of Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2015 unequivocally cast the responsibility of maintaining LT supply voltage within permissible limits upon the distribution licensee. Imposition of VAr pricing, penalties or incentives on prosumers based on voltage conditions—over which they have no control—amounts to an unlawful abdication

of statutory duty by KSEBL, results in hostile discrimination against prosumers, and violates the principles of equality, reasonableness and non-arbitrariness, rendering the impugned regulation liable to be struck down.

BB. The entire Chapter IV of the impugned Regulations dealing with Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), Energy Storage Obligation (ESO) and its compliance is ultra vires, unconstitutional and void, as it directly conflicts with and disregards the binding statutory regime introduced by the Government of India under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. The Ministry of Power, by Notification dated 20.10.2023 issued under clauses (n) and (x) of Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, has notified the Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) regime for designated consumers and expressly provided that the said framework shall come into force with effect from 01.04.2024, superseding the earlier RPO trajectory notified under the Ministry of Power Order

dated 22.07.2022 and the corrigendum dated 19.09.2022. This legal position has been unequivocally clarified by the Ministry of Power vide clarification dated 16.04.2025, categorically stating that all earlier notifications and clarifications relating to RPO, including those applicable to captive users, stand superseded with effect from 01.04.2024 and that all stakeholders, including State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, are mandatorily required to follow the Notification dated 20.10.2023. Further, the subsequent Ministry of Power Notification dated 27.09.2025, also issued under Section 14(n) and (x) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, reiterates and strengthens the RCO framework by specifying the minimum share of renewable energy consumption for designated consumers, including distribution licensees, open access consumers and captive users. Note 8 of the said Notification explicitly excludes electricity generated and self-consumed by captive users and consumption of open access users from sources other than the

distribution licensee while computing the RCO of distribution licensees. Clause 13 provides for penal consequences for non-compliance under Section 26(3) of the Energy Conservation Act, and Clause 16 expressly mandates that no additional Renewable Purchase Obligation shall apply under the Electricity Act, 2003 and that all State-level RPO targets shall stand subsumed within the RCO targets notified under the Energy Conservation Act. In the face of the above binding central statutory notifications, Chapter IV of the impugned Regulations continues to impose and regulate RPO/ESO obligations under the Electricity Act, 2003, thereby creating a parallel, overlapping and inconsistent compliance regime. Such an approach not only defeats the legislative intent behind the introduction of a unified RCO framework but also results in regulatory confusion, double compliance burden and legal uncertainty for designated/obligated entities. The impugned Chapter IV is therefore repugnant to the central law and notifications issued

thereunder, beyond the legislative competence of the State Commission, and liable to be declared invalid and unenforceable to the extent of such inconsistency.

RELIEFS

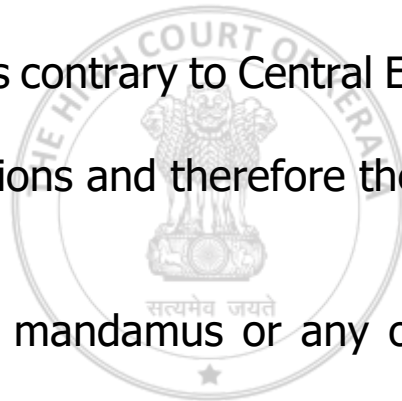
For these and other reasons to be urged at the time of hearing it is most respectfully prayed that this Honourable Court may be pleased to:-

- i. Issue a writ of Certiorari or any other appropriate writ, order or direction calling for the records leading to Exhibit-P2 Regulations and to set aside the same, to the extent to which it is contrary to the provisions of the Central Electricity Act, 2003 and the Central Regulations and Rules framed thereunder, as evidenced by Exhibits P3 to P7, as the Regulations being beyond the Regulation making powers of the State Commission as delegated under the Central Act and rules;

- ii. Issue a writ declaring that the fastening the liability to the consumers for installation of smart meters as provided in the Regulations 15 of Ext-P2 is contrary to what is otherwise provided in the Central Electricity Act, Ext-P1 Regulation and Ext-P3 to P7 Rules and therefore the said stipulation be declared as bad in law and unworkable.
- iii. Issue a writ of declaration, declaring that the provisions in Exhibit-P2 Regulations fastening the liability of installation of metering infrastructure including the smart meters upon the consumers are illegal, arbitrary and ultra vires, being contrary to the scheme and mandate of the Central Electricity Act, 2003, Exhibit-P1 Central Regulations and Exhibits P3 to P7 Rules.
- iv. Issue a writ declaring that the collection of banking charges and grid support charges as mandated in Ext-P2 regulations

is contrary to the stipulations contained in the Central Rules and Regulations and the same is bad in law;

- v. To declare that the operation of normalization factor to arrive at the banked quantum of energy and for taking back banked energy for energy offsetting in various source as provided in Regulation 28.4, Regulation 31.2 and Regulation 32.3 of Ext-P2 is contrary to Central Electricity Act and other Central Regulations and therefore the same is bad in law;
- vi. Issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ, order or direction, directing the 1st respondent to bear and incur the entire cost of installation of smart meters, strictly in accordance with the Central Regulations, without insisting and levying the same on the consumers to bear such cost.
- vii. Grant such other reliefs as this Court deems fit in the facts and circumstances of the case.



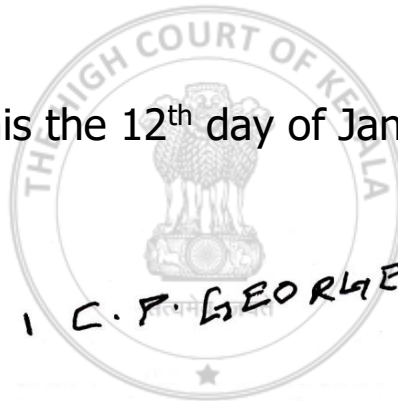
Interim Relief

For the reasons and averments made above it is most respectfully prayed to this Hon'ble Court to:

- i) Stay the operation of Exhibit-P2 to the extent it mandates the consumers to pay the charges for the installation of Metering infrastructures including the smart meters as provided in Regulation No. 15, pending disposal of the writ petition.
- ii) Allow deemed technical feasibility for Roof Top Solar systems with capacity upto 10KW and stay the collection of installation charges from the petitioners/consumers, pending disposal of the writ petition.
- iii) Stay the collection of "Banking charges" and Grid Support Charges" from petitioners/consumers, pending disposal of the writ petition.

- iv) Stay the operation of "Normalization factor" to arrive at the banked quantum of energy and for taking back banked energy for energy offsetting in various Zones as provided in table-3 (Reg-28.4), table-5, (Reg-31.2) and Table-6 (Reg-32.3) of Exhibit-P2, pending disposal of the writ petition.

Dated this the 12th day of January, 2026.



1 C. F. GEORGE

Handwritten signature of C. F. George.

2 MOIDGEN AHMED RAZHAR

Handwritten signature of Moideen Ahmed Razhar.

3 K P PAULSON

Handwritten signature of K P Paulson.

Petitioners

Handwritten signature of the Counsel for the Petitioners.

Counsel for the Petitioners

BEFORE THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT
ERNAKULAM

W.P.(C)No. of 2026


C. P. George & Others : Petitioners
Vs.
Union of India & Others : Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, C. P. George, S/o. Prothesis, aged 62, Chandrapurayil ,
Moozhikulanagara P.O., Neendoor, Kottayam- 686601, do hereby
solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. I am the 1st petitioner in the above writ petition. I am
conversant with the facts of the case and am competent to
swear to this affidavit. I am swearing to this affidavit on behalf
of the other petitioners also as authorised.

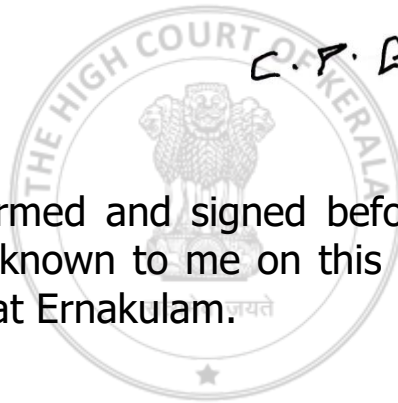
2. All the averments contained in the writ petition are true to
the best of our knowledge, information and belief and we are
entitled to the reliefs prayed for in the writ petition. I have not
filed any petition earlier seeking same or similar reliefs as sought
for in the case.

C. P. GEORGE 

3. The documents produced in the above writ petition are the true copies of the originals.

What is stated above in paragraph 1 to 8 are true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs A to BB stated on information and belief derived from records and I believe the same to be true.

Dated this the 12th day of January, 2026.



C. P. GEORGE

Deponent

Solemnly affirmed and signed before me by the deponent who is personally known to me on this the 12th day of January, 2026 in my office at Ernakulam.

Nisha George
Advocate

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission –Renewable Energy Tariff Regulations, 2024

**CENTRAL ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
NEW DELHI**

Dated: 12th June, 2024

NOTIFICATION

No.: RA-14026(11)/1/2023-CERC: In exercise of powers conferred under Section 61 read with sub-clause (s) of Clause (2) of Section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, and after previous publication, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby makes the following regulations:

1. Short title and commencement

- 1) These regulations may be called the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2024.
- 2) These regulations shall come into force on 01.07.2024, and, unless reviewed earlier or extended by the Commission, shall remain in force up to 31.03.2027.

2. Definitions and Interpretation

- 1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - a) '**Act**' means the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);
 - b) '**Auxiliary energy consumption**' or '**AUX**' in relation to a period in the case of a generating station means the quantum of energy consumed by auxiliary equipment of the generating station and transformer losses within the generating station expressed as a percentage of the sum of gross energy generated at the generator terminals of all the units of the generating station;

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission –Renewable Energy Tariff Regulations, 2024

- c) **'Biomass'** means wastes produced during agricultural and forestry operations (for example, straws and stalks) or produced as a by-product of processing operations of agricultural produce (e.g., husks, shells, de-oiled cakes); wood produced in dedicated energy plantations or recovered from wild bushes or weeds; and the wood waste produced in some industrial operations; including such other wastes as may be recognised by the Central Government, as being part of biomass;
- d) **'Biomass gasification'** means the process of incomplete combustion of biomass resulting in the production of combustible gases consisting of a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen (H₂) and traces of methane (CH₄);
- e) **'Biogas'** means a gas produced when organic matter like crop residues, sewage, and manure breaks down (ferments) in an oxygen-free environment;
- f) **'Capital cost'** means the capital cost of a project as referred to in Regulations 12, 24, 27, 31, 39, 46, 50, 56, 62, 67, and 71;
- g) **'Commission'** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission referred to in sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Act;
- h) **'Conduct of Business Regulations'** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2023, or any subsequent re-enactment thereof;
- i) **'Control Period'** means the period during which the norms for determination of tariff specified in these regulations shall remain valid;
- j) **'Floating solar project'** or **'FPV'** means a solar PV power project where the arrays of photovoltaic panels on the structure of the project float on top of a body of water, such as an artificial basin or lake, with the help of a floater, anchoring, and mooring system;
- k) **'Grid Code'** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023, as amended from time to time or any subsequent re-enactment thereof;
- l) **'Gross calorific value'** or **'GCV'** in relation to a fuel used in a generating station means the heat produced in kCal by the complete combustion of

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission –Renewable Energy Tariff Regulations, 2024

- one kilogram of solid fuel, or one litre of liquid fuel or one standard cubic metre of gaseous fuel, as the case may be;
- m) **'Gross station heat rate'** or **'Gross SHR'** means the heat energy input in kCal required to generate one kWh of electrical energy at the generator terminals of a generating station;
- n) **'Installed capacity'** or **'IC'** means the summation of the nameplate capacities of all the units of the generating station or the capacity of the generating station (reckoned at the generator terminals). In the case of Solar PV power projects and Floating solar projects, installed capacity shall be the sum of nameplate capacities (Nominal AC power) of the inverters of the project;
- o) **'Inter-connection point'** shall mean the interface point of renewable energy generating facility with the transmission system or distribution system, where the energy is injected, as the case may be, and include:
- in relation to wind power projects, solar PV power projects, renewable hybrid energy projects and renewable energy with storage Projects, line isolator on outgoing feeder on HV side of the pooling sub-station; and
 - in relation to small hydro projects, biomass gasifier based power projects, non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects and solar thermal power projects, line isolator on the outgoing feeder on the HV side of the generator transformer.
- p) **'MNRE'** means the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of India;
- q) **'Municipal solid waste'** or **'MSW'** means and includes commercial and residential wastes generated in a municipal or notified area in either solid or semi-solid form and excludes industrial hazardous wastes but includes treated bio-medical wastes;
- r) **'Non-fossil fuel based co-generation project'** means a generating station that uses the process in which more than one form of energy (such as steam and electricity) is produced in a sequential manner by use of biomass;
- s) **'Operation and Maintenance expenses'** or **'O&M expenses'** means the expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance of the project, or part

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- thereof, and includes the expenditure on manpower, repairs, spares, consumables, insurance and overheads;
- t) **'Project'** means a generating station or an evacuation system up to an inter-connection point, as the case may be, and in the case of a small hydro project, includes all components of the generating facility such as a dam, intake water conductor system, power generating station and generating units of the scheme, as apportioned to power generation;
- u) **'Pumped storage hydro project'** means a hydropower project which generates power through water stored as potential energy, pumped from a lower elevation reservoir to a higher elevation reservoir;
- v) **'Refuse derived fuel'** or **'RDF'** means a segregated combustible fraction of solid waste other than chlorinated plastics in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, de-stoning, shredding, dehydrating, and compacting combustible components of solid waste that can be used as fuel;
- w) **'Renewable energy'** or **'RE'** means the electricity generated from renewable energy sources;
- x) **'Renewable energy project'** means a generating station that produces electricity from renewable energy sources;
- y) **'Renewable energy source'** means and includes sources of renewable energy such as hydro, wind, and solar, including its integration with combined cycle, biomass, biofuel cogeneration, urban or municipal waste, and such other sources as recognised or approved by the Central Government ;
- z) **'Renewable energy with storage project'** means a combination of renewable energy projects with storage or a combination of renewable hybrid energy projects with storage at the same inter-connection point;
- aa) **'Renewable hybrid energy project'** means a renewable energy project that produces electricity from a combination of renewable energy sources connected at the same inter-connection point;
- bb) **'Small hydro project'** means a hydropower project with an installed capacity up to and including 25 MW or, as defined by the Government of India, from time to time at a single location;

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- cc) **'Solar PV power project'** means a project that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through photovoltaic technology and is based on technologies such as crystalline silicon, thin film, or any other technology as approved by MNRE;
- dd) **'Solar thermal power project'** means a project that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through concentrated solar power technology and is based on line focus or point focus principle;
- ee) **'State Nodal Agency'** means the agency in a State as may be designated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to promote efficient use of renewable energy in that State;
- ff) **'Storage'** means an energy storage system utilizing methods and technologies like solid state batteries, flow batteries, pumped storage, compressed air, fuel cells, hydrogen storage or any other technology to store various forms of energy and to deliver the stored energy in the form of electricity;
- gg) **'Tariff period'** for renewable energy projects will be the same as their Useful Life, and the tariff period shall be considered from the date of commercial operation of such power projects.
- hh) **'Useful Life'** in relation to the project, including a dedicated evacuation system, from the date of commercial operation of such project, shall mean the following: -

i	Wind power project	25 years
ii	Biomass power project with Rankine cycle technology	25 years
iii	Non-fossil fuel based co-generation project	25 years
iv	Small hydro Project	40 years
v	Municipal solid waste based power project/Refuse derived fuel based power project	20 years
vi	Solar PV power project/ floating solar project/Solar thermal power project	25 years
vii	Biomass gasifier based power project	25 years

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viii	Biogas based power project	25 years
ix	Renewable hybrid energy project	Minimum of the Useful Life of different RE technologies combined for Renewable Hybrid Energy Project for Composite Tariff as specified under Regulation 70.
x	Renewable energy with storage project	Same as the Useful Life of the project, assuming that there is no storage

ii) **'Year'** means a financial year.

2) Save as aforesaid and unless repugnant to the context or if the subject matter otherwise requires, words and expressions used in these regulations and not defined, but defined in the Act, or the Grid Code or the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024, as amended from time to time shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Act, or the Grid Code or the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024, as amended from time to time.

3. Scope and extent of application

These regulations shall apply to cases where the tariff, for a grid connected generating station or a unit thereof commissioned during the Control Period and based on renewable energy sources is to be determined by the Commission under Section 62 read with Section 79 of the Act:

Provided that in cases of wind power projects, small hydro projects, biomass power projects with Rankine cycle technology, non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects, solar PV power projects, floating solar projects, solar thermal power projects, renewable hybrid energy projects, renewable energy with storage projects, biomass gasifier based power projects, biogas based power projects,

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municipal solid waste based power projects, and refuse derived fuel based municipal solid waste power projects, these regulations shall apply subject to the fulfilment of eligibility criteria specified in Regulation 4 of these Regulations.

4. Eligibility Criteria

- a) Wind power project – The project that uses new wind turbine generators and is located at sites, on-shore or off-shore, approved by the State Nodal Agency or Appropriate Government.
- b) Small hydro project – The project that uses new plant and machinery and is located at sites approved by the State Nodal Agency or Appropriate Government.
- c) Biomass power project with Rankine cycle technology – The project that uses new plant and machinery, is based on Rankine cycle technology and does not use any fossil fuel.
- d) Non-fossil fuel based co-generation project – The project that uses new plant and machinery and is based on the topping cycle mode of co-generation.

Topping cycle mode of co-generation – Any facility that uses non-fossil fuel input for power generation and also utilizes the thermal energy generated for useful heat applications in other industrial activities simultaneously:

Provided that for the co-generation facility to qualify under topping cycle mode, the sum of useful power output and one-half the useful thermal output be greater than 45% of the facility's energy consumption during crushing season. Explanation- For the purposes of this clause,

- (a) **'Useful power output'** is the gross electrical output from the generator. There will be an auxiliary consumption in the cogeneration plant itself (e.g. the boiler feed pump and the FD/ID fans). In order to compute the net power output, it would be necessary to subtract the auxiliary consumption from the gross output. For simplicity of calculation, the

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useful power output is defined as the gross electricity (kWh) output from the generator.

- (b) **'Useful Thermal Output'** is the useful heat (steam) that is provided to the process by the cogeneration facility.
- (c) **'Energy Consumption'** of the facility is the useful energy input that is supplied by the fuel (normally bagasse or other such biomass).
- (d) **'Topping Cycle'** means a co-generation process in which thermal energy produces electricity, followed by useful heat application.
- e) Solar PV power project, floating solar project and solar thermal power project – The project is based on technologies approved by MNRE.

Provided that floating solar projects installed with existing renewable energy projects other than ground mounted Solar PV projects shall be treated as renewable hybrid energy projects.

- f) Renewable hybrid energy project – The rated capacity of generation from one renewable energy source is at least 33% of the total installed capacity of the renewable hybrid energy project, which operates at the same point of interconnection: Provided that energy is injected into the grid at the same interconnection point and metering is done at such a common interconnection point accordingly.
- g) Biomass gasifier based power project – The project uses a new plant and machinery and has a grid connected system that uses a 100% producer gas engine, coupled with gasifier technologies approved by MNRE.
- h) Biogas based power project – The project uses new plant and machinery and has a grid connected system that uses a 100% biogas fired engine, coupled with biogas technology for co-digesting agriculture residues, manure and other bio-waste as approved by MNRE.
- i) Municipal solid waste based power projects – The project uses new plant and machinery based on Rankine cycle technology and uses municipal solid waste as fuel.
- j) Refuse derived fuel based municipal solid waste power projects – The project uses new plant and machinery based on Rankine cycle technology and uses refuse derived fuel as fuel.

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- k) Renewable energy with storage project – The renewable energy project including a renewable hybrid energy project that uses, partly or fully, renewable energy generated from such project to store energy in a storage facility, which is connected at the same point of interconnection as the renewable energy project.

Chapter 1: General Principles

5. Control Period

The Control Period under these Regulations shall be from 01.07.2024 to 31.03.2027:

Provided that the tariff determined as per these regulations for the RE projects commissioned during the Control Period shall remain valid for the tariff period;

Provided further that the tariff norms specified in these regulations shall continue to remain applicable subject to such conditions as may be stipulated by the Commission, until notification of the revised norms through subsequent re-enactment of these regulations.

6. Generic Tariff

The generic tariff shall be determined by the Commission on an annual basis in accordance with these Regulations for the following types of renewable energy projects:

- a) Small hydro project;
- b) Biomass power project with Rankine cycle technology;
- c) Non-fossil fuel based co-generation project;
- d) Biomass gasifier based power project; and
- e) Biogas based power project
- f) Refuse Derived Fuel based Municipal Solid Waste power projects;

Provided that the generic tariff determined for the year in which an RE project is commissioned shall be applicable for such RE Project of the same type and shall remain valid for the tariff period.

7. Project Specific tariff

- a) Project specific tariff, on a case to case basis, shall be determined by the Commission for the following types of renewable energy projects:
- i. Solar PV power projects, floating solar projects and solar thermal power projects;
 - ii. Wind power projects (both on-shore and off-shore);
 - iii. Biomass Projects, Biomass gasifier based power projects, and biogas based power projects – if a project developer opts for project specific tariff;
 - iv. Municipal solid waste based power projects and refuse derived fuel based municipal solid waste power projects – if a project developer opts for project specific tariff;
 - v. Renewable hybrid energy projects;
 - vi. Renewable energy with storage projects; and
 - vii. Any other project based on new renewable energy sources or technologies approved by the Central Government.
- b) Financial and operational norms specified in these regulations, except for capital cost, shall be the ceiling norms while determining the project specific tariff.

8. Petition and proceedings for determination of tariff

- (1) In case of renewable energy projects for which a generic tariff has to be determined as per these regulations, the Commission shall determine such generic tariff prior to the commencement of the year for each year of the Control Period:

Provided that for the first year of the Control Period, i.e., from 01.07.2024 to 31.03.2025, the generic tariff shall be determined upon issuance of these regulations.

- (2) A petition for determination of project specific tariff shall be accompanied by such fee as may be specified in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2012, as amended from time to time or any subsequent re-enactment thereof, and shall be accompanied by:

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- a) Information in forms 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, as the case may be, as appended to these regulations;
 - b) Detailed project report outlining technical and operational details, site specific aspects, basis for capital cost, detailed break-up of capital cost and financing plan;
 - c) A statement of all applicable terms and conditions and anticipated expenditure for the period for which tariff is to be determined;
 - d) A statement containing details of the calculation of any grant, subsidy, or incentive received, due or assumed to be due, from the Central Government or State Government or both. This statement shall also include the proposed tariff calculated without such subsidy or incentive;
 - e) Consent from the beneficiary for procurement of power from renewable energy project, unless such requirement has been exempted by the Central or State Government; and
 - f) Following documents in case of a petition for determination of project specific tariff by renewable energy projects, where tariff from such renewable energy sources is generally determined through a competitive bidding process in accordance with provisions of Section 63 of the Act:
 - i. Rationale for opting project specific tariff instead of competitive bidding; and
 - ii. Competitiveness of the proposed tariff vis-à-vis tariff discovered through competitive bidding/ tariff prevalent in the market.
 - g) Any other information directed by the Commission.
- (3) The proceedings for determination of tariff shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Conduct of Business Regulations.

9. Tariff Structure

The tariff for renewable energy sources shall consist of the following components:

- (a) Return on equity;
- (b) Interest on loan;
- (c) Depreciation;
- (d) Interest on working capital; and
- (e) Operation and Maintenance expenses;

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Provided that for renewable energy projects having fuel cost component, like biomass power projects with rankine cycle technology, biomass gasifier based power projects, biogas based power projects and non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects, single part tariff with two components, fixed cost component and fuel cost component, shall be determined.

10. Tariff Design

- (1) The generic tariff shall be determined, on a levelized basis, considering the year of commissioning of the project, for the tariff period of the project:

Provided that for renewable energy projects having a single part tariff with two components, the fixed cost component shall be determined on a levelized basis considering the year of commissioning of the project while the fuel cost component shall be determined on a year of operation basis in the Tariff Order to be issued by the Commission.

- (2) For the purpose of levelized tariff computation, a discount factor equivalent to the post-tax weighted average cost of capital shall be considered.
- (3) The above principles shall also apply for project specific tariffs.

11. Treatment for Over-Generation

In case a renewable energy project, in a given year, generates energy in excess of the capacity utilization factor or plant load factor, as the case may be specified under these Regulations, the renewable energy project may sell such excess energy in the market under bilateral or collective transactions, provided that the first right of refusal for such excess energy shall vest with the concerned beneficiary. In case the concerned beneficiary purchases the excess energy, the tariff for such excess energy shall be equal to the tariff applicable for that year.

Chapter 2: Financial Principles

12. Capital Cost

Norms for capital cost, as specified in relevant chapters of these regulations, shall be inclusive of land cost, pre-development expenses, all capital work including plant & machinery, civil work, erection, commissioning, financing cost, interest during construction and evacuation infrastructure up to an inter-connection point.

13. Debt Equity Ratio

(1) For determination of generic tariff and project specific tariff, the debt-equity ratio shall be considered as 70:30:

Provided that:

- i. The project specific tariffs, where the equity actually deployed is more than 30% of the capital cost, equity in excess of 30% shall be treated as a normative loan;
- ii. The project specific tariffs where equity actually deployed is less than 30% of the capital cost, the actual equity shall be considered for determination of tariff;
- iii. The equity invested in foreign currency shall be designated in Indian rupees on the date of each investment;
- iv. The debt-equity ratio shall be considered after deducting the amount of grant or capital subsidy received for the project for arriving at the amount of debt and equity; and
- v. The premium, if any, raised by the generating company while issuing share capital and investment of internal resources created out of its free reserve for the funding of the project shall be reckoned as paid-up capital for the purpose of computing return on equity only if such premium amount and internal resources are actually utilised for meeting the capital expenditure of the renewable energy project.

(2) The project developer shall submit the resolution of the Board of the company or approval of the competent authority in other cases regarding the infusion of funds

from internal resources in support of the utilization made or proposed to be made to meet the capital expenditure of the renewable energy project.

14. Loan Tenure and Interest on Loan

(1) Loan Tenure

For determination of generic tariff and project specific tariff, loan tenure of 15 years shall be considered.

(2) Interest on Loan

- (a) The loans arrived at in the manner indicated in Regulation 13 shall be considered as gross normative loans for the calculation of interest on loans. For project specific tariff, the normative loan outstanding as on the 1st of April of every year shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative repayment up to the 31st of March of the previous year from the gross normative loan.
- (b) For the purpose of computation of tariff, the normative interest rate of two hundred (200) basis points above the average State Bank of India Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) (one-year tenor) prevalent during the last available six months shall be considered.
- (c) Notwithstanding any moratorium period availed by the project developer, the repayment of the loan shall be considered from the first year of commercial operation of the project and shall be equal to the annual depreciation allowed.

15. Depreciation

- (1) The value base for the purpose of depreciation shall be the capital cost of the project admitted by the Commission. The salvage value of the project shall be considered as 10%, and depreciation shall be allowed up to a maximum of 90% of the capital cost of the project:

Provided that no depreciation shall be allowed to the extent of grant or capital subsidy received for the project.

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(2) Depreciation rate of 4.67% per annum shall be considered for the first 15 years and the remaining depreciation shall be evenly spread during the remaining Useful Life of the project.

(3) Depreciation shall be computed from the first year of commercial operation:

Provided that, for determination of project specific tariff, in case of commercial operation of the project for part of the year, depreciation shall be computed on a pro rata basis.

16. Return on Equity

(1) The value base for equity shall be as determined under Regulation 13.

(2) The normative Return on Equity for renewable energy projects other than small hydro projects shall be 14%, and that for the small hydro projects shall be 15%. The normative Return on Equity shall be grossed up by the latest available notified Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) rate for the first 20 years of the Tariff Period and by the latest available notified Corporate Tax rate for the remaining Tariff Period.

17. Interest on Working Capital

(1) The Working Capital requirement in respect of wind power projects, small hydro projects, solar PV power projects, floating solar projects, solar thermal power projects, municipal solid waste based power projects and refuse derived fuel based power projects and renewable energy with storage projects shall be computed in accordance with the following:

- a) Operation and Maintenance expenses for one month;
- b) Receivables equivalent to 45 days of tariff for the sale of electricity calculated on the normative Capacity Utilisation Factor or Plant Load Factor, as the case may be; and
- c) Maintenance spares equivalent to 15% of Operation and Maintenance expenses.

(2) The Working Capital requirement in respect of biomass power projects with Rankine cycle technology, biogas power projects, biomass gasifier based power projects and non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects shall be computed in accordance with the following:

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- a) Fuel costs for four months equivalent to normative Plant Load Factor;
 - b) Operation and Maintenance expenses for one month;
 - c) Receivables equivalent to 45 days of tariff for the sale of electricity calculated on the plant load factor; and
 - d) Maintenance spares equivalent to 15% of Operation and Maintenance expenses.
- (3) In the case of renewable hybrid energy projects, the Working Capital requirement shall be the sum of the Working Capital requirement determined as per norms applicable for renewable energy sources in proportion to their rated capacity in the project.
- (4) Interest on Working Capital shall be at an interest rate equivalent to the normative interest rate of three hundred and twenty-five (325) basis points above the average State Bank of India Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) (one-year tenor) prevalent during the last available six months.

18. Calculation of capacity utilization factor and plant load factor:

The number of hours in a year for calculation of the capacity utilization factor and plant load factor, as the case may be, shall be considered as 8766.

19. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

- (1) Operation and Maintenance expenses shall be determined for the Tariff Period of the project based on normative O&M expenses specified in these regulations for the first year of the Control Period.
- (2) Normative O&M expenses allowed during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25, under these regulations, shall be escalated at the rate of 5.25% per annum for the Tariff Period.

20. Rebate

- (1) For payment of bills of the generating company through revolving and valid letter of credit on presentation or through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) or Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) payment mode within a period of 5 days of presentation of bills, a rebate of 1.5% on bill amount shall be allowed.

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Explanation: In case of computation of '5 days', the number of days shall be counted consecutively without considering any holiday. However, in case the last day or 5th day is an official holiday, the 5th day for the purpose of rebate shall be construed as the immediate succeeding working day.

- (2) Where payments are made on any day after 5 days within a period of one month from the date of presentation of bills by the generating company, a rebate of 1% shall be allowed.

21. Late payment surcharge

In case the payment of any bill for charges payable under these regulations is delayed beyond a period of 45 days from the date of presentation of bills, a late payment surcharge as specified in the Ministry of Power - Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 as amended from time to time shall be levied by the generating company.

22. Subsidy or incentive by the Central or the State Government

- (1) The Commission shall take into consideration any incentive, grant or subsidy from the Central or State Government, including accelerated depreciation benefit, availed by the project while determining the tariff under these regulations:

Provided that the following principles shall be considered for ascertaining income tax benefit on account of accelerated depreciation, if availed, for the purpose of tariff determination:

- i. Assessment of benefit shall be based on normative capital cost, accelerated depreciation rate and corporate income tax rate as per relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time; and
 - ii. Capitalization of renewable energy projects during the second half of the fiscal year.
 - iii. Per unit benefit shall be derived on a levelized basis at a discount factor equivalent to the weighted average cost of capital.
- (2) Any grant, subsidy or incentive availed by renewable energy project, which is not considered at the time of determination of tariff, shall be deducted by the

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beneficiary in subsequent bills after receipt of such grant, subsidy or incentive in suitable instalments or within such period as may be stipulated by the Commission.

- (3) In case the Central or State Government or their agencies provide any generation-based incentive, which is specifically over and above the tariff, such incentive shall neither be taken into account while determining the tariff nor be deducted by the beneficiary in subsequent bills raised by the particular Renewable energy project.

23. Statutory Charges

The renewable energy project developer shall recover from the beneficiaries the statutory charges imposed by the State and Central Government, such as electricity duty on auxiliary consumption, subject to the maximum of normative auxiliary consumption.

Chapter 3: Parameters for wind power projects

24. Capital Cost

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs considering the prevailing market trends.

25. Capacity Utilisation Factor

- (1) Capacity utilization factor norms for this Control Period shall as follows:

Annual Mean Wind Power Density (W/m ²)	Capacity Utilization Factor
Up to 220	22%
221-275	24%
276-330	28%
331-440	33%
> 440	35%

- (2) The annual mean wind power density specified in sub-regulation (1) above shall be measured at a 100-meter hub-height.

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(3) Wind power projects shall be classified into particular wind zone sites as per MNRE guidelines for wind measurement. Based on the validation of the wind mast by the National Institute of Wind Energy, the State Nodal Agency should certify the zoning of the proposed wind farm complex.

26. Operation and Maintenance expenses

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

Chapter 4: Parameters for small hydro projects

27. Capital Cost

(1) The normative capital cost for small hydro projects during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. the financial year 2024-25, shall be as follows:

Region	Project Size	Capital Cost (Rs. lakh/ MW)
Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Union Territory of Ladakh and North Eastern States	Below 5 MW	1200
	5 MW to 25 MW	1200
Other States	Below 5 MW	890
	5 MW to 25 MW	1027

(2) The capital cost for small hydro projects as specified for the first year of the Control Period shall remain valid for the entire duration of the Control Period unless reviewed earlier by the Commission.

28. Capacity Utilisation Factor

The normative capacity utilization factor for the small hydro projects located in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, North-Eastern States and Odisha shall be 45%; for Punjab, it shall be 40% and for other States, it shall be 30%:

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Explanation: For the purpose of this Regulation, the normative capacity utilization factor is net of free power to the home State, if any.

29. Auxiliary Consumption

Normative auxiliary consumption for the small hydro projects shall be considered as 1.0%.

30. Operation and Maintenance expenses

(1) Normative O&M Expenses for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 shall be as under:

Region	Project Size	O&M Expenses (Rs. lakh/ MW)
Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Union Territory of Ladakh and North Eastern States	Below 5 MW	49.24
	5 MW to 25 MW	36.93
Other States	Below 5 MW	39.66
	5 MW to 25 MW	28.72

(2) Normative O&M Expenses allowed at the commencement of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 under these regulations, shall be escalated at the rate specified in Regulation 19 of these Regulations for the Tariff Period.

Chapter 5: Parameters for biomass power projects based on Rankine cycle technology

31. Capital Cost

(1) The normative capital cost for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 shall be as under:

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Biomass power projects based on Rankine cycle technology	Capital Cost (Rs. lakhs/ MW)
Project [other than rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project] with water-cooled condenser	638
Project [other than rice straw and Juliflora(plantation) based project] with air-cooled condenser	685
For rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project with water-cooled condenser	697
For rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project with air-cooled condenser	744

(2) The capital cost for biomass power projects based on Rankine cycle technology as specified for the first year of the Control Period shall remain valid for the entire duration of the Control Period unless reviewed earlier by the Commission.

32. Plant Load Factor

For the purpose of determination of tariff, the Plant Load Factor shall be considered as 80%.

33. Auxiliary Consumption

The normative auxiliary consumption shall be as follows: -

- For projects using water-cooled condenser: 10%
- For projects using air-cooled condenser: 12%

34. Station Heat Rate

The Station Heat Rate shall be:

- For projects using travelling grate boilers: 4200 kCal/kWh
- For projects using AFBC boilers: 4125 kCal/kWh

35. Operation and Maintenance expenses

Normative O&M Expenses for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25, shall be Rs.54.70 lakhs per MW and shall be escalated at the rate at the rate specified in Regulation 19 of these Regulations for the Tariff Period.

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36. Use of Fossil Fuel

The use of fossil fuels shall not be allowed:

Provided that for biomass power projects based on Rankine cycle technology commissioned on or before 31.03.2017, the use of fossil fuels to the extent of 15% in terms of gross calorific value on an annual basis shall be allowed for the Useful Life of the project from the date of commercial operation.

37. Gross Calorific Value

The gross calorific value of biomass fuel, for the purpose of determination of tariff, shall be at 3100 kCal/kg.

38. Fuel Cost

Biomass fuel price during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 shall be as specified in the table below and shall be escalated at the rate of 3.45% per annum to arrive at the base price for subsequent years of the Control Period unless reviewed earlier by Commission. For the purpose of determining levelized tariff, a normative escalation factor of 3.45% per annum shall be applicable on biomass fuel price.

State	Biomass Fuel prices for FY 2024-25 (Rs./MT)
Andhra Pradesh	3983
Haryana	4534
Maharashtra	4637
Punjab	4742
Rajasthan	3958
Tamil Nadu	3918
Telangana	3983
Uttar Pradesh	4053
Other States	4260

Provided that the Commission may review the biomass fuel price based on a study, consequent to which the table of biomass fuel price as provided in this Regulation shall stand modified with effect from the date of notification of the revised prices, by the Commission.

Chapter 6: Parameters for non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects

39. Capital Cost

Normative capital cost for the non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects shall be Rs. 562 lakhs/MW for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 and will remain valid for the entire duration of the Control Period unless reviewed earlier by the Commission.

40. Plant Load Factor

The plant load factor for different States shall be as follows:

State	Plant Load Factor (%)
Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh	45%
Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra	60%
Other States	53%

41. Auxiliary Consumption

The auxiliary consumption shall be considered as 8.5% for the computation of the tariff.

42. Station Heat Rate

The Station Heat Rate of 3600 kCal/ kWh for the power generation component alone shall be considered for the computation of tariff for non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects.

43. Gross Calorific Value

The gross calorific value for bagasse shall be considered as 2250 kCal/kg. For the use of biomass fuels other than bagasse, gross calorific value as specified under Regulation 37 shall be applicable.

44. Fuel Cost

(1) The price of bagasse for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25, shall be as specified in the table below and shall be escalated at the rate of 3.45% per annum to arrive at the base price for subsequent years of the Control Period unless specifically reviewed by Commission. For the purpose of determining levelized tariff, a normative escalation factor of 3.45% per annum shall be applicable on bagasse prices.

State	Bagasse Fuel Price for FY 2024-25 (Rs. /MT)
Andhra Pradesh	2249
Haryana	3199
Maharashtra	3152
Punjab	2815
Tamil Nadu	2423
Telangana	2248
Uttar Pradesh	2509
Other States	2723

Provided that the Commission may review the bagasse price based on study, consequent to which the table of bagasse price as provided in this Regulation shall stand modified with effect from the date of notification of the revised prices, by the Commission.

(2) For use of biomass other than bagasse in non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects, the biomass prices as specified under Regulation 38 shall be applicable.

45. Operation and Maintenance expenses

Normative O&M expenses during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25, shall be Rs. 28.90 lakhs per MW and shall be escalated at the rate specified in Regulation 19 of these Regulations for the Tariff Period.

Chapter 7: Parameters for solar PV power projects, solar thermal power projects and floating solar projects

46. Capital Cost

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs considering the prevailing market trends.

47. Capacity Utilisation Factor

The Commission shall only approve capacity utilisation factors for project specific tariffs:

Provided that the minimum capacity utilization factor for solar PV power projects shall be 21%:

Provided further that the minimum capacity utilization factor for solar thermal power projects shall be 23%:

Provided also that the minimum capacity utilisation factor for floating solar projects shall be 19%.

48. Operation and Maintenance expenses ★

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

49. Auxiliary Consumption

The Commission shall only approve auxiliary consumption for project specific tariffs:

Provided that the maximum auxiliary consumption for solar PV power projects shall be 0.75%;

Provided further that the maximum auxiliary consumption for solar thermal power projects shall be 10%;

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Provided also that the maximum auxiliary consumption for floating solar projects shall be 0.75%.

Chapter 8: Parameters for biomass gasifier based power projects

50. Capital Cost

Normative capital cost for biomass gasifier based power projects shall be Rs.677 lakhs/MW during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. the financial year 2024-25, and will remain valid for the entire duration of the Control Period unless reviewed earlier by the Commission.

51. Plant Load Factor

The plant load factor for determination of tariff shall be considered as 85%.

52. Auxiliary consumption

The auxiliary consumption shall be considered as 10% for the determination of the tariff.

53. Specific fuel consumption

Normative specific fuel consumption shall be 1.25 kg per kWh.

54. Operation and Maintenance expenses

Normative O&M expenses for the first year of the Control period, i.e. financial year 2024-25, shall be Rs. 72.25 lakhs per MW and shall be escalated at the rate specified in Regulation 19 of these Regulations for the Tariff Period.

55. Fuel Cost

Biomass fuel price for biomass gasifier-based power projects shall be the same as for biomass power projects based on Rankine cycle technology as mentioned in Regulation 38.

Chapter 9: Parameters for biogas based power projects

56. Capital Cost

Normative capital cost for biogas based power projects shall be Rs.1354 lakhs/MW for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 and shall remain valid for the entire duration of the Control Period unless reviewed earlier by the Commission.

57. Plant Load Factor

Plant load factor shall be considered as 90% for determination of tariff.

58. Auxiliary Consumption

The auxiliary consumption shall be considered as 12% for the determination of the tariff.

59. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Normative O&M expenses for the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25 shall be Rs. 72.25 lakhs per MW and shall be escalated at the rate specified in Regulation 19 of these Regulations for the Tariff Period.

60. Specific Fuel Consumption

Normative specific fuel consumption shall be 3 kg of substrate mix per kWh.

61. Fuel Cost (Feedstock Price)

Feedstock price during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2024-25, shall be Rs. 1702/MT and shall be escalated at the rate of 3.45% per annum to arrive at the base price for subsequent years of the Control Period unless specifically reviewed by the Commission. For the purpose of determining levelized tariff, a normative escalation factor of 3.45% per annum shall be applicable.

**Chapter 10: Parameters for refuse derived fuel (RDF) based
municipal solid waste (MSW) power projects**

62. Capital Cost

Normative Capital Costs for first year of the Control Period for RDF based MSW power project shall be Rs. 2200 Lakh/MW.

63. Plant Load Factor

(1) Plant load factor for determining tariff for refuse derived fuel based municipal solid waste power projects shall be:

Sl. No.	Plant load factor	RDF
a)	During stabilisation period	65%
b)	During the remaining period of the first year (after the stabilization period)	65%
c)	2nd year onwards	80%

(2) The stabilisation period shall not be more than 6 months from the date of commercial operation of the project.

64. Auxiliary Consumption

The auxiliary consumption for determination of tariff shall be considered as 15%.

65. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Normative O&M expenses for the first year of the Control Period shall be 8.5% of the Capital Cost of RDF based MSW power project.

66. Fuel Cost

No Fuel Cost shall be considered for the determination of tariffs for RDF power projects.

Provided that for the purpose of start-up and shut down activity and temperature stabilisation during monsoon, alternate fuel from any other renewable energy source up to a ceiling of 5% of RDF consumed annually, shall be allowed without any additional impact on tariff.

Chapter 11: Parameters for Renewable Hybrid Energy Projects

67. Capital Cost

The capital cost shall be determined on a project specific basis considering the prevailing market trends.

68. Capacity Utilisation Factor

(1) The Commission shall determine only project specific capacity utilisation factor in respect of renewable hybrid energy projects, taking into consideration the proportion of rated capacity of each renewable energy source, as the case may be,

and applicable capacity utilisation factor for such renewable energy sources, as the case may be:

Provided that the minimum capacity utilization factor for renewable hybrid energy projects shall be 30% when measured at the inter-connection point, where the energy is injected into the grid.

69. Operation and Maintenance expenses

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

70. Tariff

The tariff for a renewable hybrid energy project shall be a composite levelised tariff for the project as a whole by factoring in the tariff components up to the minimum of the useful life of the RE technologies combined for such RE hybrid Project:

Provided that, in case any of the RE technologies combined for the RE hybrid project is left with a further useful life, the levelised tariff for the remaining useful life of such RE technology shall be determined separately by factoring in the tariff components for the remaining useful life.

Chapter 12: Parameters for renewable energy with storage project**71. Capital Cost**

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs for renewable energy with storage projects considering the prevailing market trends

72. Storage Efficiency

(1) The Commission shall approve the storage efficiency only for project specific tariffs:

Provided that the minimum efficiency for storage based on the technology of solid-state batteries shall be 85%:

(2) Efficiency of the storage component of renewable energy with a storage project shall be measured as the ratio of output energy received from storage and input energy supplied to the storage component of such project on an annual basis.

73. Operation and Maintenance expenses

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

74. Tariff determination for Energy Storage

The tariff for renewable energy with storage project shall be a composite tariff or differential tariff based on the time of day, determined for energy supplied from the Project, including the energy supplied from the storage facility:

Provided that such tariff may be determined for the supply of power on round the clock basis or for time periods as agreed by the Project Developer and Beneficiary.

Chapter 13: Miscellaneous**75. Deviation from norms**

Tariff for electricity generated from a generating station based on renewable energy sources may also be agreed upon between the generating company and beneficiary, in deviation from the norms specified in these regulations:

Provided that the levelized tariff of the project calculated on the basis of the norms specified in these regulations shall be the ceiling levelized tariff.

76. Power to Relax

The Commission, may by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of hearing to the parties likely to be affected, relax any of the provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an interested person.

77. Power to remove difficulty

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these Regulations, the Commission may, by general or specific order, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provision of the Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty.

Sd/

(Harpreet Singh Pruthi)

Secretary

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APPENDIX

Form-1.1: Template for (Wind power projects/ Small hydro projects/ Solar PV power projects/ Solar thermal power projects/ Renewable energy hybrid power projects /Renewable energy with storage projects /RDF)

Sl. No.	Assumption Head	Sub-head	Sub-head (2)	Unit	Parameter
1	Power Generation	Capacity	Installed Power Generation Capacity	MW	
			Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF)	%	
			Auxiliary Consumption	%	
			Commercial Operation Date (COD)	dd/mm/yyyy	
			Useful Life	Years	
2	Project Cost	Capital Cost	Normative Capital Cost	Rs. Crore/ MW	
			Capital Cost	Rs. Crore	
			Capital Subsidy, if any	Rs. Crore	
			Net Capital Cost	Rs. Crore	
3	Financial Assumption	Debt Equity	Tariff Period	Years	
			Debt	%	
			Equity	%	
		Debt Component	Total debt amount	Rs. Crore	
			Total equity amount	Rs. Crore	
			Loan Amount	Rs. Crore	
			Moratorium Period	Years	
			Repayment Period (incl moratorium)	Years	
			Interest Rate	%	
			Equity Component	Equity Amount	Rs. Crore
		Return on Equity for First 20 years		% p.a.	
		Return on Equity after 20 years		% p.a.	
		Discount Rate		%	
		Depreciation	Dep Rate for 1st 15 years	%	
			Dep rate 16th year onwards	%	
Incentives	GBI, if any	Rs. Crore			
	Period for GBI	Years			
4	O& M Expenses	Normative O&M Expense	Rs. Lakh/MW		
		O&M Expenses p.a.	Rs. Crore		
		Escalation Factor	%		
5	Working Capital	O&M Expenses	Month		
		Maintenance Spares	% of O&M Expenses		
		Receivables	Days		
		Interest on Working Capital	% per annum		

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Form-1.2: Template for (Biomass)

Sl. No.	Assumption Head	Sub-head	Sub-head (2)	Unit	Parameter
1	Power Generation	Capacity	Installed Power Generation Capacity	MW	
			Aux Consumption	%	
			PLF (1st year)	%	
			PLF (2nd year onwards)	%	
			Commercial Operation Date	dd/mm/yyyy	
			Useful Life	Years	
2	Project Cost	Capital Cost/ MW	Normative Capital Cost	Rs. Crore /MW	
			Capital Cost	Rs. Crore	
			Capital Subsidy, if any	Rs. Crore	
			Net Capital Cost	Rs. Crore	
3	Financial Assumption	Debt Equity	Tariff Period	Years	
			Debt	%	
			Equity	%	
		Debt Component	Total debt amount	Rs. Crore	
			Total equity amount	Rs. Crore	
			Loan Amount	Rs. Crore	
			Moratorium Period	Years	
			Repayment Period (including moratorium)	Years	
			Interest Rate	%	
		Equity Component	Equity Amount	Rs. Crore	
			Return on Equity for First 20 years	% p.a.	
			Return on Equity after 20 years	% p. a.	
			Discount Rate	%	
		Depreciation	Dep Rate for 1 st 15 years	%	
			Dep rate 16 th year onwards	%	
		Incentives	GBI, if any	Rs. Crore	
Period for GBI	Years				
4	O&M Expenses	Normative O&M Expenses	Rs. Lakh/MW		
		O&M Expenses p.a.	Rs. Crore		
		Escalation Factor	%		
5	Working Capital	O&M Expenses	Month		
		Maintenance Spares	% of O&M Expenses		
		Receivables	Days		
		Interest on WC	%		

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Sl. No.	Assumption Head	Sub-head	Sub-head (2)	Unit	Parameter
6	Fuel Related assumptions	Station Heat Rate	During 1st year	kcal/kWh	
			2nd year onwards	kcal/kWh	
		Fuel Type and mix	Biomass Fuel Type-1	%	
			Biomass Fuel Type-2	%	
			Fossil Fuel (Coal)	%	
			GCV of Biomass Fuel Type-1	kcal/kWh	
			GCV of Biomass Fuel Type-2	kcal/kWh	
			GCV of Fossil Fuel (Coal)	kcal/kWh	
			Biomass Price (Fuel Type-1)/ Yr 1	Rs./MT	
			Biomass Price (Fuel Type-2)/ Yr 1	Rs./MT	
			Fossil Fuel (Coal) Price)/ Yr 1	Rs./MT	
			Fuel Price Escalation Factor	% p.a.	



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Form-2.1: Template for (Wind power projects or Solar PV power projects /Solar thermal power projects/ RDF): Determination of Tariff Components

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
Installed Capacity	MW												
Net Generation	MU												

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
Installed Capacity	MW													
Net Generation	MU													

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh												
Depreciation	Rs Lakh												
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh												
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh												
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh												
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh												

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh													
Depreciation	Rs Lakh													
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh													
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh													
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh													
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh													

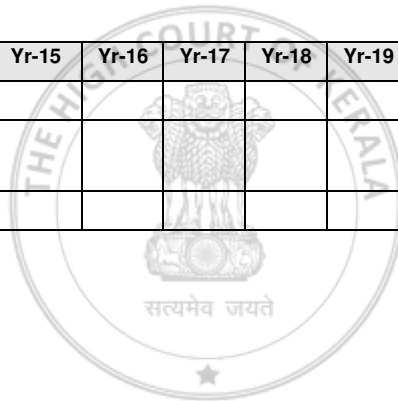
Per Unit Tariff components	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh												
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh												
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh												
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh												
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh												
PU Tariff Components	Rs/kWh												

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Per Unit Tariff components	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh													
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh													
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh													
PU Tariff Components	Rs/kWh													

Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
Discount Factors													
Discounted Tariff components	Rs/kWh												
Levelized Tariff	Rs/kWh												

Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
Discount Factors														
Discounted Tariff components	Rs/kWh													
Levelized Tariff	Rs/kWh													



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Form-2.2: Template for (Biomass power projects or non-fossil fuel based co-generation plants): Determination of Tariff Components

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
Installed Capacity	MW												
Net Generation	MU												

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
Installed Capacity	MW													
Net Generation	MU													

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh												
Depreciation	Rs Lakh												
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh												
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh												
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh												
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh												

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh													
Depreciation	Rs Lakh													
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh													
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh													
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh													
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh													

Tariff Components (Variable Charge)	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
Biomass Fuel Type-1	Rs Lakh												
Biomass Fuel Type-2	Rs Lakh												
Fossil Fuel (coal)	Rs Lakh												
Municipal Solid Waste	Rs Lakh												
Refuse Derived Fuel	Rs Lakh												
Sub-total (Fuel Costs)	Rs Lakh												
Fuel cost allocable to power	%												
Total Fuel Costs	Rs Lakh												

Tariff Components (Variable Charge)	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
Biomass Fuel Type-1	Rs Lakh													
Biomass Fuel Type-2	Rs Lakh													
Fossil Fuel (coal)	Rs Lakh													
Municipal Solid Waste	Rs Lakh													
Refuse Derived Fuel	Rs Lakh													
Sub-total (Fuel Costs)	Rs Lakh													
Fuel cost allocable to power	%													
Total Fuel Costs	Rs Lakh													

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Per Unit Tariff components (Fixed)	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh												
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh												
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh												
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh												
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh												
PU Tariff Components (Fixed)	Rs/kWh												
PU Tariff Components (Variable)	Rs/kWh												
PU Tariff Components (Total)	Rs/kWh												

Per Unit Tariff components (Fixed)	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh													
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh													
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh													
PU Tariff Components (Fixed)	Rs/kWh													
PU Tariff Components (Variable)	Rs/kWh													
PU Tariff Components (Total)	Rs/kWh													

Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12
Discount Factors													
Discounted Tariff components (Fixed)	Rs/kWh												
Discounted Tariff components (Variable)	Rs/kWh												
Discounted Tariff components (Total)	Rs/kWh												
Levelized Tariff (Fixed)	Rs/kWh												
Levelized Tariff (Variable)	Rs/kWh												
Levelized Tariff (Total)	Rs/kWh												

Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-13	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25
Discount Factors														
Discounted Tariff components (Fixed)	Rs/kWh													
Discounted Tariff components (Variable)	Rs/kWh													
Discounted Tariff components (Total)	Rs/kWh													
Levelized Tariff (Fixed)	Rs/kWh													
Levelized Tariff (Variable)	Rs/kWh													
Levelized Tariff (Total)	Rs/kWh													

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Form-2.3: Template for (Small Hydro projects): Determination of Tariff Components

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12	Yr-13
Installed Capacity	MW													
Net Generation	MU													

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25	Yr-26
Installed Capacity	MW													
Net Generation	MU													

Units Generation	Unit	Yr-27	Yr-28	Yr-29	Yr-30	Yr-31	Yr-32	Yr-33	Yr-34	Yr-35	Yr-36	Yr-37	Yr-38	Yr-39	Yr-40
Installed Capacity	MW														
Net Generation	MU														

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12	Yr-13
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh													
Depreciation	Rs Lakh													
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh													
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh													
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh													
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh													

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25	Yr-26
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh													
Depreciation	Rs Lakh													
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh													
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh													
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh													
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh													

Tariff Components (Fixed charge)	Unit	Yr-27	Yr-28	Yr-29	Yr-30	Yr-31	Yr-32	Yr-33	Yr-34	Yr-35	Yr-36	Yr-37	Yr-38	Yr-39	Yr-40
O&M Expenses	Rs Lakh														
Depreciation	Rs Lakh														
Interest on term loan	Rs Lakh														
Interest on working Capital	Rs Lakh														
Return on Equity	Rs Lakh														
Total Fixed Cost	Rs Lakh														

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Per Unit Tariff components	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12	Yr-13
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh													
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh													
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh													
PU Tariff Components	Rs/kWh													

Per Unit Tariff components	Unit	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25	Yr-26
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh													
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh													
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh													
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh													
PU Tariff Components	Rs/kWh													

Per Unit Tariff components	Unit	Yr-27	Yr-28	Yr-29	Yr-30	Yr-31	Yr-32	Yr-33	Yr-34	Yr-35	Yr-36	Yr-37	Yr-38	Yr-39	Yr-40
PU O&M expenses	Rs/kWh														
PU Depreciation	Rs/kWh														
PU Interest on term loan	Rs/kWh														
PU Interest on working capital	Rs/kWh														
PU Return on Equity	Rs/kWh														
PU Tariff Components	Rs/kWh														

Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5	Yr-6	Yr-7	Yr-8	Yr-9	Yr-10	Yr-11	Yr-12	Yr-13
Discount Factors														
Discounted Tariff components	Rs/kWh													
Levelized Tariff	Rs/kWh													

Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-14	Yr-15	Yr-16	Yr-17	Yr-18	Yr-19	Yr-20	Yr-21	Yr-22	Yr-23	Yr-24	Yr-25	Yr-26
Discount Factors														
Discounted Tariff components	Rs/kWh													
Levelized Tariff	Rs/kWh													

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Levelized Tariff	Unit	Yr-27	Yr-28	Yr-29	Yr-30	Yr-31	Yr-32	Yr-33	Yr-34	Yr-35	Yr-36	Yr-37	Yr-38	Yr-39	Yr-40
Discount Factors															
Discounted Tariff components	Rs/kWh														
Levelized Tariff	Rs/kWh														



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Government of Kerala
2025



Regn.No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 05-09-2012 with RNI

Reg No.KL/TV(N)/634/2021-2023

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്

KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം

EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 14
Vol. XIV

തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
വ്യാഴം

Thiruvananthapuram,
Thursday

2025 നവംബർ 06
06th November 2025

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KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

NOTIFICATION

No. 3228/ Con.Engg/ 2023/ KSERC

Dated 5th November, 2025

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003) read with Sections 61, 62, 66 and clause (a), (b) and (e) of subsection (1) of Section 86 thereof, and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby makes the following Regulations, namely: —



KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
(RENEWABLE ENERGY AND RELATED MATTERS)
REGULATIONS, 2025
CHAPTER I
General

1. Short title, Commencement and Control period.—

- 1.1 These Regulations may be called the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Energy and Related Matters) Regulations, 2025.
- 1.2 These Regulations extend to the whole of the State of Kerala.
- 1.3 It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the State of Kerala:

Provided that all the consumers/ prosumers who have obtained feasibility/ registration prior to the date of notification of these Regulations and complete the installation of the plant within the timelines specified, shall be treated as existing prosumers for the purpose of these regulations:

Provided further that consumers applying for feasibility for their Renewable Energy Generating Systems on or after the date of commencement of these Regulations shall opt for appropriate metering and billing system as per their eligibility as provided under Chapter II:

Provided also that the energy accounting, billing and settlement specified in Chapter III under these Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of January 2026:

Provided also that implementation of Virtual Power Plant (Regulation 21), Peer to Peer Energy transaction (Regulation 22) and Vehicle to Grid (Regulation 23) shall commence only after a pilot study conducted by the distribution licensee or any agency entrusted by the distribution licensee, and notification of the detailed procedure after due stakeholder consultation on the proposal from the distribution licensee.

- 1.4 The Control period of these Regulations shall be five years, starting from the financial year 2025–2026, unless reviewed earlier or extended by the Commission.

2. Scope and Application.—

- 2.1 These Regulations shall apply to all the existing and new:
- (i) Grid Interactive Renewable Energy Systems including Energy Storage Systems;
 - (ii) Consumers and Prosumers;
 - (iii) Captive consumers and Captive generating plants (CPP);
 - (iv) Generating companies (IPP) and Distribution licensees; and



(v) Other obligated entities.

2.2 These Regulations shall apply in the matter of:

- (i) Determination of Tariff of energy from Renewable Energy systems including BESS and Pumped Storage Plants;
- (ii) Renewable Purchase Obligation and its compliance;
- (iii) Renewable Energy Metering and Billing;
- (iv) Technical feasibility, registration, connectivity, metering, energy accounting and billing of Prosumers;
- (v) Metering, energy accounting and billing of CPPs;
- (vi) Storage, Banking and Open Access of Renewable Energy including inter licensee transfer of Renewable Energy;
- (vii) Enhancing the capacity of RE system of the existing prosumers; and
- (viii) Other methods of RE injection and withdrawal and related matters.

2.3 The existing prosumers billed under Net metering in the State as on the date of coming into effect of these regulations, shall be under the Net metering system as specified in these Regulations, until the occurrence of any of the following conditions: -

- (i) The prosumer opts for any other metering or energy accounting system under these regulations;
- (ii) Expiry of the useful life of the existing plant from the date of Net Metering connectivity;
- (iii) Enhancement of capacity of the existing RE plant:

Provided that the replacement or addition of solar panels, or the replacement of the existing inverter with a new inverter or hybrid inverter having capacity variation within $\pm 10\%$ of the original inverter capacity, shall not be considered as enhancement of capacity of the RE plant.

3. Definitions.— In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires;

- (1) **‘Act’** means the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003);
- (2) **‘Aggregator’** means an entity authorized to manage distributed energy assets such as; Distributed Renewable Energy, Electric Vehicles, Battery Energy Storage Systems, demand response systems, enabling its participation in ancillary services, demand response programs etc. with the support of Virtual Power Plants;
- (3) **‘Application’** means a request for feasibility/registration/ connectivity of Renewable Energy System to the State transmission and/or distribution grid, as the case may be, and as per the application form duly filled in and complete in all respects, as required by the distribution licensee, along with the copy of the receipt as proof of payment of



necessary charges, and accompanied by all the necessary documents as specified in these Regulations/ Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014:

Provided that the applicants with solar plant capacity up to 10 kW and applying through the National portal for Rooftop Solar need to pay the necessary charges, as may be applicable, only in the bills raised after the energisation of the plant;

- (4) **'Application form'** means the application form filed online and complete in all respects, in the appropriate format specified in these Regulations, before the payment of applicable charges;
- (5) **'Average Power Purchase Cost' or 'APPC'** for the control period means the weighted average price at which the Distribution licensee has purchased renewable energy through long term contracts, as tried up by the Commission in the order for the truing up of the accounts for the financial year 2023-24;
- (6) **'Auxiliary energy consumption' or 'Aux'** in relation to a period in the case of a generating station means, the quantum of energy consumed by; the auxiliary equipment of the generating station and the transformer losses within the generating station, expressed as a percentage of the sum of gross energy generated at the generator terminals of all the units of the generating station;
- (7) **'Banking facility'** means such facility whereby the prosumer or the captive generator of Renewable Energy System injects the surplus energy into the grid during a time block or period for accounting against the energy drawn from the grid at subsequent/ different time block or period, as specified in these Regulations, as amended from time to time;
- (8) **'Battery Energy Storage System' or 'BESS'**, means a modular, electrochemical framework to store energy from the grid or distributed generation sources in rechargeable battery modules, with controls for appropriate management to deliver the stored energy in the form of electricity to the grid or installation, as and when needed;
- (9) **'Behind the Meter' or 'BtM'** means an arrangement in which the DRE system is connected behind the Consumer's meter, operating in parallel with the distribution licensee's grid, subject to other conditions mentioned in these Regulations, but not opting for any other metering or billing arrangement;
- (10) **'Beneficiary'** with respect to these Regulations means a licensee who has an agreement with a Renewable Energy Generator for purchase of power from the plant at the tariff approved/adopted by the Commission;
- (11) **'Billing cycle' or 'billing period'** means the period, as specified in the Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;



- (12) **‘Biomass’** means the wastes produced during agricultural and forestry operations (for example, straws and stalks) or produced as a by-product of processing operations of agricultural produce (e.g. husks, shells, de-oiled cakes), wood produced in dedicated energy plantations or recovered from wild bushes or weeds, and the wood waste produced in some industrial operations, including such other wastes as may be recognised by the Central Government, as being part of biomass;
- (13) **‘Biomass gasification’** means the process of incomplete combustion of biomass resulting in the production of combustible gases consisting of a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen (H₂) and traces of methane (CH₄);
- (14) **‘Biogas’** means a gas produced when organic matter like crop residues, sewage, and manure breaks down (ferments) in an oxygen-free environment;
- (15) **‘Buyer licensee’** means a distribution licensee in the State, who buys bulk power from another seller licensee in the State, for sale of electricity to the consumers within its area of supply;
- (16) **‘Capital cost’** means the capital cost as specified in these Regulations under Chapter V;
- (17) **‘Captive consumer’** means a consumer owning and consuming electricity generated from a captive generating plant including from the captive renewable energy sources or captive co-generation, as the case may be;
- (18) **‘Captive Generating Plant’** means a power plant including the renewable energy plant or co-generation plant, set up by any person to generate electricity primarily for his own use and includes a power plant set up by any co-operative society or association of persons for generating electricity primarily for use of its members and as specified in the Electricity Rules, 2005 published by the Central Government, as amended from time to time;
- (19) **‘Central Agency’** means the agency operating the National Load Despatch Centre or such other agency as the Central Commission may designate from time to time for the purpose of implementation of the schemes relating to issuance of Renewable energy certificate and for performing other functions, as assigned under the provisions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022, as amended from time to time;
- (20) **‘Central Commission’ or ‘CERC’** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 76 of the Act;
- (21) **‘Certificate’** means the Renewable Energy Certificate issued by the Central Agency in accordance with the procedures approved under the provisions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022, as amended from



time to time;

- (22) **‘Commercial Operation Date’ or ‘COD’** shall have the same meaning as defined in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023, as amended from time to time;
- (23) **‘Co-generation’** means a process which simultaneously produces two or more forms of useful energy (including electricity);
- (24) **‘Commission’ or ‘KSERC’** means the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission constituted under Section 82 of the Act;
- (25) **‘Conduct of Business Regulations’** means the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003, as amended from time to time;
- (26) **‘Connected load’** means the load expressed in kW or kVA as entered in the service connection agreement/ deemed agreement specified in the Supply Code, 2014;
- (27) **‘Connection agreement’** means an agreement between the State Transmission Utility (STU), and/ or distribution licensee and an eligible entity, for connecting the renewable energy system to the intra-state transmission system and/ or distribution system, as per the provisions of the KSERC (Connectivity and Intra-state Open Access) Regulations, 2013;
- (28) **‘Connectivity agreement’** means an agreement between the State Transmission Utility (STU), and/ or distribution licensee and a Consumer/Prosumer, for connecting the renewable energy system to the intra-state transmission system and/ or distribution system, as per the provisions of these Regulations;
- (29) **‘Consumer’** means any person who is supplied with electricity for his own use by a licensee or the Government or by any other person engaged in the business of supplying electricity to the public under the Electricity Act, 2003 or any other law for the time being in force and includes any person whose premises are, for the time being, connected for the purpose of receiving electricity with the works of a distribution licensee, the Government or such other person, as the case may be;
- (30) **‘Contract Demand’** means the maximum demand in kW or kVA, agreed to be supplied by the distribution licensee and indicated in the agreement executed between such licensee and the consumer or the contract demand duly revised thereafter;
- (31) **‘Control Period’ or ‘Review Period’** means the period during which the norms for determination of tariff for the renewable energy generating systems specified under these Regulations shall remain valid;
- (32) **‘Deviation Settlement Mechanism’ or ‘DSM’** is the framework for Energy accounting, Deviation accounting and the rules for pricing of the Deviations payable and receivable by the grid connected entities; to bring discipline in the operation of



the Grid, by regulating the schedule and drawal of the energy by the generators/ sellers and the buyers, so that users do not deviate from and adhere to the declared quantum for the time blocks;

- (33) **‘Distributed Renewable Energy’ or ‘DRE’** system means an electricity generation system connected to a distribution system up to and including 10 MW using renewable energy source with or without energy storage;
- (34) **‘Distributed Renewable Energy Obligation’ or ‘DRE obligation’** means the obligation of an entity to purchase electricity generated from DRE system that do not exceed 10 MW in size and shall include all renewable energy installations under all the billing systems (Net Metering, Net Billing, Gross Metering, Behind the Meter, Virtual Net Metering, Group Net Metering and any other related billing system);
- (35) **“Eligible consumer”** means a consumer getting supply of electricity from the distribution licensee in its area of supply, who intends to use a grid connected Renewable Energy generating system installed in his premises to meet all or a part or no part of the consumer's own electrical energy requirements, and include consumers being catered under GNM or VNM, as per the provisions of these Regulations:

Provided that such renewable energy generating system may be owned and/ or operated by such consumer(s) or the Distribution licensee or a third party/RESCO providing such system to the consumer(s);

- (36) **‘Energy Storage Obligation’ or ‘ESO’** means the obligation of an obligated entity to source a portion of the energy from Energy Storage Systems established as standalone ESS or in combination with RE sources, which shall be calculated as a percentage of the total consumption of electricity and shall be treated as fulfilled only when at least 85% of the total energy stored in the ESS is procured from RE sources, on annual basis;
- (37) **‘Energy Storage System’ or ‘ESS’** means a device that stores the energy from variety of energy sources, including solar, wind and other RE sources etc., utilizing the methods and technologies like; solid state batteries, flow batteries, pumped storage, compressed air, fuel cells, hydrogen storage, mechanical, gravitational, thermodynamic or any other technology to store various forms of energy, and to deliver the stored energy in the form of electricity to the grid or installation as and when needed;
- (38) **‘Feed-in Tariff’ or ‘FiT’** means the tariff specified by the Commission for the settlement/ purchase of energy injected to the grid by a prosumer:

Provided that the Commission may specify different feed-in tariff for Net Metering, Net Billing and Gross Metering;

- (39) **‘Financial Year’** means the period commencing from the first day of April in a Gregorian calendar year and ending on the 31st day of March of the next calendar year;



- (40) **‘Floating solar project’** or **‘FPV’** means a solar PV power project where the arrays of photovoltaic panels on the structure of the project float on top of a body of water, including an artificial basin or wet land or lake, with the help of a floater, anchoring, and mooring system;
- (41) **‘Generic tariff’** means the tariff determined or approved by the Commission for the electricity generated from the REGS, as per the norms and parameters specified in these Regulations;
- (42) **‘Grid Code’** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023, as amended from time to time or any subsequent re-enactment thereof;
- (43) **‘Grid Interactive Renewable Energy System’** means a Renewable Energy System which is connected to the transmission or distribution system of the licensee, and is capable of injecting energy into such system;
- (44) **‘Grid Support Charges’** means the charges payable, for availing various Net Metering facilities by prosumers and banking facilities by CPPs, to compensate the cost for providing the above facilities to such users through energy storage, grid balancing etc.:
- Provided that the buyer licensees shall transfer the grid support charges collected from prosumers to the seller licensee;
- (45) **‘Gross Calorific Value’** or **‘GCV’** in relation to a fuel used in a generating station means the heat produced in kCal by complete combustion of one kilogram of solid fuel or one litre of liquid fuel or one standard cubic metre of gaseous fuel, as the case may be;
- (46) **‘Gross Metering’** means a mechanism whereby the total energy generated from the renewable energy generating system of a prosumer and the total energy consumed by the prosumer are accounted separately through appropriate metering arrangements and for the billing purpose, the total energy consumed by the prosumer is accounted at the approved retail supply tariff applicable to the consumer and the total renewable energy generated is accounted at the feed in tariff for gross metering specified by the Commission;
- (47) **‘Gross Station Heat Rate’** or **‘GSHR’** means the heat energy input in kCal, required to generate one kWh of electrical energy at the generator terminals of a thermal generating station;
- (48) **‘Group Net metering’** or **‘GNM’** means an arrangement whereby energy injected from a renewable energy generating system through Net meter/ RG meter and the exported energy is allowed to be adjusted at different premises of the same consumer located within the area of supply of the Distribution licensee as per the terms and conditions specified in these Regulations;



- (49) **‘Hydro Power Obligation’ or ‘HPO’** means the obligation of an entity to purchase electricity generated from Hydro Electric Projects (HEP), which has come into commercial operation (COD), after 31st March, 2024;
- (50) **‘Infirm Power’** means the power injected by a generation project into the grid prior to the Date of Commercial Operation (COD), for testing, trial run and commissioning of the project. Since power from renewable energy sources is non- firm in nature, the tariff fixed by the Commission post COD shall also be applicable for the power injected into the licensee system prior to COD for a maximum period of; one month for solar and wind projects, and six months for hydro projects, subject to the condition that the RE generator enters into an agreement with the licensee to supply power from the RE plant at the tariff determined by the Commission:

Provided that, if energy is injected into the system by the RE generator prior to COD without identifying a buyer or if there is no agreement with the licensee regarding the sale of power, the SLDC shall settle the transactions at the time block wise ISTS Deviation Settlement rates, until Regulations for intra-state DSM are notified;

- (51) **‘Installed capacity’ or ‘IC’** means the summation of the nameplate capacities of all the units of the generating station or the capacity of the generating station (reckoned at the generator terminals). In the case of Solar PV power projects and Floating solar projects, installed capacity shall be the sum of the nameplate capacities of the inverters (nominal AC power) of the project;
- (52) **‘Inter-connection Point’** means the interface point of the renewable energy generating facility with the transmission system or distribution system, as the case may be, and shall include;

- (i) The interface of the renewable energy generating system with the outgoing terminals of the meter/ distribution licensee’s cut-outs/ switch gear fixed in the premises of the prosumer;

Explanation: The meter referred herein is:

- (a) the Net Meter in respect of net metering and net billing prosumers;
- (b) Consumer Meter in respect of behind the meter;
- (c) Consumer Meter/ Renewable Generation meter, as applicable, in respect of gross metering consumers; and
- (d) Renewable Generation meter in respect of group net metering and virtual net metering systems;
- (ii) In relation to wind energy projects and solar photovoltaic Projects set up by CPPs/IPPs, inter-connection point shall be the line isolator on outgoing feeder



on High Voltage side of the pooling substation;

(iii) In relation to solar and wind energy projects not covered in clause(ii) above, small hydro power, biomass power, non-fossil fuel based cogeneration power projects and solar thermal Power Projects set up by CPPs/IPPs, the inter-connection point shall be the line isolator on the outgoing feeder on HV side of the generator transformer;

(53) **'kW'** means kilowatt and indicates the capacity of the REGS (AC capacity of a solar inverter is taken as the capacity of a solar generating system):

Provided that in case the capacity of a solar inverter is indicated in kVA, the kW capacity may be taken as 0.9 times the kVA capacity;

(54) **'kWp'** means kilowatt peak (indicates the DC capacity of the solar PV panels);

(55) **'Lead Person'** means a participating consumer who is nominated by other participating consumers under the Virtual Net Metering arrangement, to act as their representative for all the correspondence and communication with the Distribution licensee;

(56) **'Licensee'** means a person who has been granted licence under Section 14 of the Act and includes a person deemed to be a licensee under Section 14 of the Act;

(57) **'Local Authority' or 'Local Self Government Institution' or 'LSGI'** means a Panchayat at any level constituted under Section 4 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994), or a Municipality constituted under Section 4 of the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (20 of 1994), as defined in clause (xxii) of Section 2 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994);

(58) **'MNRE'** means the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of India;

(59) **'Municipal Solid Waste' or 'MSW'** means and includes commercial and residential waste generated in municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form, excluding the industrial hazardous wastes, but including the treated bio-medical waste;

(60) **'Net billing' or 'Net feed in'** means an arrangement under which the export/ import energy during the applicable billing period is recorded through a Net Meter installed at the premises of the prosumer and the surplus energy exported to the grid after in situ use, is billed as amount 'A' by the Distribution licensee at the feed-in tariff specified by the Commission and the energy imported by the prosumer from the grid while the renewable energy generation was nil/inadequate to meet the demand, is billed as amount 'B' at the approved retail supply tariff applicable to the consumer, wherein the distribution licensee raises the net bill on the prosumer on the basis of difference between the amounts 'A' and 'B';



- (61) **'Net meter'** means the bi-directional meter, along with allied metering equipment, to be installed and maintained by the licensee, for reading the zone wise total import, total export, net import or net export of electrical energy by the prosumer from/ to the distribution system and shall be an integral part of the net metering and the net billing system;
- (62) **'Net metering'** means an arrangement whereby surplus energy exported to the grid from DRE system of a prosumer is allowed to be adjusted against the energy imported from the grid as specified in these Regulations;
- (63) **'Non fossil fuel-based co-generation project'** means a generating station that uses the process in which more than one form of energy (such as steam and electricity) is produced in a sequential manner by use of biomass;
- (64) **'Non-firm power'** means the power generated from renewable sources, the hourly variation of which is dependent upon nature's phenomenon like sun, cloud, wind etc., that cannot be accurately predicted;
- (65) **'Obligated Entity'** means the distribution licensee or the captive consumer or the open access consumer in the State of Kerala, who is mandated to fulfil the renewable purchase obligation under these Regulations;
- (66) **'Off Peak hours'** means the period other than peak hours and solar hours;
- (67) **'Open Access'** means the non-discriminatory provision for the use of transmission lines or distribution system or associated facilities with such lines or system by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation, in accordance with the Regulations specified by the Appropriate Commission;
- (68) **'Operation and maintenance expenses' or 'O&M expenses'** means the expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance of the renewable energy system or part thereof, and includes the expenditure on manpower, repairs, spares, consumables, insurance and overheads;
- (69) **'Other Renewable Purchase Obligation' or 'Other RPO'** means the obligation of the entity to purchase electricity generated from RE power projects other than; Wind Power Projects accounted for WPO, Hydro Power Projects (including PSPs) accounted for HPO and Distributed Renewable Energy Projects accounted for DRE;
- (70) **'Peak Hours'** means the period from 18:00 hours to 23:30 hours on the same day:

Provided that, the time period specified above shall be applicable wherever ABT meters or smart meters or ToD meters programmed for the above time zone are installed and in all other cases the 'peak hours' shall be zone 2 (18:00 hrs to 22:00 hrs);

- (71) **'Peer to Peer (P2P) Platform'** means electronic platform provided by the Service



Provider/ DISCOM on which peer to peer transactions occur;

- (72) **‘Peer to Peer (P2P) Transaction’** means a transaction, based on interconnected platform which facilitates Consumers and Prosumers transact electricity through Block chain technology or any other appropriate technology;
- (73) **‘Plant capacity of the Solar generation system’** means the nominal capacity on the AC side of the Inverter in kW, forming part of the solar generation system;
- (74) **‘Power Exchange’** means any licensed entity operating as an exchange for transaction of electricity in terms of the orders issued by the Central Commission;
- (75) **‘Premises’** means and includes any land, building, structure which is included in the details and sketches specified in the application or in the agreement for grant of electric connection or in such other records relating to revision of connected load or contract demand;
- (76) **‘Project’** means a generating station and/ or the evacuation system up to inter-connection point, as the case may be, and in the case of a small hydro generating station, includes all components of the generating facility such as dam, intake water conductor system, power generating station and generating units of the scheme as apportioned to power generation and shall be known as ‘Station’ after the declaration of COD;
- (77) **‘Prosumer’** means a consumer, having a renewable energy system with or without energy storage system installed at the same premise of the consumer who generates electricity and can inject the electricity generated from such renewable energy system using the same network, in accordance with the Net Metering, Net Billing or Gross Metering arrangements specified in these Regulations;
- (78) **‘Pumped Storage Project’ or ‘PSP’** means a hydropower project which generates power through water stored as potential energy, pumped from a lower elevation reservoir to a higher elevation reservoir;
- (79) **‘REC Regulations’** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022, as amended from time to time;
- (80) **‘Refuse Derived Fuel’ or ‘RDF’** means a segregated combustible fraction of solid waste other than chlorinated plastics in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, de-stoning, shredding, dehydrating, and compacting combustible components of solid waste that can be used as fuel;
- (81) **‘Renewable Energy’ or ‘RE’** means the electricity generated from any renewable sources of energy such as; hydro, wind, and solar, including its integration with combined cycle, biomass, biofuel cogeneration, solid waste, and such other sources as recognised or approved by the Central Government;



- (82) **‘Renewable Generation Meter’ or ‘RG meter’** refers to energy meter(s), installed and used to measure the renewable energy generation from renewable energy system;
- (83) **‘Renewable Energy Generating System’ or ‘REGS’** means the power plant and connected systems, generating grid quality electricity from renewable sources of energy;
- (84) **‘Renewable Energy Service Company’ or ‘RESCO’** means an energy service company which owns a DRE plant and supplies renewable energy under different metering mechanisms provided under these Regulations;
- (85) **‘Renewable Hybrid Energy Projects’** means a renewable energy project that produces electricity from a combination of renewable energy sources connected at the same interconnection point;
- (86) **‘Renewable Purchase Obligation’ or ‘RPO’** means the obligation of an entity to purchase electricity generated from renewable sources of energy as per these Regulations;
- (87) **‘Renewable Source of Energy’** means the source for the generation of renewable electricity, such as hydro, wind and solar, including its integration with combined cycle, biomass, bio-fuel cogeneration, solid waste and such other sources, approved by the MNRE as renewable source;
- (88) **‘Residents’ Association’** for the purpose of these Regulations means an Association constituted by the residents in a specific area for the benefit and welfare of the members of the Association registered under the Travancore Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 or Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act 21 of 1860), or any other applicable statutory provisions. An Association constituted and registered as aforesaid by the owners of an apartment complex or by the owners including the residents of apartments, housing colony or gated community shall also be considered as Residents’ Association;
- (89) **‘Seller Licensee’** means a distribution licensee in the State, which sells electricity to other distribution licensees in the State;
- (90) **‘Small Hydro’** means the Hydro Power projects with total Station capacity up to and including 25 MW;
- (91) **‘Solar hours’** means the period from 08:00 hours (8:00 am) to 18:00 hours (6:00 pm) on the same day and the **‘non solar hours’** means the period other than solar hours:

Provided that, the time period specified above shall be applicable wherever ABT meters or smart meters or ToD meters programmed for the above time zone are installed and in all other cases the ‘solar hours’ shall be zone 1 (6:00 am to 6:00 pm);



- (92) **‘Solar PV power project’ or ‘SPV’** means the Solar Photovoltaic power project that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through Photovoltaic technology;
- (93) **‘State Agency’** means the agency in the State of Kerala designated by the Commission for undertaking the functions assigned by the Commission under these Regulations;
- (94) **‘Supply Code’** means the ‘Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014’, as amended from time to time;
- (95) **‘Tariff Order’** in respect of a licensee means the retail supply tariff order issued from time to time by the Commission, stipulating the rates to be charged by the licensee from various categories of consumers for supply of electricity and for other services;
- (96) **‘Tariff Period’** means the period for which the tariff is determined by the Commission on the basis of the norms and the useful life of the project specified under these Regulations, for the sale of electricity from a renewable energy system;
- (97) **‘Time Block’** means the block of duration as specified by the Commission for which energy meters record values of specified electrical parameters with the first time block starting at 00:00 hours, presently of 15 minutes duration;
- (98) **‘Useful Life’** in relation to a unit of a generating station including the evacuation system shall mean the following duration from the date of commercial operation (COD) of such generation facility, namely:
- | | |
|--|----------|
| (i) Wind energy power project | 25 years |
| (ii) Bio mass power project with
Rankine cycle technology | 25 years |
| (iii) Non-fossil fuel based cogeneration project | 25 years |
| (iv) Hydro Electric Plant & PSPs | 40 years |
| (v) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/ and Refuse
Derived Fuel (RDF) based Power project | 20 years |
| (vi) Solar PV power project/ floating solar
project/ Solar thermal power project | 25 years |
| (vii) Biomass gasifier-based power project | 25 years |
| (viii) Biogas based power project | 25 years |
| (ix) Renewable hybrid energy project - Minimum of the useful life of different
RE technologies combined for | |



Renewable Hybrid Energy Project for
Composite Tariff as specified above;

- (x) Renewable energy with storage project - Same as the useful life of the project, assuming that there is no storage;
- (xi) Grid scale standalone BESS project - 12 years.
- (99) **‘Vehicle to Grid’ or ‘V2G’** means a set of technologies which facilitates export of electrical energy stored in batteries of electric vehicles into the grid as required by system conditions;
- (100) **‘Virtual Net Metering’ or ‘VNM’** means an arrangement whereby entire energy generated from a RE generating system located in the area of a distribution licensee is measured through a Renewable Generation Meter and exported to the Grid, and the energy exported is adjusted in one or more electricity service connections of, participating consumers within the area of supply of the same distribution licensee as per the terms and conditions specified in these Regulations;
- (101) **‘Virtual Power Plants’ or ‘VPP’** means the system by which small rooftop solar plant owners, storage service providers, electric vehicles, other RE generators and demand response systems can aggregate their capacities through an aggregator and can be allowed to participate in trading in the power market or provide various ancillary services to get better value for the electricity;
- (102) **‘Wind power obligation’ or ‘WPO’** means the obligation of the obligated entity to purchase electricity generated from the Wind Power Projects (WPPs) commissioned after 31st March, 2024.
- (103) **‘Zone’ or ‘Time Zone’** means the collective time blocks specified for billing and energy accounting of the consumers/ prosumers/ CPPs. The different time zones mentioned in these Regulations are:
- (i) Zone 1 - 06:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs
 - (ii) Zone 2 - 18:00 hrs to 22:00 hrs
 - (iii) Zone 3 - 22:00 hrs to 06:00 hrs
 - (iv) Solar hours - 08:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs
 - (v) Non Solar hours - 18:00 hrs to 08:00 hrs
 - (a) Peak hours - 18:00 hrs to 23:30 hrs
 - (b) Off Peak hours - 23:30 hrs to 08:00 hrs

4. Interpretations.—

- 4.1 These Regulations shall be interpreted and implemented in accordance with, and not at variance from, the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made



thereunder.

- 4.2 Words, terms and expressions as defined in the Electricity Act, 2003 and in the Rules made thereunder by the Central Government, Government of Kerala, Regulations issued by the Central Electricity Authority, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and the Commission, which are used in these Regulations, shall have and carry the same meanings as defined and assigned to them in the said Act, Rules and Regulations, as amended from time to time, unless it has been defined in these Regulations.
- 4.3 In the interpretation of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (i) Words in the singular or plural term, as the case may be, shall also be deemed to include the plural or the singular term, respectively;
 - (ii) Words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females also;
 - (iii) Reference to any Statute, Rule, Regulation or Guideline shall be construed as including all statutory provisions consolidating, amending or replacing such Statute, Rule, Regulation or Guideline referred to, as the case may be;
 - (iv) Terms “include” and “including” shall be deemed to be followed by “without limitation” or “but not limited to”, regardless of whether such terms are followed by such phrases or words of like import;
 - (v) If a question arises relating to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these Regulations, the decision of the Commission shall be final.

5. Monitoring and review of the Energy transition process.—

- 5.1 The Commission shall continuously monitor and review the energy transition programmes and processes in the State, with respect to the State and Central Government policies, plans and initiatives.
- 5.2 Periodic comprehensive impact analysis of the Regulations will be conducted by the Commission on the; technical, regulatory, market, consumer behavioural aspects in the State context, viz. the tariff and availability of different systems, supply chain maturity, life cycle and techno economic analysis etc. and evolve necessary conducive policies.
- 5.3 Policy advisories to the State Government on formulating schemes to achieve the energy transition goals of the State, will be considered by the Commission on a need basis.
- 5.4 The Commission shall review the Resource Adequacy plans of the licensees annually to identify corrective actions if any, to ensure that the plans are commensurate with the requirements of the energy transition goals.
- 5.5 The Resource Adequacy plans shall have plans to mitigate the adverse effects of DRE in the Grid and shall include establishment of appropriate types of energy storage systems enabling safety and stability of the grid.



- 5.6 Stakeholder awareness programmes, through licensees and consumer associations, will be encouraged, to promote the use of Smart appliances and devices that automate the process of load shifting.
- 5.7 The Commission may review these regulations after two years and may modulate based on the identified requirements and stakeholder responses.
- 5.8 The Commission shall continuously monitor the emerging market conditions with a view for optimising the development of renewable energy resources in the State and thereby promote entrepreneurship.
- 5.9 The incentive structures for DRE system and BESS may be periodically reviewed and revised based on their contribution to grid reliability, market maturity, and cost-effectiveness.
- 5.10 The Commission may evaluate and implement appropriate mechanisms, such as grid contribution charges, to ensure that non-participating consumers are not unduly burdened due to the incentives provided to prosumers adopting DRE system and energy storage.



CHAPTER II**Grid Interactive Renewable Energy System – General****A. Eligibility conditions for Prosumers (Regulations 6 to 13)****6. Net Metering System (NMS).—**

6.1 All consumers/ prosumers billed under Domestic, Industrial and Agriculture categories seeking feasibility to install new REGS or upgradation of existing REGS are eligible to opt for Net Metering, as per the conditions specified in Regulations 6.3 to 6.6, for plant capacities given below:

(i) Domestic: 1 kW to 20 kW;

(ii) Industrial: 1 kW to 500 kW;

(iii) Agriculture: 1 kW to 3000 kW;

(iv) Common area service connections of residential high-rise/ multi-storied buildings, residential colonies: 1kW to 500 kW.

6.2 RE generating systems of the existing prosumers shall continue under the Net metering system, as specified in these Regulations, till the occurrence of any of the conditions specified under Regulation 2.3.

6.3 For domestic consumers the maximum permissible plant capacity shall be 20 kW, subject to Regulations 6.6:

Provided that REGS having plant capacity above 10 kW and up to and including 15 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 10% of the energy generation potential of the plant:

Provided further that REGS having plant capacity above 15 kW and up to and including 20 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 20% of the energy generation potential of the plant:

Provided also that REGS seeking feasibility from 01.04.2027, having plant capacity above 5 kW and up to and including 10 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 10% of the energy generation potential of the plant.

6.4 For industrial consumers the maximum permissible plant capacity shall be 500 kW, subject to Regulations 6.6:

Provided that REGS having plant capacity above 25 kW and up to and including 100 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 10% of the energy generation potential of the plant, and subject to the energy adjustment mechanism specified under Regulation 28.5 of these Regulations:

Provided further that REGS having plant capacity above 100 kW and up to and including 500 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 20% of the energy generation potential of the plant, and subject to the energy adjustment mechanism specified under Regulation 28.5 of these Regulations.



- 6.5 For common area service connections of residential high-rise/ multi-storied buildings and residential colonies, the maximum plant capacity of the REGS shall be 500 kW, subject to Regulation 6.6:

Provided that REGS having plant capacity above 25 kW and up to and including 100 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 10% of the energy generation potential of the plant:

Provided further that REGS having plant capacity above 100 kW and up to and including 500 kW, shall install hybrid inverters with a minimum storage capacity of 20% of the energy generation potential of the plant.

- 6.6 The maximum plant capacity of the RE generating system that can be installed by an eligible consumer, shall not exceed the connected load in kW for the Connected load-based billing consumers and contract demand in kVA for the demand-based consumers:

7. Net Billing System (NBS).—

- 7.1 All consumers/ prosumers are eligible to opt for Net Billing:
- 7.2 The minimum plant capacity of the RE generating system shall be 1 kW.
- 7.3 The maximum plant capacity of the RE generating system that can be installed by a prosumer, shall not exceed; the connected load in kW for the connected load-based billing consumers and, contract demand in kVA for the demand-based consumers or 1000 kW, whichever is lower:

Provided that if the prosumer installs REGS with a minimum storage capacity of 30% of the energy generation potential of the plant, the maximum plant capacity can be up to 3000 kW.

8. Gross Metering System (GMS).—

- 8.1 All consumers/ prosumers are eligible to opt for Gross Metering:

Provided that an applicant who is setting up a DRE plant in an area which is not within the premises of a consumer shall be eligible for Gross Metering arrangement by obtaining separate connectivity.

- 8.2 The minimum plant capacity of the RE generating system shall be 1 kW.
- 8.3 The maximum plant capacity of the RE generating system shall be 3000 kW:

Provided that, in cases where the renewable energy plant capacity is higher than the connected load/ contract demand or the renewable energy plant is set up in a separate premise, the expenses for augmenting the infrastructure of the distribution system for connectivity shall have to be borne by the prosumer.

- 8.4 The prosumers opting to install energy storage systems along with RE generating systems will be eligible for higher feed-in tariff as determined by the Commission for the energy injected during the peak hours.



9. Behind the Meter system (BtM).—

- 9.1 All consumers/ prosumers are eligible to opt for Behind the Meter system.
- 9.2 The consumer shall connect the behind the meter system only after prior intimation to the respective Distribution Licensee. The model form, for intimating installation of Renewable Energy Generator behind the meter by the Eligible Consumer to the concerned Licensee, is set out at **Annexure 3** of these Regulations.
- 9.3 In the cases, where it is found that the system is connected to the consumer installation without prior intimation to the licensee, the licensee may disconnect such system after serving a notice of 24 hours:

Provided that an off grid REGS operating independently will not be considered as a BtM system under these regulations.

- 9.4 The maximum permissible capacity of the Renewable Energy generating system installed behind the Consumer's meter shall be limited to Connected load or Contract Demand, as applicable, of the consumer.
- 9.5 The Consumer shall ensure that no energy is injected into the grid from such a Renewable Energy generating system and shall install a reverse power flow relay to ensure that no energy is injected into the grid from such a RE generating system installed behind the consumer's meter.
- 9.6 The Distribution Licensee may inspect and verify the installation of such a Renewable Energy generating system behind the Consumer's meter as and when required.

10. Virtual Net Metering system (VNM).—

- 10.1 The following categories of consumers setting up a DRE plant through a Lead person/ RESCO, in the area of supply of the same distribution licensee are eligible for Virtual Net Metering system: -

- (i) Domestic consumer(s) setting up DRE plant with energy storage system having capacity of not less than 20% of the energy generation potential of the plant and residing in multi storied residential buildings and or residential complexes or in the area of Residents' Associations:

Provided that the service connection(s) for the supply of common amenities of the above group of consumers can also be included as a participating consumer under the VNM system;

- (ii) Domestic consumers in the low-income group (identified by the local authority) in LSGI ward(s), sponsored by the LSGI or Government or MP/ MLA-LAD schemes or NGOs or CSR fund or under any other arrangement approved by LSGI



or State Government, including domestic/ social water supply schemes under Jalanidhi, Jaladhara etc.;

- (iii) Group of Government/ LSGI offices/ establishments/ institutions including institutions covered under any Government sponsored schemes setting up DRE plant in an LSGI area, MSMEs having connected load of and below 10 kW including those in Industrial parks and with an energy storage system having capacity of not less than 20% of the energy generation potential of the DRE plant;
- (iv) Agricultural consumers.

10.2 The Lead person under the VNM system shall obtain separate connectivity for the DRE plant (multiple energy sources such as solar, wind etc.) and remit the cost for connectivity including cost of upgradation, installation of transformer etc., as applicable:

Provided that in case the proposed VNM plant seeking connectivity at LT level and having capacity of 50 kW and above or the distribution transformer where the VNM plant is proposed to be connected does not have enough hosting capacity, the feasibility may be granted by enhancing the capacity of the distribution transformer or by installing separate transformer, as required.

10.3 The minimum plant capacity of the DRE plant under VNM system shall be 10 kW and maximum plant capacity shall be lower of:

- (i) 1000 kW;
- (ii) the cumulative connected load/ contract demand of the participating consumers;
- (iii) the cumulative maximum capacity share of the participating consumers:

Provided that the minimum and maximum plant capacity limit shall not be applicable in respect of agricultural consumers:

Provided further that the maximum capacity share in respect of a participating residential consumer shall be 10 kW, subject to Regulation 6.6:

Provided also that for all other participating consumers the maximum capacity share shall be subject to Regulation 6.6.

11. Group Net Metering system (GNM).—

11.1 All consumers/ prosumers eligible for net metering as specified under Regulation 6.1 shall be eligible to install RE generating system under GNM at single or multiple premises subject to the following conditions: -

- (i) The excess electricity from the REGS can be wheeled to another premises of the prosumer which is eligible for net metering system, located within the area of supply of the same Distribution licensee:



Provided that the existing prosumers using excess electricity generated from renewable sources in other premises having different tariff categories, as per the provisions under KSERC (Renewable Energy and Net Metering) Regulations, 2020, shall be eligible for billing under GNM until any of the conditions under Regulation 2.3 is occurred.

- (ii) The share of capacity of the RE plant for each of the premises of the consumer shall not exceed the limits specified under Regulation 6.1;
- (iii) The quantum of electricity wheeled and adjusted shall be based on the conditions specified under Chapter III of these regulations.

11.2 The maximum plant capacity of the RE system in any of the premises of the participating consumer/prosumer, shall not exceed the connected load in kW for the Connected load-based billing consumers and contract demand in kVA for the demand-based consumers:

Provided that the limit for the capacity of the DRE plant can be exceeded in cases where they install a hybrid inverter with a storage facility with at least 20% of the energy generation potential of the DRE plant. In such cases, the expenses for augmenting the infrastructure of the distribution system for connectivity shall have to be borne by the prosumer.

12. Prosumers having DRE plant capacity above 1000 kW.—

In respect of prosumers setting up DRE plants having capacity above 1000 kW after the date of notification of the Intra State Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) Regulations and who are not eligible for GNM/ VNM and/or not opting for Gross metering, the rate applicable for the surplus energy injected into the grid from the DRE plants shall be in accordance with the DSM Regulations.

13. Operation criteria for energy storage systems installed by Prosumers.—

The charging of energy storage systems installed by prosumers may be during the solar hours and its discharge may be during peak hours, normally:

Provided that the prosumer can operate the ESS in accordance with the optimum requirements suited to their load profile and other related factors.

B. Connectivity requirements and procedures for Prosumers (Regulations 14 to 23)

14. Technical Standards and Safety.—

14.1 The Distribution Licensee shall ensure that the inter-connection of the Renewable Energy Generating System with or without storage to its Network conforms to the specifications, standards and other provisions specified in;

- (i) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 and its amendment in 2019;



- (ii) Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023 and its amendment in 2025;
- (iii) Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of meters) Regulations 2006 and its amendments;
- (iv) Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010 and its amendments;
- (v) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 and its amendments;
- (vi) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation) Resources, 2013;
- (vii) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023 and its amendments;
- (viii) Applicable IEEE/ IEC Standards including IEEE 1547, IEEE 1547.2, IEEE 2800(2022), IEEE 2030(2021), IEEE P2030.3, IEEE 2030.5, IEEE 2030.11, IEC 63401 (P 1 to 4), IEC 60904, ISO/IEC 13273-2, UL 1741, IEC 61400, IEC 62109-2, IEC 62620;
- (ix) Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (State Grid Code) Regulations, 2005;
- (x) Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014;
- (xi) Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and Intra-state Open Access) Regulations, 2013;
- (xii) Kerala State Electrical Inspectorate Guidelines for Electrical Installations, 2023; and
- (xiii) Applicable relevant IS Standards published by Bureau of Indian Standards.

14.2 The Eligible Consumer shall be responsible for the safe operation, maintenance and rectification of defect in the Renewable Energy Generating System and storage, if any, up to the inter-connection point. Beyond that point such responsibility, including in respect of the meter(s), shall be that of the Distribution Licensee.

14.3 The Distribution Licensee shall have the right to disconnect the Renewable Energy Generating System and storage, if any, from its network at any time in the event of any threat of safety, accident or damage from such system to the distribution licensee's system, so as to avoid any accident or damage, after serving a notice as specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014:

Provided that the Distribution Licensee, considering the criticality, may call upon the prosumer to rectify the defect within a reasonable time and REGS shall be given reconnection to the grid thereafter only.

14.4 The Renewable Energy Generating System and storage, if any, must have appropriate protection for isolating the RE system from the network of the Distribution Licensee,



with an automatic as well as manual isolation switch, to prevent any feeding into the grid in case of failure of supply or grid.

- 14.5 Every Renewable Energy Generating System shall be equipped with a synchronization device:

Provided that the Renewable Energy Generating System using inverter shall not be required to have a separate synchronizing device, if it is inherently built into the inverter.

- 14.6 The inverter shall have the features of filtering out harmonics and other distortions before injecting the energy into the system of the Distribution Licensee and the Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) (Voltage/ Current) shall be within the limits specified in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC)/IEEE technical standards.

15. Metering Infrastructure.—

- 15.1 All the meters installed at the Renewable Energy Generating System shall comply with the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 and subsequent amendments thereof.

- 15.2 All the meters shall have a communication port complying with the applicable standards notified by CEA.

- 15.3 The meter at the inter connection point for Net metering, Net billing, Group Net metering and the generation meter in respect of gross metering and VNM shall be:-

- (i) ABT compatible SEM meters for systems having capacity of 1 MW and above;
- (ii) Smart meters for systems having capacity of and above 100 kW and below 1 MW;
- (iii) Smart meters for systems having capacity less than 100 kW installed on or after 01.04.2027:

Provided that, the consumers having ABT compliant meter and smart meter shall not be required to install separate Net meter:

Provided further that the existing prosumers having DRE system of and above 1 MW shall install ABT compatible SEM meters within 6 months from the date of notification of these Regulations.

- 15.4 The distribution licensee shall make available Net meter to the eligible consumer who has installed RE system in his premises:

Provided that if the eligible consumer elects to purchase the said meter he may procure and present them to the distribution licensee for testing and installation:



Provided further that the licensee shall complete the testing and installation of the Net meter as per the timelines as specified in Regulation 113(5) of the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014.

- 15.5 The Distribution Licensee shall be responsible for the testing, installation, and maintenance of the metering equipment, and its adherence to the applicable standards and specifications.
- 15.6 The Eligible Consumer shall procure at his own cost, a Renewable Generation Meter conforming to the applicable CEA Regulations, tested at any laboratory accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), and install at an appropriate location to measure the energy generated from the Renewable Energy Generating System.
- 15.7 The Net Meter and the Renewable Generation Meter shall be installed at such locations in the premises of the Eligible Consumer as would enable easy access to the Distribution Licensee for meter reading.
- 15.8 In case of Renewable Energy Generating System with capacity of and above 100 kW set up under the Gross metering and VNM arrangement, a Check Meter of appropriate class may be installed by the Distribution Licensee for the Renewable Generation Meter:

Provided that the installation of Check Meter shall be optional for Renewable Energy Generating System with capacity below 100 kW.

- 15.9 The licensee may collect from the eligible consumer the security deposit and rent for the Renewable Generation Meter and net meter, at the rates approved by the Commission from time to time, if they are provided by the licensee.

16. Hosting Capacity and Capacity limits.—

- 16.1 The cumulative capacity of the distributed energy systems connected to the HT feeder of the distribution system shall not exceed its rated capacity.
- 16.2 The cumulative capacity of the distributed energy systems allowed to be interconnected with the distribution transformer shall not exceed 90% of its capacity and the DRE system on each phase of the transformer may not exceed 30% of the capacity of the transformer:

Provided that in the case of a single phase consumer seeking connectivity to a phase which has exceeded or likely to exceed the threshold of 30% capacity in that phase, the licensee at its cost shall provide connectivity to another phase, if surplus capacity is available in any of the other phases.

- 16.3 In the cases where the hosting capacity has exhausted, the distribution licensee shall provide feasibility for the DRE systems up to a capacity of 20% over and above the hosting capacity in the following cases: -



- (i) REGS having capacity up to 5 kW with hybrid inverters providing dynamic reactive power support with BESS having a minimum storage capacity of 30% of the energy generation potential of the plant;
- (ii) REGS having capacity up to 5 kW with inverters having dynamic reactive power support along with smart meters capable of real time curtailment of generation in the event of system constraints.
- 16.4 The distribution licensee shall publish Section office wise, the individual transformer capacities and the cumulative capacity of Renewable Energy Systems connected to each transformer, excluding BtM systems, not later than 10th of every month in the distribution licensee's respective Section offices and also in the licensee's website.
- 16.5 The maximum plant capacity that can be connected to the system through a single phase inverter shall be 3 kW. For all the RE installations having plant capacity greater than 3 kW, three phase inverters shall be installed:
- Provided that the existing prosumers, including those who have obtained feasibility up to the date of notification of these regulations can continue with their existing/ proposed inverter:
- Provided further that in areas where three phase network is not available at the time of seeking feasibility, single-phase solar inverters having capacity up to and including 5 kW shall be permitted for applicants seeking feasibility till 31.03.2027.
- 16.6 The DC capacity of the Solar panels (kWp) may be designed based on; the site specific requirements, feasibility, environmental factors, inverter characteristics, CUF etc., on the condition that the AC output of the inverter does not exceed its rated capacity at any time of use.
- 16.7 EHT/HT (11 kV and above) consumers opting Net Billing may install and connect Renewable Energy Generating Systems at their HT/LT Busbar System:
- Provided that the Net Meter shall be installed on the EHT/HT side of the consumer/ prosumer's transformer:
- Provided further that the prosumer shall make available the generation data of RE plant(s) through a meter display system installed near the net meter.
- 16.8 For plants established under VNM, GMS or as CPP/ IPP, the maximum capacity permissible for connectivity at the respective voltage levels shall be as specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time.
- 16.9 The energy generation potential of solar plants under net metering system shall be reckoned based on a CUF of 19%, for estimating the storage requirement under these Regulations.



17. Application, feasibility and Registration for Eligible Consumers.—

- 17.1 The distribution licensee shall create/update a web-based portal for receiving applications from eligible consumers for feasibility, registration, connectivity and metering of DRE system, within three months from the date of notification of these regulations.
- 17.2 The default mode of submitting of application for feasibility, registration and connectivity shall be online. The web portal of the licensee shall have an online tracking system that enables applicants to monitor the real-time status of their applications at various stages of processing. The web portal shall have the following details: -
- (i) detailed standardized procedure for installation and commissioning of DRE system under different metering mechanism under these regulations;
 - (ii) a single point of contact at appropriate levels to facilitate the consumers in installation of DRE system from submission of application form to commissioning;
 - (iii) complete list of documents required to be furnished along with the application;
 - (iv) applicable charges to be deposited by the applicant;
 - (v) standard agreements for different metering mechanism approved by the Commission under these regulations;
 - (vi) MNRE empanelled list of service providers for the benefit of consumers who want to install DRE system through service providers;
 - (vii) financial incentives to the prosumers, as applicable under various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments;
 - (viii) feeder or distribution transformer wise balance available hosting capacity.
- 17.3 The distribution licensee shall grant feasibility and registration to all the eligible consumers / prosumers, who intend to install (enhance capacity of) Grid Interactive Renewable Energy Systems, on non-discriminatory basis, distribution transformer-wise or feeder-wise on 'first come - first serve' basis, subject to the provisions under these Regulations.
- 17.4 A consumer / prosumer intending to set up (enhance capacity of) a Renewable Energy Generating System shall submit the online application (Model format attached as **Annexure -1(a), 1(b) or 1(c)**) seeking feasibility through the web portal of the concerned Distribution Licensee along with all the technical details of the system and pay the non-refundable application fee as specified in Table 1 below:



Provided that for RTS installations under the PM Surya Ghar, the application fee and the registration fee shall be collected in the subsequent bills issued immediately after the commissioning of the plant:

- 17.5 The Distribution Licensee shall acknowledge the receipt of the application along with application reference number for tracking purpose, automatically through online mode.
- 17.6 The Distribution Licensee shall conduct a technical feasibility study within 15 days from the submission of the online Application, subject to the conditions specified in these Regulations:

Provided that deemed feasibility shall be granted to RTS projects with capacity up to 10 kW, registered under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana subject to online verification and satisfaction of the following conditions: -

- (i) Availability of balance hosting capacity of the distribution transformer;
- (ii) The proposed capacity of the RTS project is less than or equal to the sanctioned connected load of the consumer; and
- (iii) The applicant satisfies conditions under Regulation 16.5.
- 17.7 If found technically feasible, the Distribution Licensee shall grant feasibility approval for installing the Renewable Energy Generating System. The approval shall indicate the maximum permissible capacity of the System:

Provided that if approval cannot be granted due to inadequate Distribution Transformer capacity or any other technical constraints, the consumer shall be informed specifying the reasons of the rejection:

Provided further that, in the cases where the technical feasibility study finds that the hosting capacity is exhausted, feasibility can be granted if the applicant agrees to the conditions specified under Regulation 16.3:

Provided also that, where the application is complete in all aspects the feasibility shall be deemed to be granted, if the distribution licensee fails to provide feasibility within the timeline mentioned under Regulation 17.6 above:

Provided also that in the cases where feasibility is not granted due to inadequate hosting capacity and if the same becomes available within a period of six months, the applicant shall be intimated of the availability and the applicant can file a new application for feasibility in case he intends to proceed with setting up a plant.

- 17.8 The Eligible Consumer shall within 45 days of receipt of technical feasibility or deemed feasibility, as applicable, apply online to the concerned Distribution Licensee for registration of his scheme for installing the Renewable Energy Generating System having capacity less than or equal to the capacity granted in the feasibility certificate, as per the format provided in **Annexure -2**, along with the



registration fee as specified in Table 1 below and with the documents and technical specifications, and the Distribution Licensee shall acknowledge receipt of such application for registration along with application reference number for tracking purpose, automatically through online mode:

Table 1

Description(non-refundable)	Amount
Application Fee	Rs 1000
Registration Fee	Rs 300 per kW or part thereof

Provided that the distribution licensee may exempt the applicant from payment of application/ registration fee against any grant/ incentive/ subsidy provided by the Central or State Government.

17.9 Upon receipt of the application for the registration, required documents and registration fee as per Regulation 17.8 above:

- (i) The licensee shall within 3 working days verify the documents submitted by the applicant and intimate the applicant about defects, if any, noticed in the application and the applicants shall cure the defects within 7 working days;
- (ii) If the applicant is not in a position to cure the defects mentioned in clause (i) above within the time specified, the applicant may surrender the capacity granted, and in such cases 50 percent of the registration fee shall be refunded by the distribution licensee;
- (iii) In all other cases, licensee shall register the scheme and assign a Registration number within three days of receipt of completed application in all respects;
- (iv) If the capacity registered is less than the capacity for which technical feasibility is granted, such relieved hosting capacity shall be considered for grant of feasibility to other applicants;
- (v) The registration given under clause (iii) above shall be valid for a period of six months from the date of registration, unless the validity period is extended by the distribution licensee under clause (vi) below;
- (vi) The distribution licensee may on application from an eligible consumer, for good and sufficient reasons, extend the validity of registration for a period not exceeding another six months, if no other application for feasibility is pending for want of the distribution transformer capacity or the feeder capacity, as the case may be;



- (vii) The registration fee shall be forfeited, if the applicant fails to install the renewable energy system within the period of validity of his registration and the distribution licensee shall consider such released capacity for grant of technical feasibility to applicants referred under fourth proviso to Regulation 17.7 and/or subsequent applicants.
- 17.10 The applicant shall ensure that the electrical installation works of the renewable energy system conforming to the technical specifications are carried out and the test cum completion report is submitted by a licensed Electrical Contractor.
- 17.11 The applicant, shall obtain from the Electrical Inspector having jurisdiction over the area, necessary sanction for energising the renewable energy system, if applicable in accordance with the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 and Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, and submit the energisation approval to the distribution licensee.
- 17.12 The distribution licensee shall, within seven working days from the date of submission of report/approval as under Regulation 17.10 and 17.11 above, test the renewable energy system in accordance with the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013.
- 17.13 On successful completion of the test as specified in Regulation 17.12 above, the distribution licensee and the eligible consumer shall execute a connectivity agreement in the format containing the general and specific conditions, as approved by the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013.
- 17.14 The licensee shall, within seven working days from the date of execution of the agreement as specified in Regulation 17.13 above, connect the renewable energy system to the distribution system.
- 17.15 The maximum timelines to be followed for various activities involved in the procedure for grant of connectivity is shown in the Table below:

Table 2

Sl No	Particulars	Timeline
1	Acknowledgement of receipt on the application for feasibility	Same day through online
2	Feasibility certificate from licensee	Within 15 days from the date of receipt of application



3	Submission of application for registration by the applicant	Within 45 days from the date of receipt of feasibility certificate
4	Scrutiny of the application by the licensee	Within 3 working days from the date of receipt of application
5	Registration	Within 3 working days from the date of submission of completed application and registration fee
6	Completion of the plant and submission of report/approval to the licensee	Within 6 months from the date of registration or within the extended time period
7	Testing of the RE system by the licensee	Within 7 working days from the date of submission of report/approval
8	Signing of connectivity agreement	Within 7 working days from the date of successful testing and acceptance by the licensee
9	Installation of meter and commissioning of the RE system	Within 15 days from the date of submission of the report/approval

17.16 The distribution licensee shall, without any delay or discrimination, provide grid connectivity arrangements to the prosumer, subject to provisions in these Regulations within the time limits specified above.

17.17 The distribution licensee shall provide registration to applicants who have valid feasibility as on the date of notification of these Regulations for the capacity up to which feasibility has been granted and shall provide connectivity for the capacity granted under such registration and for other valid registrations existing as on date of notification of these Regulations, if the applicant completes the installation of the plant within the timelines specified in the KSERC (Renewable Energy and Net Metering) Regulations, 2020.

18. Connectivity Agreement.—

18.1 The eligible consumer shall execute a connectivity agreement for the DRE system as a supplementary agreement to the service connection agreement/ undertaking executed by the consumer as per the provisions of the Supply Code:

Provided that, an applicant establishing a DRE plant in a separate location shall execute a separate connectivity agreement.



- 18.2 The distribution licensee shall, within two months from the date of notification of these regulations, submit a model Connectivity Agreement including the options for metering/ billing system for the eligible consumer, in accordance with Regulations 6 to 12 above, before the Commission for approval:

Provided that, the licensee shall grant connectivity based on an undertaking from eligible consumers including the metering and billing system opted by them, until the model connectivity agreement is approved by the Commission.

- 18.3 The Distribution Licensee shall make available applicable procedure, application format and the approved Agreement formats, along with other relevant forms, on its website.

- 18.4 The Connectivity Agreement shall normally remain in force for twenty five years:

Provided that the prosumer may amend/ modify/ assign the agreement with the approval of the licensee during the validity of the agreement for modification of metering/ billing system, plant capacity, plant configuration, ownership change etc. by following the due procedure under the Regulations/ Code, for the balance period:

Provided further that the prosumer may modify the metering/ billing system based on eligibility specified under these regulations, once in a financial year and up to three times during the period of the agreement:

Provided also that the prosumer may terminate the Agreement at any time by giving 90 days' notice to the Distribution Licensee:

Provided also that the Distribution Licensee may terminate the Agreement by giving 30 days' notice, if the prosumer breaches any term of the Agreement and does not remedy such breach within 30 days, or such other longer period as may be provided, of receiving notice from the Licensee of such breach, or for any other valid reason to be communicated in writing:

Provided also that, if the Distribution Licensee terminate the service Connection Agreement of the consumer on an application by the consumer or due to failure of the consumer/ prosumer to pay his dues in a timely manner or due to any malpractices, after following the due procedures under the provisions of the Supply Code, the Connectivity Agreement shall also co-terminate with the service connection agreement.

- 18.5 The prosumer shall, upon termination of the Agreement, disconnect forthwith its Renewable Energy Generating System from the Distribution Licensee's Network.



19. Connectivity for Independent Renewable Power Generator and Captive Generating Plants.—

- 19.1 The distribution licensee or the State transmission utility, as the case may be, shall on demand, provide connectivity for the Independent Power Producers and Captive consumers, who intend to install Grid Interactive Renewable Energy Generation system, on non discriminatory basis subject to the conditions specified in KSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open Access) Regulations, 2013, as amended from time to time.
- 19.2 The interconnection of the renewable energy system with the transmission and/or distribution system shall conform to the provisions under the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 and Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, and other applicable regulations dealing with connectivity and safety, as amended from time to time.
- 19.3 The Independent Power Producers and Captive consumers have to bear the cost for upgradation of the transmission/ distribution system for connecting their REGS, as applicable.
- 19.4 The Captive consumers and IPPs have the right to avail Open Access for transmitting/ wheeling RE through the transmission and distribution system subject to the conditions as specified in Regulation 20 of these Regulations and KSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open Access) Regulations, 2013, as amended from time to time.
- 19.5 The CPPs and IPPs setting up grid interactive renewable energy systems with capacity of and above 1 MW shall provide Special Energy Metering system (SEM) capable of recording and transmitting the metering data of every 15-minute time block. SEMs shall be open for inspection by any person authorized by the STU or the State Load Despatch Centre or the distribution licensee, as the case may be:

Provided that the REGS shall transmit the real time generation data to SLDC, either through an RTU or directly from the SCADA system, complying with the technical requirements including cyber security requirements in a format as required by SLDC:

Provided further that for RE Plants connected to a Pooling station, each RE plant shall install separate smart meters at their interface points with the Pooling station and have the special energy meter at the interface point of the Pooling station with the transmission/ distribution system:

Provided also that, if the RE generator/ consumer, elects to purchase his own special energy meter, he shall purchase the same from the firms empanelled by the STU/ distribution licensee, as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, as amended from time to time:



Provided also that such plants/ pooling station having capacity of and above 1 MW shall be liable to provide advance daily scheduling data to SLDC:

Provided also that for plants having capacity of less than 1 MW shall provide Smart meters with visibility to SLDC.

20. Open Access.—

20.1 Any person generating electricity from renewable sources of energy, shall have the right for open access to the distribution system/ transmission system of the licensee/ STU in the State, for transmitting and/or wheeling the renewable energy, subject to the terms and conditions specified as follows: -

- (i) The Prosumers/ Consumers/ DREs under Net metering/ Net billing/ Gross metering/ GNM/ VNM system require, no separate open access permission for injecting, transmitting and wheeling of RE generated by them as per the provisions of these Regulations;
- (ii) Open Access shall be granted as per the provisions under KSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open Access) Regulations, 2013 to consumers, who require a supply of electricity where the maximum power to be made available at any time exceeds 100 kW;
- (iii) The grant of open access in respect of a consumer intending to avail RE power from an IPP or CPP shall be up to the plant capacity or share in the plant capacity or contract demand of the consumer, whichever is lower subject to the limit specified in clause(ii) above: सत्यमेव जयते

Provided that any form of open access already granted before the coming into force of these regulations shall remain as such for the period of such grant;

- (iv) Open Access charges such as application fee, SLDC/ NLDC charges, Transmission/ distribution losses, transmission/ wheeling charges, reactive energy charges, deviations compensation charges, grid support charges, surcharges etc., as specified under these Regulations, the Connectivity and Intra-state Open Access Regulations and the Tariff orders issued by the Commission from time to time, as the case may be, shall be applicable to the persons availing open access.

20.2 The Renewable Energy Generator shall follow the Indian Electricity Grid Code 2023, Kerala State Grid Code and the relevant CERC/ KSERC Regulations and the procedures for scheduling and despatch of renewable energy, as amended from time to time. The Intra State scheduling and dispatch of RE shall be in accordance with the regulations for forecasting, scheduling and deviation settlement from the date of notification of applicable regulations by the Commission.

21. Virtual Power Plant (VPP).—

21.1 VPP is the arrangement wherein distributed energy resources (DER) such as rooftop solar, battery storage, electric vehicles, other RE generators and demand



response systems are aggregated through an aggregator, for providing services as specified under these Regulations.

- 21.2 The VPP shall be registered with the Distribution Licensee and shall be allowed to provide ancillary services such as energy supply during high demand period, energy storage during low demand periods, frequency regulation and demand response, subject to the conditions specified by the Commission.
- 21.3 The Distribution Licensee shall enter into a Virtual Power Plant Participation Agreement with the aggregator, specifying the terms and conditions for participation, revenue sharing and regulatory compliance as approved by the Commission.
- 21.4 The Distribution Licensee shall ensure that real-time data exchange and monitoring systems are in place to track VPP aggregator operations, ensuring grid stability and reliability.
- 21.5 The Consumers or prosumers participating in VPP shall comply with the technical requirements specified in Regulation 14 of these Regulations. Connectivity shall be subject to network capacity, power flow considerations, and the system stability requirements of the electricity distribution network.
- 21.6 The Commission may specify terms and conditions for the functioning of Virtual Power Plants including energy accounting and settlement, after the distribution licensee carries out a pilot study, by the distribution licensee or through any agency entrusted by it, and submits detailed procedure for its implementation.

22. Peer to Peer Energy transaction (P2P).—

- 22.1 P2P energy transaction is provided for the prosumers having DRE systems, to transact surplus renewable energy after own use, without availing banking, through an online peer to peer platform using block chain or any other technology as approved by the Commission.
- 22.2 The P2P energy transaction platform shall be operated by regulated service provider, or Distribution Licensee and must be compliant with the technical and operational requirements as specified in Regulation 14 of this Regulation. The service provider shall create awareness and train P2P participants and distribution licensee regarding functioning of the P2P platform.
- 22.3 The distribution licensee shall act as the nodal agency for monitoring, regulating, certifying the source of renewable energy by the end user and facilitating P2P energy transactions within its jurisdiction. It shall ensure grid stability, maintain power quality, and address any operational challenges arising from P2P transactions. The distribution licensee shall provide technical support to prosumers and consumers for smooth integration into the grid and ensure compliance with safety standards.
- 22.4 The Distribution Licensee shall enter into a Peer to Peer Agreement with the platform operator and participants, specifying the terms and conditions for energy



transaction, settlement, and regulatory compliance as approved by the Commission. The Distribution Licensee shall ensure that real-time data exchange and monitoring systems are in place to track P2P transactions, ensuring grid stability and reliability.

- 22.5 Consumers interested in purchasing renewable energy through P2P transactions must register with the approved platform and comply with the technical and regulatory requirements. The distribution licensee shall facilitate the on boarding of participants and ensure seamless integration of P2P transactions within the grid.
- 22.6 The P2P service provider or the Distribution licensee, with the prior approval of the Commission, shall design, develop and implement pilot projects on P2P transactions and share results/findings with the Commission.
- 22.7 Based on the proposal of distribution Licensee and the results/findings of the pilot implementation conducted by the distribution licensee or through any agency entrusted by it, the Commission may specify a detailed procedure for the implementation of P2P transaction including;
- (i) price discovery methodology;
 - (ii) roles and responsibilities of P2P participants, Service Providers and Distribution Licensees;
 - (iii) energy accounting and settlement;
 - (iv) charges payable to the distribution licensee by different consumer categories for use of transmission and distribution network etc.

23. Vehicle to Grid (V2G).—

- 23.1 V2G integration is the framework for the bidirectional flow of electricity between the electric grid and EV batteries, ensuring efficient utilization of energy storage for grid stability, and demand-side management.
- 23.2 All Electric Vehicle (EV) owners, Charging Station Operators (CSOs), Distribution Licensees, and other entities can participate in Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) integration within the State.
- 23.3 Any EV owner shall have the right to export stored electricity from their EV battery to the grid through authorized V2G-enabled charging stations/installations, subject to the terms and conditions specified in this regulation.
- 23.4 Distribution Licensees shall facilitate the seamless integration of V2G-enabled EVs into the grid, subject to the following conditions: -
- (i) Smart metering infrastructure shall be deployed to measure bidirectional energy flow and ensure accurate settlement;
 - (ii) Comply with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Technical Standards for grid connectivity;
 - (iii) Comply with Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure from time to time;



- (iv) Comply with Indian Electricity Grid Code, 2023;
 - (v) Comply with Kerala State Grid Code and Kerala State Electricity Supply Code, 2014;
 - (vi) Kerala State Electrical Inspectorate Guidelines for Electrical Installation 2023.
- 23.5 Distribution licensees shall implement protocols for monitoring V2G operations, to ensure grid stability.
- 23.6 A special Time-of-Use (ToU) tariff shall be introduced to encourage V2G participation, offering incentives for energy export during peak demand periods. Dynamic pricing mechanisms shall be explored to compensate EV owners based on real-time grid conditions:
- Provided that, as an initial measure, the tariff of Rs 10.00 /- per kWh shall be applicable for export of energy from V2G systems during peak hours:
- Provided further that the Commission may specify the tariff for export of energy from V2G systems as part of tariff orders issued from time to time.
- 23.7 EVs shall be allowed to participate in ancillary services such as frequency regulation, voltage support, and peak shaving. V2G systems may be integrated with blockchain-based Peer to Peer (P2P) energy transaction platforms and VPPs.
- 23.8 The Commission may specify a detailed procedure for the implementation of V2G participation, energy accounting and settlement, as and when distribution Licensee approaches the Commission, based on a pilot study conducted by the distribution licensee or through any agency entrusted by it, for approval of the detailed procedure.



CHAPTER III**Energy Accounting, Billing and Settlement for Grid interactive Renewable Energy Systems**

24. The energy accounting, billing, settlement and related matters for all the existing and new; prosumers, CPPs, IPPs and other REGS under each of the metering and billing systems specified under Chapter II shall be as per the regulations under this Chapter.
25. The different energy accounting systems specified under this Chapter intend to promote consumption of electricity during solar hours and establishment of energy storage systems by prosumers and RE generators.
26. The prosumers and captive consumers are required to pay the fixed/ demand charges, meter rent and other charges as approved by the Commission from time to time along with the duty and surcharge, if any, as prescribed by the State Government. The energy charges, grid support charges, reactive energy charges and other charges payable shall be in accordance with the different metering and billing systems provided in these Regulations.
27. The distribution licensee, shall modify its existing billing infrastructure to facilitate the implementation of metering, energy accounting and billing arrangements as specified under these Regulations with effect from 01.01.2026.
28. **Net Metering System (NMS).—**
- 28.1 The following sub regulations specify the methodology for energy accounting, billing and settlement for prosumers, who have installed DRE systems under Net Metering System specified in Regulation 6 of these Regulations. The accounting of electricity exported and imported by the Eligible Consumer shall become effective from the date of connectivity of the Renewable Energy Generating System with the distribution network.
- 28.2 The Distribution Licensee shall undertake meter reading of both, the Renewable Generation Meter and the Net Meter, according to the regular billing cycle.
- 28.3 For each Billing Period, the Distribution Licensee shall make the following information available on its bill to the prosumer: -
- (i) Quantum of Renewable Energy generation recorded in the Renewable Generation Meter during the billing period, including opening and closing readings;
 - (ii) Quantum of electricity exported and imported during the billing period recorded in the Net meter, zone wise, including opening and closing readings;
 - (iii) Quantum of electricity units consumed by the Consumer during the billing period;



- (iv) The net quantum of energy to be billed or credited after normalization as per Table 3 below or energy adjustment as per Regulation 28.5, as applicable, for the billing period;
- (v) If there is net quantum of energy to be billed, the bill amount consisting of energy charges for the net billed units, fixed charges and other charges as per Regulation 26 above after adjusting carried over credits, if any;
- (vi) The net quantum of energy in the credit of the prosumer as per clause (iv) above, if any, along with carried over units from previous month, if any, and the balance units in the credit of the prosumer, if any, after adjusting the charges payable as per Regulation 26 above;
- (vii) The detailed statement showing energy banking transactions as per Table 3 or energy adjustment as per Regulation 28.5 shall be provided separately;
- (viii) Renewable Energy generation units accounted for RPO compliance by the Distribution Licensee.

28.4 The energy accounting in respect of existing prosumers, new prosumers under Regulation 6.1(iii), 6.3, 6.4 (having plant capacity up to 25 kW) and 6.5 shall be as per the provisions specified below: -

- (i) The energy generated by the REGS shall be first offset against the simultaneous energy consumption of the prosumer and surplus, if any, is allowed to be exported and banked for use in other time periods as given below:
- (ii) The energy exported to the grid and the energy imported from the grid shall be recorded in the Net Meter under the three zone wise time period;
- (iii) The energy exported in each time zone shall be first adjusted against energy imported in the same time zone. If the entire exported energy is completely adjusted as above the balance imported energy shall be billed as per the applicable retail supply tariff;
- (iv) The surplus exported energy after adjustment as per clause (iii) above, if any, shall be utilized as per clause (v) below;
- (v) The exported energy in each time zone remaining after settlement as per clause (iii) above, if any, shall be normalized based on the normalization factor for the three time zones as indicated in Column A in Table 3 below to arrive at the banked quantum of energy:



Table 3

Time Zone		Normalization factor to arrive at the banked quantum of energy		Normalization factor for taking back banked energy for energy offsetting	
		A		B	
		Domestic	Others	Domestic	Others
Solar Hours		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Non Solar Hours	Peak Hours	1.33	1.5	0.75	0.667
	Off Peak Hours	1.17	1.17	0.85	0.85

Provided that while the banked energy is taken back to offset against imported energy in any time zone the respective normalisation factor under column B shall be applied to arrive at the quantum of energy eligible for offsetting:

Provided further that the banked energy, after adjustment as per clause (iii) above and normalisation as above shall be first offset against the balance imported energy during solar hours, then against balance imported energy during off peak hours and lastly against balance imported energy during peak hours. The balance of imported energy remaining after these adjustments, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff:

Provided also that the zone-wise normalisation factor shall be 1 for all time zones in respect of Net metering REGS of capacity up to and including 2 kW:

Provided also that the capacity of the existing RE prosumers may be revised for this purpose, based on the kW capacity of the inverter, in the place of kWp capacity, if so, requested by the prosumer based on sufficient technical documents:

Provided also that the normalization factor indicated in Table 3 above shall be subject to periodical revision as part of revision in the ToD tariff structure, through a due process including stakeholder consultation.

- (vi) To facilitate zero billing for the prosumers having surplus energy at the end of the billing period, units required to offset the charges under Regulation 26 shall be monetized at the applicable APPC/ FiT rate as decided by the Commission. The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next billing period, after



deducting a monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units. This banking facility shall be allowed till the end of each financial year;

Explanation: Normalisation factor under Column B in Table 3 shall not be applied while monetizing the surplus banked energy.

- (vii) The amount payable by the Prosumer, if any, shall be paid as per the timelines specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;
- (viii) The balance units remaining, if any, in the credit of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be monetized at the applicable APPC/ FiT as decided by the Commission. The amount shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the prosumers before 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:

Provided that, if the prosumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment.

28.5 The energy accounting in respect of new prosumers under Regulation 6.4 and having plant capacity above 25 kW shall be as per provisions specified below: -

- (i) The energy exported to the grid and the energy imported from the grid shall be recorded in the Net Meter under the three-zone wise time period;
- (ii) The energy exported in each time zone shall be adjusted against energy imported in the same time zone during the billing period. If the entire exported energy is completely adjusted as above the balance imported energy shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff:

Provided that the surplus energy during peak hours after adjustment as above, if any, is allowed to be offset against the energy imported during off peak and solar hours:

Provided further that the surplus energy during off peak hours after adjustment as above, if any, is allowed to be offset against the energy imported during solar hours;

- (iii) Surplus energy after adjustment as per clause (ii) above, if any, shall be monetized at the applicable FiT rate decided by the Commission and adjusted against any dues payable by the prosumer. The amount payable by the Prosumer, if any, shall be paid as per the timelines specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time.
- 28.6 The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy in respect of existing prosumers shall be the APPC rate of Rs 3.08/- per kWh and for new prosumers shall be Rs 2.79/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 2.87/- per kWh (Wind).
- 28.7 Grid support charges will be collected from the prosumers under Net metering system on the energy consumed by the prosumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the



prosumer.[For example, if 400 units are drawn from the grid during non solar hours and the banked units available after normalization is 300 units, Grid support charges will be collected for 300 units only]. The Grid Support Charges may be determined by the Commission based on consumer tariff category, on the proposal of the Distribution Licensee in its Tariff Petition:

Provided that till such time the grid support charges are determined as part of the tariff petition, the charges applicable shall be as given below:

- (i) The existing domestic prosumers with RE generating systems having capacity up to and including 10 kW shall be exempted from payment of grid support charges;
- (ii) All the existing and new agricultural consumers having RE generating systems shall be exempted from the payment of grid support charges;
- (iii) All the new domestic prosumers with RE generating systems having capacity up to and including 10 kW shall be exempted from payment of grid support charges:

Provided that REGS seeking feasibility from 01.04.2027, having plant capacity above 5 kW are required to remit grid support charges as per clause (iv) below;

- (iv) The grid support charges shall be levied monthly, at the rates of 50 paise per kWh for the first 300 units and Re.1/- per kWh for the balance units.

28.8 Any injection of electricity without entering into a Net Metering arrangement through the Connectivity Agreement with the Licensee shall be considered as inadvertent injection and shall not be paid for by the Licensee.

29. Net Billing System (NBS).—

- 29.1 The following sub regulations specify the methodology for energy accounting, billing and settlement for prosumers, who have installed DRE systems under Net Billing System specified in Regulation 7 of these Regulations. The accounting of electricity exported and imported by the prosumer shall become effective from the date of connectivity of the Renewable Energy Generating System with the distribution network.
- 29.2 The Distribution Licensee shall undertake meter reading of both, the Renewable Energy Generation Meter and the Consumer Net Meter, according to the regular meter reading cycle.
- 29.3 For each Billing Period, the Distribution Licensee shall make the following information available on its bill to the prosumer:
 - (i) Quantum of Renewable Energy generation recorded in the Renewable Energy Generation Meter, including opening and closing readings;
 - (ii) Quantum of electricity units imported and exported by the prosumer in the billing period, including opening and closing readings, zone wise, if applicable;



- (iii) Quantum of electricity units consumed by the prosumer in the billing period, zone wise, if applicable;
- (iv) Amount receivable by the prosumer for the energy exported, amount payable to the distribution licensee and Net bill amount for the billing period, considering the credit available, if any;
- (v) Amount of billing credit, if any, in the billing period, including opening and closing balance;
- (vi) Renewable Energy generation units used by the Distribution Licensee for RPO compliance.

29.4 The Distribution Licensee shall raise bill on the Consumer in accordance with the following equation: -

Energy Bill of the prosumer = Fixed Charges + other applicable charges and levies + $(E_{DL} \times T_{RST}) - (E_{RE} \times T_{RE}) - \text{Billing Credit (carried forward from last billing cycle)}$;

Where:

- (a) Fixed Charges means the Fixed/Demand Charges as applicable to the consumer category as per the applicable retail supply Tariff Order;
- (b) Other charges and levies mean any other charges such as meter rent, electricity duty, surcharges etc., as applicable;
- (c) E_{RE} means the energy units exported for the billing period by the prosumer and recorded in the Net meter;
- (d) T_{RE} means the Feed-in Tariff approved by the Commission for the energy injected during periods other than peak hours. For the energy injected during peak hours T_{RE} shall be 1.5 times the feed-in tariff;
- (e) E_{DL} means the energy units imported from the Distribution Licensee's supply system by the consumer for the billing period, as recorded in the Net meter;
- (f) T_{RST} means the applicable retail supply tariff of the concerned consumer category as per the applicable retail supply Tariff Order of the Commission;
- (g) Billing Credit is the amount by which the value of Renewable Energy generation in a particular billing cycle is more than the value of all other components of consumer bill;
- (h) In case the prosumer is subjected to time-of-day tariffs, energy bill $(E_{DL} \times T_{RST})$ shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the tariff order.

29.5 The Feed-in Tariff applicable for net billing shall be Rs 3.07/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 4.15/- per kWh (Wind).



- 29.6 If $(E_{RE} \times T_{RE})$ is more than $\{\text{Fixed charges} + \text{other applicable charges and levies} + (E_{DL} \times T_{RST})\}$, utility shall give credit of the amount equal to the difference (Billing Credit), which shall be carried forward to the next billing cycle. In the alternative, the amount payable by the Prosumer shall be indicated in the bill with the due date as per the provisions in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time.
- 29.7 The amount at the credit of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the prosumers before 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:

Provided that, if the prosumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment.

30. Gross metering system (GMS).—

- 30.1 The following sub regulations specify the methodology for energy accounting, billing and settlement for prosumers, who have installed DRE systems under Gross Metering System specified in Regulation 8 of these Regulations. The accounting of electricity exported by the prosumer shall become effective from the date of connectivity of the Renewable Energy Generating System with the distribution network.
- 30.2 The Distribution Licensee shall undertake meter reading of the Renewable Generation Meter and consumer meter as per the billing cycle.
- 30.3 For each Billing cycle, the Distribution Licensee shall make the following information available on its bill to the RE generator/Prosumer in respect of the energy injected:
- (i) Quantum of Renewable Energy generated and exported to the grid of the licensee as recorded in the Renewable Energy Generation Meter, including opening and closing readings;
 - (ii) Amount receivable by the prosumer for the energy injected during the billing period;
 - (iii) Quantum of energy consumed by the prosumer during the billing period including opening and closing reading in the prosumer meter;
 - (iv) Amount payable by the prosumer for the energy consumed during the billing period;
 - (v) Net amount payable/ receivable to/ by the prosumer;
 - (vi) Details of the payments made for the previous month transaction.
- 30.4 The net amount payable to the RE generator/prosumer by the licensee, if any, shall be paid within the due date and is not allowed to be carried forward to the subsequent billing cycles. In the alternative, the amount payable by the Prosumer



shall be indicated in the bill with the due date as per the provisions in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time.

- 30.5 Feed-in Tariff applicable for gross metering shall be Rs 3.63/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 4.20/- per kWh (Wind):

Provided that for solar plants under gross metering arrangement and supplying power during peak period using energy storage systems, the feed-in tariff applicable for the peak hours shall be Rs 7.50/- per kWh.

31. Virtual Net Metering (VNM).—

- 31.1 For every VNM arrangement established as per Regulation 10 of these regulations:

- (i) There shall be a Lead Person, who himself is a participating consumer and is nominated by other participating consumers under the Virtual Net Metering system, for making all the correspondences on their behalf with the Distribution Licensee;
- (ii) The lead person shall be the signatory to the Connectivity Agreement on behalf of the participating consumers;
- (iii) The lead person shall act as a Nodal person for all the correspondences with the Distribution Licensee;
- (iv) The lead person has to communicate any change regarding the Lead Person in writing, with the approval from all the participating consumers and the connectivity agreement shall be assigned to the new lead person;
- (v) The lead person either directly or through RESCO shall be responsible for the establishment, upkeep and O&M of the VNM associated REGS and infrastructure.

31.2 Virtual Net Metering– Energy Accounting and Settlement

- (i) The energy generated from the Renewable Energy Generating System including storage, if any, in each billing cycle shall be at the credit of each participating consumers as per the ratio of procurement from Renewable Energy Generating System indicated under the schedule of the connectivity agreement as per Table 4 below:

Table 4

Sl. No	Name of Consumer (starting with Lead Person)	Consumer No.	Sharing Ratio (%)	Shared capacity (in kW)
1				
2				
3				
..				
	Total		100%	



- (ii) The capacity of the REGS available to the participating consumer based on such ratio shall not exceed 10 kW or connected load, whichever is lower, in respect of domestic consumers and connected load/ contract demand as applicable for other consumers;
- (iii) The participating consumers shall have the option to change the ratio of procurement once in a financial year by giving advance notice of two months to the Distribution Licensee through the Lead Person;
- (iv) The energy generated by the RE generating station including storage, if any, shall be recorded in the RG Meter at the interconnection point of the REGS of the VNM system, under the three time zones and will be credited to the account of each participating consumer in each of the respective time zones as per the sharing ratio in Table 4, after deducting losses, if applicable;
- (v) The energy at the credit of each participating consumer in each time zone shall be first adjusted against energy consumed in the same time zone. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
- (vi) The surplus energy at credit of each participating consumer, if any, after adjustment as per clause (v) above, shall be utilized as per clause (vii) below;
- (vii) The surplus energy in each time zone remaining after settlement as per clause (v) above, if any, shall be normalized based on the normalization factor for the three time zones as indicated in Column A in Table 5 below to arrive at the banked quantum of energy in respect of each participating consumer:

Table 5

Time Zone		Normalization factor to arrive at the banked quantum of energy		Normalization factor for taking back banked energy for energy offsetting	
		A		B	
		Domestic	Others	Domestic	Others
Solar Hours		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Non Solar Hours	Peak Hours	1.33	1.5	0.75	0.667
	Off Peak Hours	1.17	1.17	0.85	0.85



Provided that while the banked energy is taken back to offset against energy consumed in any time zone, the respective normalisation factor under column B shall be applied to arrive at the quantum of energy eligible for offsetting:

Provided further that the banked energy, after adjustment as per clause (v) above and normalisation as above shall be first offset against the balance imported energy during solar hours, then against balance imported energy during off peak hours and lastly against balance imported energy during peak hours. The balance of imported energy remaining after these adjustments, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff:

Provided also that the normalization factor indicated in Table 5 above shall be subject to periodical revision as part of revision in the ToD tariff structure, through a due process including stakeholder consultation;

- (viii) To facilitate zero billing for the prosumers having surplus energy at the end of the billing period, units required to offset the charges under Regulation 26 shall be monetized at the FiT rate as decided by the Commission. The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next billing period, after deducting a monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units. This banking facility shall be allowed till the end of each financial year. The amount payable by the participating consumer, if any, shall be paid as per the timelines specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;

Explanation: Normalisation factor under Column B in Table 5 shall not be applied while monetising the surplus banked energy.

- (ix) The balance units remaining, if any, in the credit of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be monetized at the applicable FiT rate as decided by the Commission. The amount, if any, at the credit of the participating consumer at the end of the financial year shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the participating consumer before the 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:

Provided that, if the participating consumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment;

- (x) The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy in respect of participating consumers shall be Rs 2.79/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 2.87/- per kWh (Wind);
- (xi) Grid support charges will be collected from the prosumers under Virtual Net metering system on the energy consumed by the prosumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumer.[For example, if 400 units are drawn from the



grid during non solar hours and the banked units available after normalization is 300 units, Grid support charges will be collected for 300 units only]. The Grid Support Charges may be determined by the Commission based on consumer tariff category, on the proposal of the Distribution Licensee in its Tariff Petition:

Provided that till such time the grid support charges are determined as part of the tariff petition, the charges applicable shall be as given below: -

- (a) The Grid Support Charge shall be levied monthly in respect of each participating consumer at the rates of 50 paise per kWh for the first 300 units per month and Re. 1/- per kWh for the balance units;
- (b) The grid support charges are exempted for consumers covered under clause (ii) and (iv) of Regulation 10.1;
- (xii) The transmission charges, wheeling charges, transmission and distribution losses as determined by the Commission from time to time shall be applicable as below: -
 - (a) If both the RE generating systems and the participating consumers are within the same distribution transformer no charges and losses are applicable;
 - (b) In the case of consumers covered under clause (ii) and (iv) of Regulation 10.1, no charges and losses are applicable irrespective of the location of the REGS and participating consumers;
 - (c) If the RE generating systems and the participating consumers, fed through different distribution transformers but located within the geographical location of an electrical division, wheeling charges and distribution losses alone shall be applicable;
 - (d) In all other cases, transmission charges, wheeling charges, transmission losses and distribution losses shall be applicable.
- (xiii) No cross subsidy surcharge shall be applicable for the participating consumers under VNM.

31.3 Renewable Energy Generating System set up under Virtual Net Metering Arrangement, having capacity above 100 kW shall install an additional Check Meter of appropriate class for the Renewable Energy Generation Meter.

32. Group Net Metering (GNM).—

- 32.1 The following sub regulations specify the methodology for energy accounting, billing and settlement for prosumers, who have installed DRE systems under Group Net Metering System specified in Regulation 11 of these Regulations. The eligible consumer(s) has to bear the applicable wheeling charges, and distribution losses, as



approved by the Commission from time to time for the quantum of excess renewable energy wheeled from one of his premises to another premise:

Provided that for DRE systems of and above 100 kW capacity transmission charges and losses shall also be applicable.

32.2 The electricity generated by a prosumer using the renewable energy system installed in his premises and wheeled to another premise under these Regulations, shall be exempted from payment of cross subsidy surcharges.

32.3 The Energy accounting and Settlement under GNM shall be as specified below:

- (i) The export of energy during any billing period from the premises where the DRE plant is installed shall be adjusted against the energy consumed in the monthly bill of different service connection(s) of the prosumer in a sequence indicated in the priority list provided by the prosumer including the eligible capacity share for each of such electric connections:

Provided that the prosumer will be under a metering arrangement whereby entire energy generated from the DRE plant is measured and exported to the grid:

Provided further that the existing prosumers using excess electricity generated from renewable sources in another premises as per provisions under KSERC (Renewable Energy and Net Metering) Regulations, 2020, can continue with the existing metering arrangement and in such cases the export energy will be considered for adjustment as per the provisions here under until any of the conditions under Regulation 2.3 is occurred;

- (ii) The priority list including the capacity share for adjustment of the exported energy against the electricity connection(s) may be revised by the prosumer once in a financial year with an advance notice of two months;
- (iii) The energy generated/exported by the RE generating station shall be recorded in the RG meter/Net Meter, as applicable, under the three time zones and will be credited to the account of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer in each of the respective time zones as per the latest priority list and the capacity share, after deducting losses, as applicable;
- (iv) The energy at the credit of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer in each time zone shall be first adjusted against energy consumed in the same time zone. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;



- (v) The surplus energy at the credit of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer, if any, after adjustment as per clause (iv) above, shall be utilized as per clause (vi) below:

Provided that for industrial consumers having capacity share above 25 kW, the energy accounting shall be as specified under Regulation 28.5;

- (vi) The surplus energy in each time zone remaining after settlement as per clause (iv) above, if any, shall be normalized based on the normalization factor for the three time zones as indicated in Column A in Table 6 below to arrive at the banked quantum of energy in respect of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer:

Table 6

Time Zone		Normalization factor to arrive at the banked quantum of energy		Normalization factor for taking back banked energy for energy offsetting	
		A		B	
		Domestic	Others	Domestic	Others
Solar Hours		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Non Solar Hours	Peak Hours	1.33	1.5	0.75	0.667
	Off Peak Hours	1.17	1.17	0.85	0.85

Provided that while the banked energy is taken back to offset against energy consumed in any time zone the respective normalisation factor under column B shall be applied to arrive at the quantum of energy eligible for offsetting:

Provided further that the banked energy, after adjustment as per clause (iv) above and normalisation as above shall be first offset against the balance imported energy during solar hours, then against balance imported energy during off peak hours and lastly against balance imported energy during peak hours. The balance of imported energy remaining after these adjustments, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff:

Provided also that the normalization factor indicated in Table 6 above shall be subject to periodical revision as part of revision in the



ToD tariff structure, through a due process including stakeholder consultation;

- (vii) To facilitate zero billing for the prosumers having surplus energy at the end of the billing period, units required to offset the charges under Regulation 26 shall be monetized at the applicable APPC/ FiT as decided by the Commission. The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next billing period, after deducting a monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units. This banking facility shall be allowed till the end of each financial year. The amount payable by the Prosumer/Consumer, if any, shall be paid as per the timelines specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;

Explanation: Normalisation factor under Column B in Table 6 shall not be applied while monetising the surplus banked energy.

- (viii) The balance units remaining, if any, in the credit of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be monetized at the applicable FiT rate as decided by the Commission. The amount if any, at the credit of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the consumer(s) before the 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:

Provided that, if the prosumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment for each of the electric connection(s) of the prosumer;

- (ix) The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy in respect of existing prosumers under GNM by any name, shall be APPC rate of Rs 3.08/- per kWh and for new prosumers shall be Rs 2.79/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 2.87/- per kWh (Wind);
- (x) Grid Support Charge is to be levied from each of the consumers/ prosumers under Group Net metering system on the energy consumed by the prosumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumer [For example, if 400 units are drawn from the grid during non solar hours and the banked units available after normalization is 300 units, Grid support charges will be collected for 300 units only].The Grid Support Charges may be determined by the Commission based on consumer tariff category, on the proposal of the Distribution Licensee in its Tariff Petition:

Provided further that the grid support charges shall be levied monthly at the rates of 50 paise per kWh for the first 300 unit and Re.1/- per kWh for the balance units, till the Commission determine the rate through the Tariff Order.



33. Captive RE consumer.—

- 33.1 Captive RE consumer(s) is the end user(s) of the RE generated in a Captive RE Generating Plant, established in accordance with the requirements specified in Rule 3 of 'the Electricity Rules, 2005', made by the Central Government.
- 33.2 Any captive consumer, using the transmission and/or distribution system of the licensee for transmitting and/or wheeling the electricity generated from the Renewable Energy System to a different location within the State, shall pay the following charges approved by the Commission from time to time: -
- (i) Transmission charges;
 - (ii) Wheeling charges;
 - (iii) Transmission losses and Distribution losses;
 - (iv) Grid support charges as applicable; and
 - (v) Any other charges approved by the Commission, from time to time:

Provided that no cross-subsidy surcharge shall be applicable for the Captive consumer.

- 33.3 The energy accounting and settlement of existing Captive RE consumers, shall be as specified below:
- (i) The energy generated by the Captive RE generating station including storage, if any, shall be recorded in the energy meter at the interconnection point of the CPP under the three time zones and will be credited to the account of captive consumer(s) in each of the respective time zones as per the sharing ratio, if any, after deducting transmission and distribution losses, as applicable;
 - (ii) The energy at the credit of captive consumer(s) in each time zone shall be first adjusted against energy consumed in the same time zone. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
 - (iii) The surplus energy at credit of captive consumer(s), if any, after adjustment as per clause (ii) above, shall be utilized as per clause (iv) below;
 - (iv) The surplus energy in each time zone remaining after settlement as per clause (ii) above, if any, shall be normalized based on the normalization factor for the three time zones as indicated in Column A in Table 7 below to arrive at the banked quantum of energy in respect of captive consumer(s):

Table 7

Time Zone		Normalization factor to arrive at the banked quantum of energy	Normalization factor for taking back banked energy for energy offsetting
		A	B
Solar Hours		1.0	1.0
Non Solar Hours	Peak Hours	1.5	0.667
	Off Peak Hours	1.17	0.85



Provided that while the banked energy is taken back to offset against energy consumed in any time zone the respective normalisation factor under column B shall be applied to arrive at the quantum of energy eligible for offsetting:

Provided further that the banked energy, after adjustment as per clause (ii) above and normalisation as above shall be first offset against the balance imported energy during solar hours, then against balance imported energy during off peak hours and lastly against balance imported energy during peak hours. The balance of imported energy remaining after these adjustments, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff:

Provided also that the normalization factor indicated in Table 7 above shall be subject to periodical revision as part of revision in the ToD tariff structure, through a due process including stakeholder consultation;

- (v) To facilitate zero billing for the Captive Consumer having surplus energy at the end of the billing period, units required to offset the charges under Regulation 26 shall be monetized at the APPC rate of Rs 3.08/- per kWh or as decided by the Commission. The balance units, if any, will be carried forward to next billing period, after deducting a monthly banking charge of 2% of the balance units. This banking facility shall be allowed till the end of each financial year. The amount payable by the Captive Consumer, if any, shall be paid as per the timelines specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;

Explanation: Normalisation factor under Column B in Table 7 shall not be applied while monetising the surplus banked energy;

- (vi) The balance units remaining, if any, in the credit of the captive consumer at the end of the financial year shall be monetized at the applicable APPC rate as decided by the Commission. The amount if any, at the credit of each electric connection(s) of the Captive Consumer at the end of the financial year shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the consumer(s) before the 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:

Provided that, if the Captive Consumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment for each of the electric connection(s) of the prosumer;

- (vii) Grid Support Charge is to be levied from Captive Consumers on the energy consumed by the Captive Consumer from the grid during the non solar hours, up to the quantum of energy adjusted against the banked energy of the prosumer [For example, if 400 units are drawn from the grid during non solar hours and the banked units available after normalization is 300 units, Grid



support charges will be collected for 300 units only]. The grid support charges shall be levied monthly at the rates of 50 paise per kWh for the first 300 units and Re.1/- per kWh for the balance units, till the Commission determine the rate through the Tariff Order.

33.4 The energy accounting and settlement of Captive RE consumers, having a CPP of capacity up to and including 1000 kW and COD of which occurs after coming into effect of these regulations will be as specified below:

- (i) The energy generated by the Captive RE generating station including storage, if any, shall be recorded in the energy meter at the interconnection point of the CPP for each of the 15 minutes time blocks of the billing period and will be credited to the account of captive consumer(s) in each of the respective time blocks based on the open access schedule after deducting transmission and distribution losses, as applicable;
- (ii) The energy at the credit of captive consumer(s) in each time block shall be first adjusted against energy consumed in the same time block. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
- (iii) The surplus energy at credit of captive consumer(s), if any, after adjustment as per clause (ii) above, shall be allowed to be banked separately into three time zones viz, solar, peak and off peak periods and utilized as per clause (iv) below;
- (iv) The energy banked during solar hours as per clause (iii) above, if any, shall be offset against the energy consumed during solar hours, the energy banked during peak hours shall be offset against the energy consumed during peak hours and the energy banked during off peak hours shall be offset against the energy consumed during off peak hours. The balance energy remaining after adjustment as above, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
- (v) Surplus banked energy, if any, shall be monetized at the applicable rate decided by the Commission, through the electricity bill and adjusted against the fixed charges, meter rent, grid support charge, transmission charges, wheeling charges, other charges etc. and the net amount in excess, if any, will be kept under credit of the captive consumer for adjustment in the subsequent bills:

Provided that the grid support charges are waived until the Commission determines the same based on an application by the licensee;

- (vi) The amount if any, at the credit of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the consumer(s) before the 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:



Provided that, if the prosumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment for each of the electric connection(s) of the captive consumer;

- (vii) The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy shall be Rs 3.07/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 3.82/- per kWh (Wind).

33.5 The energy accounting and settlement of Captive RE consumers, having a CPP of capacity above 1000 kW and COD of which occurs after coming into effect of these regulations will be as specified below:

- (i) The energy accounting for Captive consumers with RE plant capacity above 1000 kW will be on 15 - minute time block wise. Such RE generating plants will be under obligation for the scheduling and DSM as per the Regulations in force;
- (ii) The energy generated by the Captive RE generating station including storage, if any, shall be recorded in the energy meter at the interconnection point of the CPP for each of the 15 minutes time blocks of the billing period and will be credited to the account of captive consumer(s) in each of the respective time blocks based on the open access schedule, after deducting transmission and distribution losses, as applicable;
- (iii) The energy at the credit of captive consumer(s) in each time block shall be adjusted against energy consumed in the same time block. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
- (iv) The surplus energy at the credit of captive consumer(s), if any, after adjustment as per clause (iii) above, shall be monetized at the applicable rate decided by the Commission, through the electricity bill and adjusted against the fixed charges, meter rent, grid support charge, transmission charges, wheeling charges, other charges etc. and the net amount in excess, if any, will be kept under credit of the captive consumer for adjustment in the subsequent bills:

Provided that the grid support charges are waived until the Commission determines the same based on an application by the licensee;

- (v) The amount if any, at the credit of each electric connection(s) of the prosumer at the end of the financial year shall be paid by the distribution licensee to the consumer(s) before the 30th day of April of the subsequent financial year:

Provided that, if the prosumer makes an application for carrying over the credit amount, the distribution licensee shall carry forward such credit to the next financial year for adjustment for each of the electric connection(s) of the captive consumer;



- (vi) The rate for settlement of surplus banked energy shall be Rs 3.07/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 3.82/- per kWh (Wind) until the Commission notifies the forecasting, scheduling and deviation settlement charges and thereafter shall be in accordance with the said regulations.

34. Independent Renewable Power Generator (IPP).—

34.1 IPPs shall have the right to open access for transmitting and/or wheeling renewable energy through the transmission and distribution system, subject to the conditions as specified in Regulation 19 and 20 of these Regulations and KSERC (Connectivity and Intra-state Open Access) Regulations, 2013.

34.2 A consumer purchasing power from an IPP supplying power to a third party by availing open access shall pay to the licensee the following charges approved by the Commission from time to time: -

- (i) Transmission charges;
- (ii) Wheeling charges;
- (iii) Cross subsidy surcharges;
- (iv) Transmission losses and Distribution losses; and
- (v) Any other charges approved by the Commission.

34.3 The energy accounting and settlement of open access RE consumers, availing open access for capacity up to and including 1000 kW from IPPs will be as specified below:

- (i) The energy generated by the RE generating station including storage, if any, shall be recorded in the energy meter at the interconnection point of the IPP for each of the 15 minutes time blocks of the billing period and will be credited to the account of open access consumer(s) in each of the respective time blocks based on the open access schedule, after deducting transmission and distribution losses, as applicable;
- (ii) The energy at the credit of open access consumer(s) in each time block shall be first adjusted against energy consumed in the same time block. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
- (iii) The surplus energy at credit of open access consumer(s), if any, after adjustment as per clause (ii) above, shall be allowed to be banked separately into three time zones viz, solar, peak and off peak periods and utilized as per clause (iv) below;
- (iv) The energy banked during solar hours as per clause (iii) above, if any, shall be offset against the energy consumed during solar hours, the energy banked during peak hours shall be offset against the energy consumed during peak hours and



the energy banked during off peak hours shall be offset against the energy consumed during off peak hours. The balance energy remaining after adjustment as above, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;

- (v) Surplus energy after use of the consumer after banking as above, if any, shall lapse and the distribution licensee is not under any obligation to make payments against the same:

Provided that the IPP shall be entitled to get Renewable Energy Certificates to the extent of the lapsed surplus energy.

34.4 The energy accounting and settlement of open access RE consumers, availing open access for capacity above 1000 kW from IPPs will be as specified below:

- (i) The energy generated by the RE generating station including storage, if any, shall be recorded in the energy meter at the interconnection point of the IPP for each of the 15 minutes time blocks of the billing period and will be credited to the account of open access consumer(s) in each of the respective time blocks based on the open access schedule, after deducting transmission and distribution losses, as applicable;
- (ii) The energy at the credit of open access consumer(s) in each time block shall be adjusted against energy consumed in the same time block. If the entire energy at credit is completely adjusted against energy consumed as above, the balance consumed energy, if any, in each time zone, shall be billed as per applicable retail supply tariff;
- (iii) The surplus energy, if any, after adjustment as per clause (ii) above, shall lapse and the distribution licensee is not under any obligation to make payments against the same until the Commission notifies Regulations for forecasting, scheduling and deviation settlement mechanism and the payments thereafter will be regulated in accordance with the said Regulations:

Provided that the IPP shall be entitled to get Renewable Energy Certificates to the extent of the lapsed surplus energy.

35. Inter-Licensee Renewable Energy (RE) Accounting.—

35.1 The small licensees in the State shall be permitted to export excess Renewable Energy, accounted for within their license area, into the KSEB Ltd grid, subject to the following conditions: -

- (i) Such small licensees shall provide a Special Energy Metering system (SEM) capable of recording and transmitting the metering data of every 15-minute time block. The metering system shall have remote terminal unit (RTU) to facilitate real time monitoring by the SLDC, as specified by the Commission;



- (ii) The exported surplus RE energy or the deemed export of RE energy due to open access transactions will be settled by KSEB at Rs 2.79/- per kWh (Solar) and Rs 2.87/- per kWh (Wind);
- (iii) The Small licensees may install Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) within their area of supply to facilitate local consumption of surplus RE generation, minimizing intra-state grid dependency and ensuring grid stability;
- (iv) Once the total surplus RE injection of the small licensee to the KSEB Ltd grid exceeds 1 MW in any time block and the Commission notifies the Regulations for forecasting, scheduling and deviation settlement mechanism, the payments thereafter will be regulated in accordance with the said Regulations.

35.2 The small Licensees shall submit monthly reports to KSEB Ltd on; RE transactions, including zone wise energy exported/injected by prosumers and captive/independent RE generators, total RE generation by Prosumers, RE energy imported to licensee area by open access consumers in its area, settlement details, and the compensation provided to their consumers.

36. PM KUSUM Projects.—

- 36.1 These regulations shall govern the energy accounting and billing for solar plants established under the PM-KUSUM Component-C project in Kerala.
- 36.2 For agriculture prosumers installing solar plants in the premises of agriculture connection for their pump house, the energy accounting system shall be as per the metering and billing system opted by the prosumer in accordance with these regulations.
- 36.3 If the agricultural consumer is unable to install the Solar plant in the premises of the pump house, the Solar plant may be permitted to be installed on any nearby premises owned or taken on lease by the registered agricultural consumer and having an electric connection in his name and for such plants the following sub regulations are applicable.
- 36.4 The grant of feasibility for the solar plant, its connectivity with the grid, technical standards and safety requirements shall strictly comply with the provisions outlined in Chapter II of these Regulations:

Provided that the connected load or contract demand, as applicable, considered for eligibility and grant of feasibility etc for the solar plant shall be that of the agriculture connection:

Provided further that, in cases where the solar plant capacity is higher than the connected load/ contract demand of the consumer in whose premises the plant is being established, the expenses for augmenting the infrastructure of the distribution system for connectivity shall have to be borne by the prosumer.



36.5 The solar generation meter installed along with the solar plant shall be connected to the input side of the existing energy meter of the consumer in whose premises the plant is being established, through an appropriate bus bar arrangement. This meter shall record the solar generation and must be calibrated at NABL accredited meter testing laboratories or KSEB Ltd. owned TMR labs.

36.6 Metering and Billing:

- (i) The reading of the RG meter shall be taken concurrently with the reading of the agricultural connection. The total solar energy generated shall be adjusted against the consumption in the agricultural connection during billing;
- (ii) Transmission/wheeling charges, transmission/distribution losses, and all other charges and procedures related to open access transactions are exempted.

36.7 Energy Accounting and Settlement:

Agricultural consumers shall be eligible for net metering arrangements specified in these Regulations. However, the facility to utilize excess electricity in any other premises, including the domestic premises, shall not be available under this arrangement.

36.8 ANERT, the implementation agency, may provide KSEB Ltd with details of the beneficiaries under the scheme, including the consumer numbers and the names to the respective Electrical Sections.

37. Accounting of energy generated by the prosumers against the RPO.—

37.1 The quantum of electricity consumed by the consumer/prosumer from the Renewable Energy Generating System shall qualify towards his compliance of RPO, if such Consumer is an Obligated Entity.

37.2 The quantum of electricity generated by the Renewable Energy Generating System established under Net Metering, Net Billing, Gross Metering, Group Net Metering, Virtual Net Metering, Behind the Meter and by Captive RE plants which are not accounted against the compliance of RPO of an Obligated Entity shall qualify towards meeting the RPO of the Distribution Licensee.

37.3 The Renewable Energy generated by a prosumer under Net Metering, GNM, VNM, Net Billing and Gross Metering arrangements under these Regulations shall not be eligible for issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate.

38. Energy Accounting during meter defect/ failure/ burnt.—

38.1 In the case of defective/failure/burnt condition of any meter, the Distribution Licensee shall replace the meter as specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014.



38.2 The electricity generated by the Renewable Energy Generating System during the period in which the meter is defective shall be determined based on the readings of the Check Meter:

Provided that if the Check Meter is not installed, then the electricity generated shall be determined as specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014.

38.3 The consumption of the Consumer during the period in which the Consumer meter or Net Meter is defective shall be determined as specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014.

39. Reactive Energy Accounting and Billing.—

39.1 All DRE plants are expected to provide reactive energy support for voltage and system stability.

39.2 The DRE plants are required to provide local VAR compensation or generation such that they generate or absorb VAR from the grid, particularly under low and high voltage conditions. To encourage VAR compensation by DRE plants depending upon system conditions, VAR exchanges with grid shall be priced as follows: -

- (i) The prosumer/generator pays for VAR drawal when voltage is below 95%;
- (ii) The prosumer/generator gets paid for VAR injected when voltage is below 95%;
- (iii) The prosumer/generator gets paid for VAR drawal when voltage is above 105%;
- (iv) The prosumer/generator pays for VAR injected when voltage is above 105%;

39.3 The charge for VARh shall be at the rate of 25 paise/kVARh w.e.f. the date of effect of these regulations. This rate shall be reviewed during the retail tariff determination process based on a proposal by the distribution licensee and if so determined, such rate shall be applicable thereafter.

39.4 The reactive power accounting and billing as above shall be implemented by the Distribution licensee from the date of notification of these regulations for prosumers/DRE plants having ABT meters and from the date of installation of smart meters in respect of other prosumers/DRE plants.



CHAPTER IV

Renewable Purchase Obligation, ESO and its compliance

40. Obligation to purchase RE and to establish ESS.—

40.1 The State Commission is mandated to promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy and has to specify a minimum percentage of the energy generated from such sources to be procured, on the basis of the total consumption of electricity, within the area of distribution of a Distribution Licensee. Further, due to the non- firm nature of the RE power, to maintain the quality and security of the Grid, it is necessary to have Energy Storage Systems (ESS) connected to the grid, capable of supporting the grid appropriately.

40.2 These Regulations shall apply to the obligated entities in the State of Kerala as below: -

- (i) The Electricity Distribution Licensees based on the quantum of electrical energy supplied by the licensee to its consumers:

Provided that for buyer licensee(s) who procure their entire power requirement from KSEB Ltd, the RPO of such buyer licensee(s) may be met fully or partially by KSEB Ltd as agreed in writing among them within six months from the date of notification of these Regulations:

Provided further that if no agreement as above is reached, the buyer licensee(s) shall fully meet their renewable purchase obligation:

Provided also that the energy storage obligation shall be met independently by each licensee or KSEB Ltd, partially or fully, as agreed among them;

- (ii) the Captive Users of electricity using conventional fossil fuel for generation of electricity with installed capacity of 250 kW and above (based on the energy in kWh generated by the captive plant);
- (iii) the Open Access Consumers having Contract demand above 1000 kVA, to the extent of his consumption by procuring electricity through open access, excluding such procurement from renewable sources, if any;

40.3 For the purposes of these Regulations, energy generation from all the types of Renewable Energy (“RE”) sources as recognised or approved by MNRE shall be considered:

Provided that any new technology may qualify as ‘renewable’, only after the Commission has approved such technology based on the approval by MNRE:

Provided further that the Energy Storage Obligation shall be calculated in energy terms as a percentage and shall be treated as fulfilled only when



at least 85% of the total energy stored in the ESS, on an annual basis, as certified by SLDC, is procured from renewable energy sources.

40.4 The eligible RE sources shall include without limitation, the following: -

- (a) Non-fossil fuel (including bagasse) based Co-generation (both qualifying and non qualifying Co-generation);
- (b) Wind Energy;
- (c) Biomass Power based on Rankine Cycle technology;
- (d) Hydro Power;
- (e) Waste to Energy based on technologies approved by MNRE;
- (f) Solar Power;
- (g) Hybrid RE based on RE technologies and sources approved by MNRE and the Commission;
- (h) Power generated from co-firing of biomass in the thermal power plants;
- (i) Any other renewable source recognised or approved by MNRE and the Commission.

40.5 The total consumption for deciding the RPO & ESO shall be considered as follows:

- (i) Distribution licensee: The total electricity sold and billed by the licensee to the consumers in the State;
- (ii) Open Access Consumer: The total electricity availed through open access at their metering point, excluding the energy through open access from renewable sources;
- (iii) Captive user/ consumer: The total electricity delivered by the captive fossil fuel plant after accounting for the Auxiliary consumption;

40.6 Procurement of RECs issued for RE generation shall be considered as eligible instruments for the purpose of RPO compliance by the Obligated Entities over the Control Period of these Regulations. An Obligated Entity may meet its RPO target by one or more of the following methods:

- (i) Own generation from Renewable energy sources;
- (ii) By procuring Renewable Energy through Open Access from any Developer either directly or through a trading licensee or through power markets:

Provided that, in respect of procurement of RE power by a Distribution Licensee at a tariff determined by the appropriate Commission or at a rate discovered through transparent process of competitive bidding



under Section 63 of the Act and duly approved/adopted by the appropriate Commission or through green market of the power exchanges shall be considered as eligible quantum for fulfilment of the RPO of such Distribution Licensee:

Provided further that, the distribution licensee may account the electricity generated by REGS as per Regulation 37.2 against its RPO;

(iii) By requisition from the Distribution Licensee:

- (a) Any consumer may elect to purchase green energy either up to a certain percentage of the consumption or its entire consumption and they may place a requisition for this with their Distribution Licensee, which shall procure such quantity of green energy and supply it;
 - (b) The consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of Twenty-five per cent, going up to Hundred per cent;
 - (c) The tariff for the green energy shall be determined separately by the Commission, taking into account the Average Pooled Power Purchase Cost of the renewable energy, cross subsidy charges if any, and service charges covering the prudent cost of the Distribution Licensee for balancing, storage etc for seamless delivery of the green energy;
 - (d) Any requisition for green energy from a Distribution Licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year;
 - (e) The quantum of green energy shall be pre-specified for at least one year;
 - (f) The green energy purchased from Distribution Licensee or from Renewable Energy sources other than Distribution Licensee in excess of Renewable Purchase Obligation of Obligated Entity shall be counted towards Renewable Purchase Obligation compliance of the Distribution Licensee;
 - (g) The Accounting of renewable energy supplied by Distribution Licensee level shall be on a monthly basis;
- (iv) By consuming renewable energy from captive power plant;
- (v) By purchasing of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs);
- (vi) Any other sources, as may be, determined by the Central Government.

41. Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) & ESO Target.—

41.1 Every Obligated Entity in the State shall; procure electricity generated from eligible RE sources and install/procure Electricity Storage System capable of delivering the



energy, as a percentage of the quantum of electrical energy specified in Regulations 40.5 above, in each financial year as set out in the following Table: -

Table 8

Financial Year	Quantum of generation and/or purchase from RES and the quantum of energy to be sourced from ESS as a percentage (%) of the total consumption (in terms of the energy in kWh)					
	HPO	WPO	DRE	Other RPO	Total RPO	ESO
2025 – 26	2.40	1.75	3.00	34.85	42.00	0
2026 – 27	2.80	1.80	3.50	37.90	46.00	1.00
2027 – 28	3.50	1.90	4.00	38.60	48.00	2.50
2028 – 29	3.90	2.00	4.50	38.60	49.00	3.50
2029 – 30	4.20	2.20	5.00	38.60	50.00	4.00

41.2 The extent of energy stored in ESS from RE sources, as part of ESO, shall be considered as a part of fulfilment of the total RPO indicated in the Table above.

41.3 RPO targets stipulated above are the minimum target to be achieved. The Obligated Entity shall endeavour to achieve a higher quantum than the RPO target notified by the Commission. However, fungibility of the targets to the extent specified in the sub regulations below shall be permitted.

41.4 The RE, if any, generated by the Obligated Entity and consumed or supplied to the grid shall be accounted towards its RPO compliance.

41.5 The Hydro power generated or purchased by the Obligated Entity, in excess of its HPO may be accounted towards meeting any deficit in achieving the 'WPO' or 'Other RPO' or partially to each, in respect of the entity for the year.

41.6 The DRE generated from eligible plants, in excess of its DRE obligation may be accounted towards meeting any deficit in achieving the 'HPO' or 'WPO' or 'Other RPO' or partially to each, in respect of the entity for the year.

41.7 Any shortfall in achieving the 'HPO' in a year by an Obligated entity, can be met from the excess energy available, if any, beyond the 'WPO' or 'DRE' or Other RPO' or partially from each, in respect of the entity for the year.

41.8 Any shortfall in achieving the 'WPO' in a year by an Obligated entity, can be met from the excess energy available, if any, beyond the 'HPO' or 'DRE' or Other RPO' or partially from each, in respect of the entity for the year.



- 41.9 Any variation in the fulfilment of RPO targets by the Obligated Entity within a band of +/-10% of the applicable RPO target (in terms of Energy Units in kWh) for the respective years shall be allowed for carry forward to subsequent year under exceptional circumstances subject to detailed scrutiny.
- 41.10 Each Distribution Licensee shall include in its Resource Adequacy Plan the target specified for procurement of power from RE sources and initiate its power procurement plan for each year in advance.
- 41.11 The distribution licensees shall submit to the Commission, within six months from the date of notification of these Regulations, the RE Procurement Plan proposing the quantum of purchase of renewable energy from the different RE sources separately based on Resource Adequacy studies, for each financial year of the control period. The RE Procurement Plan approved by the Commission would be duly factored in the mid term review of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Expected Revenue from Charges under the KSERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021 and ARR & ERC for the subsequent control period, appropriately:

Provided that the distribution licensees shall also obtain approval of the calendar for RE procurement required based on such approved plan.

42. Preference for the purchase from the renewable energy generation units within the State.—

- 42.1 Every distribution licensee shall purchase the quantum of renewable energy required to meet its renewable purchase obligation preferentially from the renewable energy generating units within the State, if available, with the prior approval of the Commission, and at the tariff approved/adopted by the Commission.
- 42.2 Considering the environmental concerns, the distribution licensee shall necessarily purchase the electricity generated from municipal solid waste set up within the State, with the prior approval of the Commission at the tariff approved/adopted by the Commission.

43. State Agency and its functions.—

- 43.1 The Commission may designate an entity such as Government Agency, Start-up, NGO, Co-operative etc. as the State Agency for undertaking the monitoring and enforcement functions under these Regulations.
- 43.2 The State Agency shall function in accordance with the directions and the procedures issued by the Commission from time to time.
- 43.3 The State Load Despatch Centre and the Chief Electrical Inspector are required to provide necessary guidance and data support to the State Agency for verification of the RPO compliance of Distribution Licensees & Open Access Consumers and Captive Consumers respectively.
- 43.4 The Commission may from time to time fix the remuneration and charges payable to the State Agency for the discharge of its functions under these Regulations.



43.5 If the Commission is satisfied that the State Agency is not able to discharge its functions efficiently, it may by order with reasons in writing, designate any other agency to function as the State Agency.

44. Monitoring and Implementation Framework.—

44.1 Within three months from the date of designating the State Agency, the State Agency shall develop the RE Web-portal for dissemination of information on RE development in the State, guidance to eligible consumers and the compliance reporting of RPO by obligated entities in the State:

Provided that, within one month from the date of designation, the State Agency shall submit to the Commission the design formats for various data collection, the scheme for sanitising the data and ensuring data integrity and the overall design of the RE Web portal, for approval.

44.2 Immediately on launch of the RE Web-portal, all the Obligated entities, the State Transmission Utility and the Chief Electrical Inspector shall register themselves on the RE Web-portal and start submitting the requisite information monthly, or for any other specified period, in the RE Web-portal for further processing by the State Agency.

44.3 The Distribution Licensees and the State Transmission Utility, as the case may be, shall furnish within 10th day of the subsequent month through the RE portal:

- (i) The RE capacity established by prosumers/consumers in the month and the cumulative capacity as on the last day of the month, source wise;
- (ii) The details of connectivity granted for new RE plants during the month;
- (iii) The details of Captive and Independent RE plants commissioned during the month and the cumulative capacity as on the last day of the month, source wise;
- (iv) The details of distribution transformers and feeders who's hosting capacity has exhausted and the measures taken for enhancing the hosting capacity;
- (v) The details of bids invited during the month as per approved calendar for procurement of RE;
- (vi) The details of new RE procurement arrangements made during the month to meet the RPO.

44.4 Every Obligated entity shall submit its electricity consumption, captive fossil fuel based electricity generation, details of open access transactions and details of RE procured in a month, within 30 days from the end of the month, on the web based RPO portal.

44.5 Details submitted by the Obligated Entities shall be verified by the SLDC, respective Distribution licensee or Electrical Inspector, as applicable:



Provided that such verification of the web-based data shall be completed within 45 days from the end of each month.

44.6 Within 60 days from the end of each quarter, the State Agency shall publish the RPO compliance status of the Obligated Entities for the previous quarter on the RPO Web-portal.

44.7 The State Agency shall also submit quarterly reports to the Commission in respect of compliance or otherwise of the renewable purchase obligation by the obligated entities in the format as approved by the Commission along with proposals as found required, for enforcement of the compliance of the renewable purchase obligation by the obligated entities.

44.8 At the end of each Financial Year, the Obligated Entities shall upload/submit documentary evidence of procurement of RE or REC for the financial year to the State Agency through the RPO Web-portal:

Provided that such document shall be submitted within 45 days from the end of the Financial Year:

Provided further that the State Agency shall complete the verification process within 60 days from the end of the Financial Year with the assistance of SLDC, Distribution licensees and Chief Electrical Inspector.

44.9 Any delay in performing the activities stipulated in the sub regulations above shall attract penalty of Rs. 1,000/- per day of delay:

Provided that continuous or repeated default or delay in performing the activities shall be treated as non-compliance of the Regulations and may attract action under Section 142 of the Act.

44.10 Subsequent to completion of the verification process, the State Agency shall publish RPO compliance status of each of the Obligated Entity on the RPO Web-portal.

44.11 The State agency, on completion of the annual verification process of the RPO shall submit to the Commission the status of compliance and failures, if any, along with suggestions as found necessary.

44.12 The Commission, based on the proposal of the State Agency, initiate proceedings to address the non-compliance of RPO and after examining the reasons furnished by each of the Obligated entities for non-achievement of the targets, may issue orders to:

- (i) procure RECs to meet the deficits within specific time limits, or;
- (ii) carry forward deficit to be met within a specific period, or;
- (iii) relax the obligation to an extent as found justifiable:

Provided that, in respect of the Distribution licensees, the above proceedings shall be part of the true up process for the respective financial year.



- 44.13 The State Agency, with the approval of the Commission, shall evolve and implement a scheme for guidance to eligible consumers and prosumers on various aspects of RE and storage development including new technological developments, indicative cost of major components of RE and storage plants, details of vendors in RE sector including user reviews of vender performance etc.
- 44.14 The State Agency shall consolidate various protocols and standards related to harmonics injection, LVRT etc. for various types of inverters and impart training and capacity building to licensed contractors and officers of implementing agencies like Electrical Inspectorate and distribution licensees.
- 44.15 The State Agency shall provide a data dashboard in the RE Web-portal containing up to date consolidated details related to RE development in the State based on the monthly reports submitted by the obligated entities, for wider information dissemination and in the interest of transparency.



CHAPTER V**Determination of Tariff for the Electricity generated from Renewable Energy Sources****45. Scope, extent of application and the Tariff period.—**

45.1 Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) under Section 63 of the Act shall be the preferred mode for power procurement by the Distribution licensees for all RE sources (other than DRE system) and ESS for which guidelines have been notified by the Central Government. The norms under these Regulations primarily serve the projects developed by Distribution licensees. The norms are also applicable to IPPs seeking generic or project specific tariff and in such cases the Distribution licensee shall provide necessary and sufficient reasons to justify the action of not following the TBCB route, to the satisfaction of the Commission.

45.2 The provisions under these Regulations shall be applicable for determining the project specific tariff/ generic tariff as determined by the Commission for the electricity generated from Renewable Sources of Energy plants including ESS, commissioned during the Control Period specified in these Regulations, under Section 62 read with Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

45.3 The tariff determined as per these Regulations for the Renewable Energy Projects commissioned during the Control Period, shall continue to be applicable for the entire duration of the Tariff Period as specified in Regulation 45.5 below.

45.4 If the Regulations for the next Control Period are not notified until the commencement of the next Control Period, the Commission may provisionally adopt the principles, norms and parameters notified by the Central Commission for the period concerned:

Provided that if the principles, norms and parameters for the next control period are not notified until the commencement of the next control period by the Commission or by the Central Commission, the norms as applicable for the just concluded Control period shall be provisionally adopted for determination of tariff:

Provided further that, as soon as the principles, norms and parameters are notified for the next control period, the Commission shall firm up the tariff for such renewable projects which have declared commercial operation in the control period. The firmed-up tariff shall be applicable from the date of commercial operation of such projects, for which provisional tariff was assigned as per the proviso above.

45.5 The Tariff Period for Renewable Energy power projects will be the same as that of their Useful Life as specified in Regulation 3 in Chapter I of these Regulations.

45.6 The Tariff period for a renewable energy generating station under these Regulations shall be applicable from the date of declaration of commercial operation (COD) of the renewable energy generating station. However, considering the non-firm nature of the renewable energy, power injected into the grid prior to the COD of a project



shall also be paid at the same tariff as determined for the project, for a maximum period specified in these Regulations.

- 45.7 Tariff determined for a Renewable Energy Project, which declared COD during the current control period as mentioned in Regulation 1.4, shall be applicable for the entire Tariff period of the RE project.

46. Eligibility Criteria.—

- 46.1 Wind power project – The project that uses new wind turbine generators and located at on-shore or off-shore sites, approved by the State Nodal Agency or the State Government.
- 46.2 Hydro power project including Pumped Storage Project– The project that uses new plant and machinery and located at sites approved by the State Government.
- 46.3 Biomass power project with Rankine cycle technology – The project that uses new plant and machinery, based on Rankine cycle technology and does not use any fossil fuel.
- 46.4 Non-fossil fuel-based co-generation project – The project that uses new plant and machinery and based on the topping cycle mode of co-generation:

Topping cycle mode of co-generation – Any facility that uses non-fossil fuel input for power generation and also utilizes the thermal energy generated for useful heat applications in other industrial activities simultaneously:

Provided that for the co-generation facility to qualify under topping cycle mode, the sum of useful power output and one-half the useful thermal output be greater than 45% of the facility's energy consumption during crushing season.

Explanation- For the purposes of this clause;

- (a) **'Useful power output'** is the gross electrical output from the generator. There will be an auxiliary consumption in the co-generation plant itself (Example: the boiler feed pump and the FD/ID fans). In order to compute the net power output, it would be necessary to subtract the auxiliary consumption from the gross output. For simplicity of calculation, the useful power output is defined as the gross electricity (kWh) output from the generator;
- (b) **'Useful Thermal Output'** is the useful heat (steam) that is provided to the process by the cogeneration facility;
- (c) **'Energy Consumption'** of the facility is the useful energy input that is supplied by the fuel (normally bagasse or other such biomass);
- (d) **'Topping Cycle'** means a co-generation process in which thermal energy produces **electricity**, followed by useful heat application.



46.5 Solar PV power project, floating solar project and solar thermal power project using new plant and machinery, based on technologies approved by MNRE.

46.6 Renewable hybrid energy project – The rated capacity of generation from one type of renewable energy source is at least 33% of the total installed capacity of the renewable hybrid energy project, which operates at the same point of interconnection:

Provided that the energy is injected into the grid at the same interconnection point and metering is done at such a common interconnection point accordingly.

46.7 Biomass gasifier-based power project – The project uses a new plant and machinery and has a grid connected system that uses a 100% producer gas engine, coupled with gasifier technologies approved by MNRE.

46.8 Biogas based power project – The project uses new plant and machinery and has a grid connected system that uses a 100% biogas fired engine, coupled with biogas technology for co-digesting agriculture residues, manure and other biowaste as approved by MNRE.

46.9 Municipal solid waste-based power projects – The project uses new plant and machinery based on Rankine cycle or Brayton cycle technology and uses municipal solid waste as fuel.

46.10 Refuse derived fuel based municipal solid waste power projects – The project uses new plant and machinery based on Rankine cycle technology and uses refuse derived fuel as fuel.

46.11 Renewable energy with storage project – The renewable energy project including a renewable hybrid energy project that uses, partly or fully, renewable energy generated from such project to store the energy in a storage facility, which is connected at the same point of interconnection as the renewable energy project.

46.12 Standalone grid scale BESS projects using new equipment.

47. Norms for determination of tariff.—

47.1 The principles, norms and parameters specified in these Regulations are applicable for determination of tariff for the electricity generated from the Renewable Source of Energy plants that have declared commercial operation during the control period specified in these Regulations.

47.2 While determining the principles, norms and parameters for determination of tariff, the Commission have considered appropriate operational and financial parameters of each category of renewable source of energy and to the extent possible, provides an allowance, based on technology, fuel, market risk, social and environmental benefits and other relevant factors.



- 47.3 The Commission, while formulating and notifying the principles, norms and parameters for determination of tariff for the renewable energy from various categories of renewable source of energy, is guided by the National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy published under Section 3 of the Act and the principles, norms and parameters specified by the Central Commission for this purpose.
- 47.4 Until separate principles, norms and parameters are specified by the Commission for the control period, the principles, norms and parameters specified by the Central Commission for the purpose of determination of tariff for the electricity generated from various categories of renewable sources of energy, as specified in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2024, as amended from time to time, shall be adopted by the Commission for the purpose of determination of tariff under these Regulations.
- 47.5 The norms and parameters specified in these Regulations shall be the ceiling norms and shall not prevent the generator and the distribution licensee from mutually agreeing for more economic norms than that specified in these Regulations. In case the improved norms result in a better economy and lower tariffs are agreed to, such improved norms shall be applicable for determination of tariff.
- 47.6 These Regulations do not preclude the right of a Distribution licensee to undertake RE projects as per the schemes/ policies of the State and Central Government with the prior approval of the Commission.

48. Generic Tariff for the Electricity generated from Renewable Sources of Energy.—

- 48.1 The Commission may, if considered necessary, determine the generic tariff for each financial year(s) or for the control period, for the electricity generated from the renewable sources of energy, in accordance with the; principles, norms and parameters, specified or adopted by the Commission in these Regulations and considering the normative values of; capital cost, rate of interest and other parameters notified under these Regulations, by an order published in the official Gazette.
- 48.2 The generic tariff so determined shall be the upper ceiling limit and shall not prevent the generator and distribution licensee from agreeing to a lower tariff than the generic tariff determined by the Commission.
- 48.3 The generic tariff determined by the Commission shall not prevent the right of the generator to get a project specific tariff determined, if they so desire, by the Commission as per the provisions of these Regulations. However, the distribution licensee/ purchaser of electricity from RE sources under these Regulations shall pay only the lower of the 'generic tariff of the year of COD or the project specific tariff', as determined by the Commission.
- 48.4 The generic tariff determined by the Commission shall not prevent the right of the distribution licensee to procure power from the renewable energy sources through competitive bidding route as per Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003.



48.5 The generic tariff determined by the Commission for a financial year or the control period under these Regulations, shall be applicable to the renewable energy projects which declares commercial operation (COD) during that financial year or the control period, as applicable.

48.6 The generic tariff determined by the Commission for a financial year or the control period shall be applicable provisionally to the renewable energy projects which are commissioned after the close of that financial year or the control period, as applicable, till such time, the tariff is revised by the Commission:

Provided that, as soon as the generic tariff is revised by the Commission for the financial year/control period in which the renewable energy project was commissioned, the revised generic tariff shall be assigned to such renewable energy projects, for which provisional tariff is assigned, from the date of declaration of its Commercial Operation.

48.7 For claiming the generic tariff applicable to the wind energy projects in a wind zone, the project developer shall submit necessary and sufficient details for classification of the project into a particular Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF) based on Annual Mean Wind Power Density (W/m^2) validated by the National Institute of Wind Energy.

49. Project specific tariff for the Electricity generated from Renewable Sources of Energy.—

49.1 The Commission may, based on a petition for determination of tariff as per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, determine by an order the project specific tariff, on a case-to-case basis, for the Renewable Energy projects. This shall be done in accordance with the principles, norms and parameters specified or adopted by the Commission as per these Regulations.

49.2 The financial norms as specified under these Regulations, shall be the ceiling norms, while determining the project specific tariff for such Renewable projects.

49.3 A petition for determination of project specific tariff shall be accompanied by such fees as specified and be accompanied by:

- (i) Detailed Project Report outlining technical and operational details, site specific aspects, premise for capital cost, financing plan, project economic viability etc.;
- (ii) Estimates of cost of all major components for the project with evidence to its reliability;
- (iii) A statement indicating the project completion cost, evidence for all major expenditures incurred, sources of financing with its terms/ conditions etc for the period, for which tariff is to be determined;
- (iv) A statement containing cost/time overruns, if any, and detailed justifications for the same;



(v) A statement containing full details of any subsidy and incentive available, claimed and received, due or assumed to be due from the Central Government and/or the State Government;

(vi) Any other information as decided by the Commission, for determining the project specific tariff for the project.

49.4 For the determination of project specific tariff, the generating company shall submit the break-up of all the capital cost items accompanied by relevant paid vouchers/ tax receipts and other verifiable documents with its petition in the manner specified above:

Provided that, the project specific tariff so determined shall be limited to the generic tariff determined by the Commission for the particular year of COD, if it exceeds the generic tariff for that year and shall be based on the norms and parameters specified in these Regulations.

50. Tariff Structure and Design.—

50.1 The tariff for renewable energy technologies shall be a single part tariff consisting of the following cost components: -

- (i) Return on Equity; wherein maximum equity allowable for RoE shall be limited to 30% of the capital cost;
- (ii) Interest on loan capital;
- (iii) Depreciation;
- (iv) Interest on working capital;
- (v) Operation and maintenance expenses.

50.2 The generic tariff or the project specific tariff, as the case may be, shall be determined from the year of commercial operation of the project, on levelized basis:

Provided that, the levelling shall be carried out over the 'useful life' of the Renewable Energy project, specified under these Regulations:

Provided further that, for the purpose of levelized tariff computation, the discounting factor equivalent to pre-tax weighted average cost of capital shall be considered.

50.3 Treatment for Generation beyond CUF considered:

In case a renewable energy project, in a given year, generates energy in excess of the capacity utilization factor or plant load factor, as the case may be specified under these Regulations, the renewable energy project may sell such excess energy in the market under bilateral or collective transactions, provided that the first right of refusal for such excess energy shall vest with the concerned beneficiary. In case the concerned beneficiary purchases the excess energy, the tariff for such excess energy shall be equal to eighty percent of the project/generic tariff as applicable.



51. Financial Principles.—**51.1 Capital Cost, -**

The norms for the capital cost, specified in these Regulations, shall be inclusive of the costs for all capital works including plant and machinery, civil works, erection and commissioning charges, financing and interest costs during construction, and evacuation infrastructural costs up to the licensee's inter-connection point.

51.2 Debt - Equity Ratio, -

- (i) For all the renewable energy projects, the debt-equity ratio shall normally be 70:30 of the capital cost, as approved by the Commission as on the date of commercial operation, and shall be considered for tariff determination;
- (ii) While determining the project specific tariff under these Regulations, if the equity actually deployed is more than 30% of the capital cost, equity in excess of 30% shall be treated as normative loan;
- (iii) If the equity actually deployed is less than 30% of the capital cost, the actual equity deployed shall be considered for determination of project specific tariff;
- (iv) The equity invested in foreign currency shall be designated in Indian Rupees on the date of each investment. The overnight MIBOR notified by FBIL for that particular date shall be the exchange rate for such conversion to Indian Rupees.

51.3 Loan Tenure and Finance Charges, -

- (i) **Loan Tenure:** A normative loan tenure of 15 years shall be considered for the purpose of determination of tariff under these Regulations.
- (ii) **Interest Rate:**
 - (a) The loans arrived at under Regulation 51.2 shall be considered as the gross normative loan for calculation of the interest on loan. The normative loan outstanding as on the 1st day of April of every year shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative depreciation up to 31st day of March of previous year from the gross normative loan;
 - (b) A normative interest rate of two hundred (200) basis points above the average State Bank of India Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (one-year tenure) prevalent during the last available six months shall be considered for allowing interest during the tenure of the loan;
 - (c) Notwithstanding any moratorium period availed by the generating company, the repayment of loan shall be considered from the first year of date of commercial operation of the project.

51.4 Depreciation, -

- (i) The Capital Cost of the asset approved by the Commission shall be the basis for



calculation of depreciation. The salvage value of the asset shall be considered as 10% and depreciation shall be allowed up to a maximum of 90% of the capital cost of the asset;

- (ii) Depreciation rate of 4.67% per annum for first 15 years and remaining depreciation to be spread over the remaining useful life of the RE assets considering the salvage value of the project as 10% of the project cost shall be considered;
- (iii) Depreciation shall be charged from the first year of commercial operation:

Provided that, if the commercial operation of the asset was only for part of the first year of commercial operation, depreciation shall be charged on a pro rata basis.

51.5 Return on Equity (RoE), -

The normative Return on Equity shall be 15% for Hydro Electric Project including PSPs and 14% for other RE projects, on the normative equity under Regulation 51.2 above. Income Tax/ Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on approved ROE, if any paid by the generator, shall be reimbursed separately by the distribution licensee on production of documentary evidence of remittance, annually for the entire useful life of the project.

51.6 Interest on Working Capital, -

- (i) The Working Capital requirement in respect of Wind energy projects, Hydro Power projects including PSPs, Solar PV and Solar thermal power projects, projects based on Municipal Solid Waste, BESS etc. shall be computed in accordance with the following: -
 - (a) Normative Operation & Maintenance expenses for one month;
 - (b) Receivables equivalent to two months energy charges for sale of electricity calculated on the normative Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF);
 - (c) Maintenance spare @ 15% of the operation and maintenance expenses.
- (ii) Interest on Working Capital shall be at the interest rate equivalent to the normative interest rate of three hundred (300) basis points above the average State Bank of India MCLR (One Year Tenor) prevalent during the last available six months, for the determination of tariff.
- (iii) The Working Capital requirement in respect of biomass power projects with Rankine cycle technology, biogas power projects, biomass gasifier based power projects and non-fossil fuel based co-generation projects shall be computed in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Fuel costs for four months equivalent to normative Plant Load Factor;
 - (b) Operation and Maintenance expenses for one month;
 - (c) Receivables equivalent to 45 days of tariff for the sale of electricity calculated on the plant load factor; and



(d) Maintenance spares equivalent to 15% of Operation and Maintenance expenses.

51.7 Calculation of CUF and PLF, -

The number of hours for calculation of Capacity Utilisation Factor (CUF) / Plant Load Factor (PLF), as applicable for various RE technologies, shall be 8766 in a year.

51.8 Operation and Maintenance Expenses, -

- (i) 'Operation and Maintenance or O&M expenses' shall comprise of; the repair and maintenance (R&M) costs, establishment costs including; the employee expenses and the administrative and general expenses;
- (ii) Operation and maintenance expenses shall be determined for the Tariff Period based on normative O&M expenses specified by the Commission in these Regulations for the first year of the Control Period;
- (iii) Normative O&M expenses allowed during the first year of the Control Period (i.e. financial year 2025-26) under these Regulations shall be escalated at the rate of 5.25% per annum over the Tariff Period.

52. Rebate, subsidy, taxes & Statutory charges.—

52.1 Rebate, -

- (i) If the payment of bills for charges payable under these Regulations is made by the distribution licensee to the renewable generator within five calendar days of presentation of the bills by the renewable generator, a rebate of 1.5% shall be allowed to the licensee;
- (ii) Where payments are made by the distribution licensee to the RE generator on any day after five calendar days within a period of one month of presentation of the bills by the generating company, a rebate of 1% shall be allowed to the licensee.

52.2 Late payment surcharge, -

If the payment of any bill for charges payable under these Regulations is delayed beyond a period of 45 days from the date of billing, a late payment surcharge at the rate of 1.25% per month shall be levied by the renewable energy generator.

52.3 Sharing of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Benefits, -

The proceeds of carbon credit from approved CDM project shall be shared between the generating company and the concerned beneficiaries in the following manner, namely:

- (i) 100% of the gross proceeds on account of CDM benefit to be retained by the project developer in the first year after the date of commercial operation of the generating station;
- (ii) In the second year, 10% of the CDM benefit shall be shared with the beneficiaries



and the balance 90% of the benefit shall be retained by the project developer;

- (iii) In the third year onwards, the share of the beneficiaries shall be progressively increased by 10% every year till it reaches 50%, thereafter the proceeds shall be shared in equal proportion, by the generating company and the beneficiaries.

52.4 Subsidy or Incentive by the Central / State Government, -

- (i) The Commission shall take into consideration any incentive or subsidy offered by the Central or State Government, including accelerated depreciation benefit, for the renewable energy power plants, while determining the tariff under these Regulations:

Provided that the principles specified below shall be considered for ascertaining the income tax benefit on account of accelerated depreciation, for the purpose of tariff determination:

- (a) Assessment of benefit shall be based on the Commission approved capital cost, accelerated depreciation available at the rate as per the relevant provisions under the Income Tax Act and the corporate income tax rate, as amended from time to time;
- (b) Capitalization of RE Projects for the full financial year;
- (c) Per unit benefit shall be derived on levelized basis at a discounting rate equivalent to weighted average cost of capital;
- (ii) Any grant, subsidy or incentive availed by renewable energy project, which is not considered at the time of determination of tariff, shall be deducted by the beneficiary in subsequent bills after receipt of such grant, subsidy or incentive in suitable instalments or within such period as may be stipulated by the Commission;
- (iii) In cases where the Central or State Government or their agencies provide any generation-based incentive, which is specifically over and above the tariff, such incentive shall neither be taken into account while determining the tariff nor be deducted by the beneficiary in subsequent bills raised by the particular Renewable energy project.

52.5 Taxes and Duties, -

Tariff determined under these Regulations shall be exclusive of taxes and duties, as may be levied by the appropriate Government, after COD of the project:

Provided that the taxes and duties levied by the appropriate Government shall be allowed as “pass through” on actual incurred basis, subject to proof of payment.

52.6 Statutory Charges, -

The renewable energy project developer shall recover from the beneficiaries the statutory charges imposed by the State and Central Government, such as; electricity



duty on the auxiliary consumption, subject to the maximum of the normative auxiliary consumption specified.

52.7 Deviation from norms, -

Tariff for electricity generated from a generating station based on renewable energy sources may also be agreed upon between the generating company and beneficiary, in deviation from the norms specified in these regulations:

Provided that the levelized tariff of the project calculated on the basis of the norms specified in these regulations shall be the ceiling levelized tariff.

C. Technology specific parameters for different category projects (Regulations 53 to 60)

53. Wind Energy Project.—

53.1 Capital cost:

The Commission shall determine only the project specific capital cost, considering the prevailing market trends.

53.2 Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF):

(i) The normative CUF for this control period shall be as follows: -

Table 9

Wind zone	Annual mean Wind Power Density in W/ m ² <small>नेव जयते</small>	CUF %
1	Up to 220	22
2	221 to 275	24
3	276 to 330	28
4	331 to 440	33
5	>440	35

(ii) The Annual mean Wind Power Density specified above shall be measured at a hub height of 100 metre;

(iii) For the purpose of classification of wind energy project into particular wind zone class, as per MNRE guidelines for wind measurement, wind mast either put-up by NIWE or a private developer and validated by NIWE, would normally be extended up to 10 kms from the mast point in all directions for uniform terrain, and limited to appropriate distance in complex terrain with regard to complexity of the site;

(iv) Wind power projects shall be classified into particular wind zone sites as per



MNRE guidelines for wind measurement. Based on the validation of the wind mast by the National Institute of Wind Energy, the State Nodal Agency should certify the zoning of the proposed wind farm complex.

53.3 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses: The Commission shall determine only the project specific O&M cost, considering the prevailing market trends.

53.4 Auxiliary Consumption: NIL.

54. Small Hydro Electric Projects (SHEP) .—

54.1 Capital Cost:

- (i) The normative capital cost for small hydro projects during the Control Period shall be as given below:

Table 10

Project Size	Capital Cost (Rs. lakh/ MW)
Below 5 MW	890
5 MW to 25 MW	1027
SHPs Up to 25 MW having pumped storage operation during lean season	1200

- (ii) The Capital Cost for SHEP as specified above will remain valid for the entire duration of the control period, unless reviewed by the Commission.

54.2 Capacity Utilization Factor:

The normative capacity utilization factor (CUF) for the small hydro projects shall be considered as 30% excluding pump mode operation if any.

54.3 Operation & Maintenance expenses:

- (i) Normative O&M expenses for the first year of the Control period (2025 – 26) shall be as given below:

Table 11

Project Size	O&M Expenses for the first year of the control period (Rs. Lakh/MW)
Below 5 MW	41.74
5 MW to 25 MW	30.23



(ii) The O&M Expenses in respect of PSPs will be determined separately by the Commission on an application by the project developer.

54.4 **Auxiliary Consumption:** Normative Auxiliary Consumption for small hydro projects shall be 1%.

54.5 All the SHEPs planned after the effective date of these Regulations shall preferably be designed with adequate storage capacity either independently or through PSP mode to supply power to the grid for a minimum of 4 hours during the peak hours of summer months.

54.6 As a promotional measure for SHEPs designed to operate in PSP mode also, the energy supplied by such projects during non-solar hours in lean season will be granted a tariff of 125% of the project or generic tariff as applicable.

55. Solar PV/ Solar thermal/ Floating Solar power projects.—

55.1 Capital Cost:

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs considering the prevailing market trends.

55.2 Capacity Utilisation Factor & Auxiliary consumption:

- (i) The Commission shall approve capacity utilisation factor & auxiliary consumption for project specific tariffs only;
- (ii) The minimum capacity utilization factor and the maximum auxiliary consumption for different types of Solar projects are specified in the Table below:

Table 12

	Type of Solar project	CUF %	Aux. con %
1	Solar PV power projects	21	0.75
2	floating solar projects	21	0.75
3	solar thermal power projects	23	10.0

55.3 Operation and Maintenance expenses:

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

56. Refuse derived fuel (RFD) based Municipal solid waste (MSW) power projects.—

56.1 Capital Cost:

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs considering the prevailing market trends.



56.2 Plant Load Factor:

Plant load factor for determining tariff for refuse derived fuel based municipal solid waste power projects shall be:

Table 13

	Plant load factor	RDF
1	During the first year	65%
2	Second year onwards	80%

56.3 Operation and Maintenance Expenses:

Normative O&M expenses for the first year of the Control Period shall be 8.5% of the Capital Cost of RDF based MSW power project.

56.4 Auxiliary Consumption:

The auxiliary consumption for determination of tariff shall be considered as 15%.

56.5 Fuel Cost:

No Fuel Cost shall be considered for the determination of tariffs for RDF power projects:

Provided that for the purpose of start-up and shut down activity and temperature stabilisation during monsoon, alternate fuel from any other renewable energy source up to a ceiling of 5% of RDF consumed annually, shall be allowed without any additional impact on tariff.

57. Renewable Hybrid Energy Projects.—

57.1 Capital cost:

The capital cost shall be determined on a project specific basis considering the prevailing market trends.

57.2 Capacity Utilisation Factor:

The Commission shall determine only project specific capacity utilisation factor in respect of renewable hybrid energy projects, taking into consideration the proportion of rated capacity of each renewable energy source, as the case may be, and applicable capacity utilisation factor for such renewable energy sources, as the case may be:

Provided that the minimum capacity utilization factor for renewable hybrid energy projects shall be 30% when measured at the inter-connection point, where the energy is injected into the grid.



57.3 Operation and Maintenance expenses:

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

57.4 Tariff:

The tariff for a renewable hybrid energy project shall be a composite levelized tariff for the project as a whole by factoring in the tariff components up to the minimum of the useful life of the RE technologies combined for such RE hybrid Project:

Provided that, in case any of the RE technologies combined for the RE hybrid project is left with a further useful life, the levelized tariff for the remaining useful life of such RE technology shall be determined separately by factoring in the tariff components for the remaining useful life.

58. Renewable energy with storage project.—

58.1 Capital Cost:

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs for renewable energy with storage projects considering the prevailing market trends.

58.2 Storage Efficiency:

(i) The Commission shall approve the storage efficiency only for project specific tariffs:

Provided that the minimum efficiency for storage based on the technology of solid- state batteries shall be 85%;

(ii) Efficiency of the storage component of renewable energy with a storage project shall be measured as the ratio of output energy received from storage and input energy supplied to the storage component of such project on an annual basis.

58.3 Operation and Maintenance expenses:

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

58.4 Tariff determination for Energy Storage:

The tariff for renewable energy with storage project shall be a composite tariff or differential tariff based on the time of day, determined for energy supplied from the Project, including the energy supplied from the storage facility:

Provided that such tariff may be determined for the supply of power on round the clock basis or for time periods as agreed by the Project Developer and the Beneficiary.



59. Grid scale standalone BESS project.—**59.1 Capital Cost:**

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs for grid scale standalone BESS projects considering the prevailing market trends.

59.2 Round trip Efficiency:

- (i) The minimum round trip efficiency for grid scale standalone BESS projects shall be 85%;
- (ii) Round trip efficiency of the grid scale BESS projects shall be measured as the ratio of output energy received from storage and input energy supplied to such project on an annual basis.

59.3 Operation and Maintenance expenses:

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

59.4 Auxiliary Consumption: NIL.**59.5 Annual availability:**

The minimum annual availability shall be 95%.

59.6 Annual Degradation Factor:

The maximum annual degradation factor shall be 2.5% per annum.

59.7 Tariff determination for Energy Storage:

The tariff for grid scale BESS projects shall be capacity charge or energy charge based on the capacity or energy made available from the project.

60. Other types of RE power projects.—

The Commission shall generally follow the parameters specified by the Central Commission on capital cost, PLF, O&M, Aux. consumption, Station Heat Rate, GCV, fuel cost etc., for the determination of tariff of the following power projects: -

- (i) Biomass power projects based on Rankine cycle technology;
- (ii) Non-fossil fuel-based co-generation projects;
- (iii) Biomass gasifier - based power projects;
- (iv) Biogas based power projects;
- (v) Any other type of RE projects approved by the Central Government including vertical-axis wind turbines, micro wind turbines, or similar technology projects.



61. Considerations for better monetization of hydro and PSP resources.—

- 61.1 The Commission shall in future, consider providing monetary compensation for projects that significantly contribute to the stability and reliability of the power grid by providing ancillary services such as:
- (i) PRAS and SRAS, to the intra state hydro/ PSP plants;
 - (ii) Frequency control, required to maintain the grid frequency;
 - (iii) Voltage support, provided to maintain near constant voltage over a wide range of load conditions;
 - (iv) System restart or Black start, support capability for the system.
- 61.2 Promote Hydro Tourism recreational activities such as; boating, fishing, nature tours etc. in reservoirs of Hydro and PSP plants, as an additional revenue source. In order to encourage hydro generating companies to strengthen eco-tourism, the Commission shall consider provision for sharing the non-tariff income from ecotourism between the generating company and the beneficiaries, in the ratio 1:1.
- 61.3 Further additional revenue can be generated by sale of silt/ sediments from the reservoir beds of hydro/ PSP plants. This will also contribute to environmental sustainability while generating financial returns.
- 61.4 KSEB Ltd being the owner of large hydro projects established in the State, shall within one year from the date of notification of these Regulations, prepare a comprehensive proposal for leveraging the potential of existing large reservoirs associated with the Hydro projects for establishing PSPs or additional generation units to enhance the power and energy availability during the summer months. The proposal shall be submitted before the Commission within the time specified herein, which shall include the different options examined along with detailed scenario analysis and the most optimum project configuration identified in respect of each of the reservoirs, for in principle approval.

62. Templates of Forms.—

The template of **Forms 1 and 2** of tariff components and for arriving the tariff for different types of RE generation projects is provided as **Appendix** to these Regulations.



CHAPTER VI**Miscellaneous Provisions****63. Power to give directions.—**

The Commission may from time to time issue such directions and orders as considered appropriate for implementation of these Regulations.

64. Power to relax.—

The Commission may by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of hearing to the parties likely to be affected, relax any of the provisions of these Regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an interested person.

65. Power to amend.—

The Commission may from time to time add, vary, alter, suspend, modify, amend or repeal any provisions of these Regulations.

66. Power to remove difficulties.—

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of these Regulations, the Commission may, by an order, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and these Regulations, as may appear to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

67. Repeal and Savings.—

67.1 Save as otherwise provided in these regulations, the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Energy and Net Metering) Regulations, 2020 is hereby repealed.

67.2 Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the above Regulations shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these Regulations.

By Order of the Commission

RAJENDRAN K. V

Secretary.

Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission



NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2020

G.S.R. 818(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act 36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) “**Act**” means the Electricity Act, 2003;
- (b) “**applicant**” means an owner or occupier of any premises who files an application form with a distribution licensee for supply of electricity, increase or decrease in sanctioned load or contract demand, change in title or mutation of name, change in consumer category, disconnection or restoration of supply, or termination of agreement, shifting of connection or other services as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, rules and regulations made thereunder;
- (c) “**application**” means an application form complete in all respects in the appropriate format, as specified by the Commission, along with documents and other compliances;
- (d) “**billing cycle or billing period**” means the period for which regular electricity bills as specified by the Commission, are issued for different categories of consumers by the distribution licensee;
- (e) “**Commission**” means the State Electricity Regulatory Commission constituted under section 82 of the Act;
- (f) “**Consumer**” means any person who is supplied with electricity for his own use by a distribution licensee or the Government or by any other person engaged in the business of supplying electricity to the public under the Electricity Act, 2003 or any other law for the time being in force and includes any person whose premises are for the time being connected for the purpose of receiving electricity with the works of a distribution licensee, the Government or such other person, as the case may be;
- (g) “**days**” means clear working days;
- (h) “**disconnection**” means the physical separation or remote disconnection of a consumer from the distribution system of the distribution licensee;
- (i) “**fixed charges**” has the same meaning as per the provisions of the prevailing Tariff Order issued for the distribution licensee by the Commission;
- (j) “**maximum demand**” means the highest load measured in average kVA or kW at the point of supply of a consumer during any consecutive period of thirty minutes or as specified by the Commission, during the billing period;
- (k) “**occupier**” means the owner, tenant or person in occupation of the premises where electricity is used or proposed to be used;
- (l) “**point of supply**” means the point, as may be specified by the State Commission, at which a consumer is supplied electricity;
- (m) “**prosumer**” means a person who consumes electricity from the grid and can also inject electricity into the grid for distribution licensee, using same point of supply;
- (n) “**temporary connection**” means an electricity connection required by a person for meeting his temporary needs such as-
 - (i) for construction of residential, commercial and industrial complexes including pumps for dewatering;
 - (ii) for illumination during festivals and family functions;

- (iii) for threshers or other such machinery excluding agriculture pump sets;
- (iv) for touring cinemas, theatres, circuses, fairs, exhibitions, melas or congregations.

(o) “**unauthorised use of electricity**” has the meaning as assigned to it under section 126 of the Act.

(2) The words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act and in absence thereof, the meanings as commonly understood in the electricity supply industry.

3. Rights and Obligations.- It is the duty of every distribution licensee to supply electricity on request made by an owner or occupier of any premises in line with the provisions of Act. It is the right of consumer to have minimum standards of service for supply of electricity from the distribution licensee in accordance with the provisions made in these rules.

4. Release of new connection and modification in existing connection.- (1) The distribution licensee shall prominently display on its website and on the notice board in all its offices, the following; namely:-

- (a) detailed procedure for grant of new connection, temporary connection, shifting of meter or, service line, change of consumer category, enhancement of load, reduction of load or change in name, transfer of ownership and shifting of premises etc;
- (b) address and telephone numbers of offices where filled-up application forms can be submitted;
- (c) address of website for online submission of application form;
- (d) complete list of copies of the documents required to be attached with the application;
- (e) all applicable charges to be deposited by the applicant.

- (2) Application forms for all type of connections as well as modification in existing connection shall be available at all the local offices of the distribution licensee free of cost as well as on its website for free download.
- (3) The distribution licensee shall create a web portal and a mobile app for submission of online application forms.
- (4) The applicant shall have an option to submit an application form in hard copy form or an electronic means such as online through web portal or mobile app of distribution licensee.
- (5) In case hard copy of the application form is submitted, the same shall be scanned and uploaded on the website as soon as it is received and acknowledgement with the registration number for that applicant shall be generated and intimated to the applicant.
- (6) In case of online application form through web portal or mobile app of distribution licensee, the acknowledgement with the registration number shall be generated on submission of application.
- (7) An application, complete with all the required information, shall be deemed to be received on the date of generation of acknowledgement with registration number. In case of hard copy submission, the acknowledgement with registration number shall be generated within such period as may be specified by the Commission, not exceeding twenty four hours, of receipt of the application, complete with all the required information.
- (8) The application tracking mechanism based on the unique registration number shall be provided by the distribution licensee through web-based application or mobile app or through SMS or by any other mode to monitor the status of processing of the application like receipt of application, site inspection, issuance of demand note, external connection, meter installation and electricity flow.
- (9) For new connections up to a load of 10 kW or such higher load as may be specified by the Commission, the application form shall be accompanied with only two mandatory documents-
 - (1) identity proof (i.e. Passport, Aadhar Card etc.) of the applicant; and
 - (2) proof of applicant’s ownership or occupancy over the premises for which new connection is being sought or in the absence of any proof of ownership or occupancy, any other address proof not

given as part of identity proof under (1) above. For new connections beyond the specified load, and modification of existing connection, the Commission shall explicitly specify the documents required to be submitted with the application.

- (10) In case, an agreement is required to be executed between distribution licensee and the consumer, the same shall become the part of the application form and there shall not be any requirement of a separate agreement form.
- (11) The Commission shall specify the maximum time period, post submission of application complete in all respect, not exceeding seven days in metro cities, fifteen days in other municipal areas and thirty days in rural areas, within which the distribution licenses shall provide new connection and modify an existing connection:

Provided that where such supply requires extension of distribution mains, or commissioning of new sub-stations, the distribution licensee shall supply the electricity to such premises immediately after such extension or commissioning or within such period as may be specified by the Commission.

- (12) If a distribution licensee fails to supply electricity within the period specified by the Commission, it shall be liable to a penalty as may be determined by the Commission, which shall not exceed one thousand rupees for each day of default.
- (13) For electrified areas up to 150 kW or such higher load as the Commission may specify the connection charges for new connection shall be fixed on the basis of the load, category of connection sought and average cost of connection of the distribution licensee so as to avoid site inspection and estimation of demand charges for each and every case individually. The demand charges, in such cases, may be paid at the time of application for new connection.
5. **Metering** – (1) No connection shall be given without a meter and such meter shall be the smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter. Any exception to the smart meter or prepayment meter shall have to be duly approved by the Commission. The Commission, while doing so, shall record proper justification for allowing the deviation from installation of the smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter.
 - (2) At the time of seeking a new connection the consumer shall have the option to -
 - (a) purchase the meter, MCB or CB and associated equipment himself; or
 - (b) require that the meter, MCB or CB and associated equipment be supplied by the distribution licensee, on payment of applicable charges.
 - (3) The distribution licensee shall ensure that tested and sealed meters of approved meter manufacturers are available to consumers for purchase and information of the places from where the consumers can purchase them is made available on its website.
 - (4) The meter shall be read at least once in every billing cycle in urban as well as rural areas by an authorised representative of the distribution licensee.
 - (5) In case of smart meters, the meters shall be read remotely at least once in every month and in case of other pre-payment meters, the meters shall be read by an authorised representative of the distribution licensee at least once in every three months. The data regarding energy consumption shall be made available to the consumer, through website or mobile App or SMS, etc. Consumers having smart pre-payment meters may also be given the data access for checking their consumption on real time basis.
 - (6) For post payment meters, if the meter is inaccessible to the meter reader on two consecutive meter reading dates, the consumer shall have the option to send the picture of the meter indicating the meter reading and date of meter reading through registered mobile or through e-mail. In such a case, distribution licensee may not send any notice or provisional bill to the consumer
 - (7) Testing of meters shall be done by the distribution licensee within a period as may be specified by the Commission, not exceeding thirty days, of receipt of the complaint from the consumer about their meter readings not being commensurate with his consumption of electricity, stoppage of meter, damage to the seal, burning or damage of the meter, etc.

- (8) No test fee shall be charged from the consumer at the time of reporting if the meter is found to be defective or burnt due to reasons attributable to the consumer, the consumer shall bear the cost of new meter and test fee shall be charged from the consumer through subsequent bills.
- (9) The distribution licensee shall give a copy of the meter test report to the consumer duly signed by both the distribution licensee or their authorised representatives and the consumer, and retain one such copy as acknowledgment. The distribution licensee shall communicate the date and time for such test to the consumer and convey the said consumer to present at the site for testing. However, if the consumer chooses not to be present at the site for testing, the distribution licensee will carry out such testing and shall give the copy of the meter test report to the consumer for signing.
- (10) In case, during testing, the meter is found to be inaccurate, the excess or deficit charges shall be adjusted in the subsequent bills as specified by the Commission.
- (11) If a consumer disputes the results of testing, the meter shall be tested at a third party testing facility selected by the consumer from the list of third party testing agencies approved by the Commission. If it is successfully established that the results of this test are contrary to the results of the test performed by the distribution licensee, then the cost of undertaking such test shall be borne by the distribution licensee. However, in case it is established that the results of this test are same as the results of the test performed by the distribution licensee in sub-rule (7), then the cost of undertaking such test shall be borne by the Consumer. The meter test results and the meter data shall be issued to the consumer after such test has been completed and the said results are final and binding on both the consumer and the distribution licensee.
- (12) The list of third party agencies approved by the Commission shall be available in their various offices as well as on the website of the distribution licensee.
- (13) Replacement of defective or burnt or stolen meters shall be done,-
- either on consumer's complaint or upon inspection by the distribution licensee, if the meter is prima facie found to be defective or burnt or stolen not due to causes attributable to the consumer, the licensee shall restore supply through a new meter at its own cost within the timelines as specified by the Commission;
 - if, after investigation, it is found that the meter has become defective or burnt or stolen due to causes attributable to the consumer, the necessary charges shall be recovered from the consumer as specified by the Commission;
 - within a time period, to be specified by the Commission not exceeding twenty-four hours in urban areas and seventy-two hours in rural areas by the distribution licensee.
- (14) Non-availability of meter shall not be a reason for delay in restoration of supply.
- (15) If the meter is installed outside the consumer's premises, distribution licensee shall be responsible for safe custody of the meter, and if the same is installed within the consumer's premises, the consumer shall be responsible for the safe custody of meter.
- 6. Billing and payment** – (1) Tariff for each category of consumers shall be displayed on distribution licensee's website and consumers shall be notified of change in tariff including fuel surcharge and other charges, a full billing cycle ahead of time, through distribution licensee's website as well as through energy bills.
- The distribution licensee shall prepare the bill for every billing cycle based on actual meter reading, except where pre-payment meters are installed, and the bill shall be delivered to the consumer by hand or post or courier or e-mail or any other electronic mode at least ten days prior to the due date of payment.
 - In case of non-receipt of original bill, the consumer shall be entitled to get a duplicate copy of the bill and shall also have the option to deposit self-assessed bill as per the procedure approved by the Commission:

Provided that the excess or deficit payment, as the case may be in case of self-assessment, shall be adjusted in the next bill or bills, as the case may be.

- (4) In case of pre-payment metering, the distribution licensee shall issue the bill, to the consumer, on his or her request.
- (5) The distribution licensee shall intimate the consumer about despatch of bill through SMS or email, or by both, SMS and e-mail, immediately and the intimation shall consist of the details of bill amount and the due date for payment.
- (6) The distribution licensee shall also upload the bill on its website on the day of bill generation:
Provided that the billing details of last one year for all consumers shall also be made available on the licensee's website.
- (7) The distribution licensee shall issue the first bill within a time period to be specified by the Commission, not exceeding two billing cycles, of energising a new connection where post payment meters are installed.
- (8) In case the consumer does not receive the first bill within such period, he may complain, in writing, to the distribution licensee and the distribution licensee shall issue the bill within a time period, not exceeding seven days.
- (9) The distribution licensee shall not generate more than two provisional bills for a consumer during one financial year and if the provisional billing continues for more than two billing cycles except under extraordinary situation due to force majeure, the consumer may refuse to pay the dues until bill is raised by the distribution licensee as per actual meter reading.
- (10) If any bill is served with a delay of such period as specified by the Commission, not exceeding sixty days, the consumers shall be given a rebate of two to five percent as specified by the Commission.
- (11) The information regarding the authority with whom grievance or complaint pertaining to bill can be lodged shall be provided along with the bill and the same shall also be made available on distribution licensees' website.
- (12) In case of vacation of premises, the distribution licensee shall arrange to take a special reading of the meter on receiving the consumer's written request and issue a final bill including all arrears till the date of billing and issue a No-Dues Certificate on receiving final payment, within a time period not exceeding seven days from the receipt of such final payment.

7. Method of payment of Bills .- (1) Consumer shall have the option to pay bills online or offline.

- (2) Bill amount of more than one thousand rupees or an amount specified by the Commission shall mandatorily be paid online. Commission shall specify a suitable incentive or rebate for payment through online system.
- (3) For bill amounts less than or equal to one thousand rupees consumer may pay the bill through cash or cheque or demand draft or electronic clearing system at designated counters of a bank or through credit or debit cards or online payment through distribution licensees' web portal or any digital mode of payment and any change or further addition in the mode of payment shall be more user friendly for the consumers than the prevailing system.
- (4) The distribution licensee shall establish online portal as well as sufficient number of collection centres or drop boxes at suitable locations with necessary facilities, where consumer can deposit the bill amount with ease.

8. Advance payment of bills.- (1) In case of post payment meters, when a domestic consumer gives prior information in writing about his continued absence from residence, the distribution licensee shall not send any notice or provisional bill to the consumer provided that the consumer pays the fixed charges for such period in advance and his supply line shall not be disconnected.

- (2) Interest shall be paid on advance amount paid under sub-rule (1), at such rate as may be decided by the Commission.

9. Disconnection and reconnection .- (1) (a) In case a consumer desires that his meter to be permanently disconnected, he shall apply for the same to the distribution licensee and the licensee shall arrange for a special meter reading and prepare a final bill.

- (b) The disconnection shall be done immediately after payment of the final bill. The balance amount due to any consumption between the final reading and the permanent disconnection, if any, may be adjusted

against the security amount with the distribution licensee. The remaining security deposit shall be refunded to the consumer within such period as specified by the Commission, not exceeding seven days.

- (2) In case the disconnection has been done on account of non-payment of past dues, the licensee shall reconnect the consumer's installation within such time as specified by the Commission, not exceeding six working hours of receipt of past dues and other charges as applicable.
- (3) Pre-payment meters will be designed to automatically cut off supply when the amount credited is exhausted. This shall however not be treated as a disconnection and the supply will be resumed whenever the meter is recharged.

10. Reliability of supply.- (1) The distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture.

- (1) The Commission shall specify the following parameters to maintain the reliability of supply by the distribution licensee; namely:-
 - (a) total duration and frequency of outages per consumer in a year -
 - a. System average interruption duration index (SAIDI);
 - b. System average interruption frequency index (SAIFI);
 - (b) the minimum outage time (in minutes) that the distribution licensee shall consider for the calculation of SAIDI or SAIFI, as the case may be

- (2) The distribution licensee shall put in place a mechanism, preferably with automated tools to the extent possible, for monitoring and restoring outages.

11. Consumer as prosumer.-(1) While the prosumers will maintain consumer status and have the same rights as the general consumer, they will also have right to set up Renewable Energy (RE) generation unit including roof top solar photovoltaic (PV) systems – either by himself or through a service provider.

- (2) Renewable Energy (RE) generation unit may also be set up on other part of the premises of the prosumers, apart from the roof, however the total generation capacity of the RE unit shall not exceed the limit as specified by the Commission.
- (3) The Commission shall lay down regulations on Grid Interactive Roof top Solar PV system and its related matters with timelines of not exceeding six months from the date of notification of these rules, in case the same has not been notified.
- (4) The regulations on Grid Interactive Roof top Solar PV system and its related matters shall provide for net metering for loads up to ten kW and for gross metering for loads above ten kW.
- (5) The distribution licensee shall facilitate the process for setting up of RE generation system at prosumers' premises. In this regard, the licensee shall-
 - (a) create an online portal for receiving applications from prosumers for installation, interconnection and metering of distributed renewable energy systems or devices at their premises, and update the same on a regular basis;
 - (b) prominently display on its website and in all its offices, the following; namely:-
 - (i) detailed standardized procedure for installation and commissioning of roof top solar system;
 - (ii) a single point of contact to facilitate the consumers in installation of roof top solar system from submission of application form to commissioning.
 - (iii) address and telephone numbers of offices where filled-up application forms can be submitted;
 - (iv) complete list of documents required to be furnished along with such applications;
 - (v) applicable charges to be deposited by the applicant;
 - (vi) empanelled list of service providers for the benefit of consumers who want to install roof top solar PV system through service providers; and

(vii) financial incentives to the prosumers, as applicable under various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments;

(6) The distribution licensee shall ensure that-

- (i) application forms shall be accepted online or through hard copy;
 - (ii) in case the application form submitted in hard copy form, the same shall be scanned and uploaded on the website as soon as it is received and acknowledgement with the registration number for that application shall be generated and intimated to the applicant;
 - (iii) in case the application form received online through web portal of the distribution licensee, the acknowledgement with the registration number shall be generated on submission of application;
 - (iv) application shall be deemed to be received on the date of generation of acknowledgement with registration number; and
 - (v) the application tracking mechanism based on the unique registration number shall be provided by the distribution licensee through web-based application or any other mode to monitor the status of processing of the application like receipt of application, site inspection, meter installation and commissioning, etc.
- (7) The technical feasibility study shall be completed within the time period specified by the Commission, not exceeding twenty days and the outcome of the study shall be intimated to the applicant.
 - (8) During the time period from the feasibility study till the completion of installation, in case, there is any requirement of upgradation of distribution infrastructure like augmentation of service line, distribution transformer capacity, etc., for installation of the required capacity of solar PV system, the same shall be carried out by the distribution licensee or consumer, as the case may be.
 - (9) After installation of solar PV system, the consumer shall submit the installation certificate to the distribution licensee. The licensee shall complete signing of connection agreement, installation of meter and successful commissioning of the solar PV system within the timelines specified by the Commission which shall not be more than thirty days from the date of submission of the installation certificate. Formats of contract agreement and installation certificate shall be placed on web-portal of the distribution licensee.
 - (10) Consumer shall have the option of purchasing the requisite meter himself which shall be tested and installed by the distribution licensee.
 - (11) The timelines as specified by the Commission shall be adhered to by the distribution licensee. In case of delay, the licensee may take approval from the Commission in specific cases along with justification for the same.
 - (12) In case of any delay on the part of distribution licensee without any just cause, the Licensee shall be liable to pay compensation to the consumer at a rate which shall not be less than five hundred rupees per day for each day of default.
 - (13) The energy generated by prosumer shall be adjusted against energy consumed or the bill amount, depending on whether net metering or gross metering is applicable.
 - (14) The distribution licensee shall pass on the financial incentives to the prosumers, as may be provided under various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments.

12. Standards of performance .- (1) The Commission shall notify the standards of performance for the distribution licensees as per sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Act and in consonance with the rules or regulations made thereunder.

(2) The Commission shall determine the compensation amount to be paid to the consumers by the distribution licensees for violation of standards of performance as per sub-section (2) of Section 57 of the Act.

13. Compensation mechanism .- (1) Consumer shall be automatically compensated for those parameters which can be monitored remotely when it can be successfully established that there is a default in performance of the distribution licensee.

(2) The Commission shall notify regulations for establishment of mechanism, by the distribution licensee, for automatic payment of compensation amount determined under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 57 of the Act within six months from the notification of these rules.

(3) The Commission shall oversee that the distribution licensee designs and maintains its distribution system in such a way that there is a gradual increase in the list of parameters, which can be monitored remotely and for which automatic compensation can be made to the consumer.

(4) The standards of performance for which the compensation is required to be paid by the distribution licensee include, but are not limited to, the following, namely:-

- (i) no supply to a consumer beyond a particular duration, to be specified by the Commission;
- (ii) number of interruptions in supply beyond the limits as specified by the Commission;
- (iii) time taken for connection, disconnection, reconnection, shifting;
- (iv) time taken for change in consumer category, load;
- (v) time taken for change in consumer details;
- (vi) time taken for replacement of defective meters;
- (vii) time period within which bills are to be served;
- (viii) time period of resolving voltage related complaints; and
- (ix) bill related complaints.

(5) The distribution licensee, within six months from the date of notification of the regulations by the Commission under sub-rule (2), shall create an online facility on which consumers may register and claim the compensation amount. The information in this regard shall be widely circulated among consumers through appropriate means including mass media, bills, SMS, e-mails or by uploading on licensee's website.

(6) In all cases of compensation, the payment of compensation shall be made by adjustment against current or future bills for supply of electricity, within stipulated time from the determination of claim as specified by the Commission.

14. Call Centre for Consumer Services .- (1) For providing common services like new connection, disconnection, reconnection, shifting of connection, change in name and particulars, load change, replacement of meter, no supply, the distribution licensee shall establish a centralised 24x7 toll-free call centre with effect from such date as may be specified by the Commission.

(2) While other modes to provide services like paper application, email, mobile, website, etc., may continue, the licensees shall endeavour to provide all services through a common Customer Relation Manager (CRM) System to get a unified view of all the services requested, attended and pending, at the backend for better monitoring and analytics.

(3) The CRM shall have facilities for sms,email alerts, notifications to consumers and officers for events like receipt of application, completion of service, change in status of application, etc; online status tracking and auto escalation to higher level, if services are not provided within the specified time period.

15. Grievance redressal mechanism .- (1) The distribution licensee shall establish Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) under sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Act at different levels to cater the needs of the sub- division, division, circle, zone, company level. The forum shall be headed by an officer of the licensee of appropriate seniority. The forum shall consist of officers of the licensee and have not more than four members as consumer and prosumer representatives. The Appropriate Commission shall nominate one independent member who is familiar with the consumer affairs. The forum may be assigned different types of grievances depending on the nature of the grievance and the level at which it can be best resolved.

Provided that the manner of appointment and the qualification and experience of the persons to be appointed as member of the forum and the procedure of dealing with the grievances of the consumers by the Forum and other similar matters would be as per the guidelines specified by the Commission.

- (2) The licensee shall specify the time within which various types of grievances by the different levels of the forums are to be resolved. Normally, a grievance shall be decided within a period of thirty days and in any case not exceeding forty five days from the date of receipt of such grievance. The consumer aggrieved by the decision of sub-divisional or divisional or circle forum will have the option to approach the company level forum before making an appeal to the Ombudsman.
- (3) If a consumer's grievance is not redressed by the company level forum within the specified time or the consumer is not satisfied with the disposal of his grievance, he will be free to approach the Ombudsman appointed by the Commission.
- (4) The distribution licensee shall give wide publicity of the forum office, its complete address, contact details and procedure for registration of grievances through print and electronic media and notice boards of its various offices and also intimate the same to the consumers through electricity bills.
- (5) The distribution licensee shall set up a mechanism for monitoring of the grievances redressal.
- (6) The licensee will send quarterly reports to the Ombudsman and to the Commission, in respect of standards of performance, other performance parameters and consumer grievances related information showing the extent to which the time schedule has been followed in redressing the consumer grievances.
- (7) The performance of CGRF shall be monitored by the Commission.

16. General Provisions.- (1) The distribution licensee shall provide access to various services such as application submission, monitoring status of application, payment of bills, status of complaints raised ,etc., to consumers through its website, web portal, mobile app and its various designated offices area-wise.

- (2) The distribution licensee shall provide all services such as application submission, payment of bills, etc., to senior citizens at their door-steps.
- (3) The details of scheduled power outages shall be informed to the consumers. In case of unplanned outage or fault, immediate intimation shall be given to the consumers through SMS or by any other electronic mode along with estimated time for restoration. This information shall also be available in the call center of the distribution licensee.
- (4) For creating proper awareness among consumers and licensee staff, the distribution licensee shall ensure to undertake the following steps, namely:-
 - (a) Manual of procedure for providing common services and handling customer grievances shall be made available for reference of consumers at every office of the distribution licensee and downloadable from its website
 - (b) The distribution licensee shall publish the guaranteed standards of performance along with compensation structure, information on procedure for filing of complaints, in the bills for month of January and July. If it is not possible to publish the same at the back of the bills, the distribution licensee shall publish it on a separate hand out and distribute it along with the bills.
 - (c) The distribution licensee shall arrange to give due publicity through media, TV, newspaper, website and by displaying in boards at consumer service related offices to bring awareness of consumer rights, standards of performance, compensation provisions, grievance redressal, measures for energy efficiency and any other schemes of the distribution licensee.
 - (d) The distribution licensee shall arrange to display feeder wise outage data, efforts made for minimising outages, prevention of theft or unauthorised use of electricity or tampering, distress or damage to electrical plant, electric lines or meter and results obtained during the year, on its website.

- (e) Whenever the existing meters are to be replaced by any new technology meters, the distribution licensee shall take adequate measures to create consumer awareness regarding the advantages of such replacement. Distribution licensee shall issue a public notice in at least four daily newspapers. Such information shall also be displayed in conspicuous manner on the distribution licensee's website and the distribution licensee shall indicate the area wise schedule of dates for replacement of such meter.

[F. No. 23/05/2020-R&R]

GHANSHYAM PRASAD, Jt. Secy.



MINISTRY OF POWER

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2021

G.S.R. 448 (E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act 36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, to amend the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2021.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the said rule), in rule 2, in sub-rule (1),-
 - (a) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

‘(ia) “gross-metering” means a mechanism whereby the total solar energy generated from Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system of a Prosumer and the total energy consumed by the Prosumer are accounted separately through appropriate metering arrangements and for the billing purpose, the total energy consumed by the Prosumer is accounted at the applicable retail tariff and total solar power generated is accounted for at feed-in tariff determined by the Commission;’;
 - (b) after clause (j), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

‘(ja) “net-billing or net feed-in” means a single bidirectional energy meter used for net-billing or net feed-in at the point of supply wherein the energy imported from the Grid and energy exported from Grid Interactive rooftop Solar photovoltaic system of a Prosumer are valued at two different tariffs, where-
 - (i) the monetary value of the imported energy is based on the applicable retail tariff;
 - (ii) the monetary value of the exported solar energy is based on feed-in tariff determined by the Commission;
 - (iii) the monetary value of the exported energy is deducted from the monetary value of the imported energy to arrive at the net amount to be billed (or credited / carried-over);

‘(jb) “net-metering” means a mechanism whereby solar energy exported to the Grid from Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system of a Prosumer is deducted from energy imported from the Grid in units (kWh) to arrive at the net imported or exported energy and the net energy import or export is billed or credited or carried-over by the distribution licensee on the basis of the applicable retail tariff by using a single bidirectional energy meter for net-metering at the point of supply;’.
3. In the said rules, in rule 11, -
 - (a) for sub-rule (4), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(4) The arrangements for net-metering, gross-metering, net-billing or net feed-in shall be in accordance with the regulations made by the State Commission, from time to time:

Provided that where the regulations does not provide for net-metering, net-billing or net feed-in, the Commission may allow net metering to the Prosumer for loads up to five hundred Kilowatt or upto the sanctioned load, whichever is lower and net-billing or net feed-in for other loads:

Provided further that in the case of Prosumers availing net-billing or net feed-in, the Commissions may introduce time-of-the-day tariffs whereby Prosumers are incentivised to install energy storage for utilization of stored solar energy by them or feeding into the grid during peak hours thus helping the grid by participating in demand response of the Discoms:

Provided also that in case of net-metering or net-billing or net feed-in, the distribution licensee may install a solar energy meter to measure the gross solar energy generated from the Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system for the purpose of renewable energy purchase obligation credit, if any:

Provided also that the Commission may permit gross-metering for Prosumers who would like to sell all the generated solar energy to the distribution licensee instead of availing the net-metering, net-billing or net feed-in

facility and the Commission shall decided for this purpose the generic tariff for gross-metering as per tariff regulations:’

(b) for sub-rule (13), the following sub-rule shall be substituted namely:-

“(13) The solar energy generated by prosumer shall be adjusted against energy consumed and bill amount as per regulations made by the Commission for Grid Interactive rooftop Solar Photovoltaic system.”

[F. No. 23/05/2020-R&R]

GHANSHYAM PRASAD, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary *vide* notification number G.S.R. 818(E), dated the 31st December, 2020.



MINISTRY OF POWER**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2022

G.S.R. 306(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) read with clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, further to amend the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2022.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), in rule 2, in sub-rule (1),-
 - (a) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-
 - (fa) “customer average interruption duration index” means the average interruption duration of the sustained interruptions for those who experienced interruptions during the reporting period, as specified by the State Commission”;
 - (fb) “customer average interruption frequency index” means the average interruption frequency of the sustained interruptions for those who experienced interruptions during the reporting period, as specified by the State Commission”;
 - (b) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-
 - (ja) “momentary average frequency interruption frequency index” means the average number of momentary interruptions per consumer occurring during the reporting period, as specified by the State Commission”;
 - (c) after clause (m), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-
 - (ma) “system average interruption duration index” means the average duration of the sustained interruptions per Consumer occurring during the reporting period, as specified by the State Commission”;
 - (mb) “system average interruption frequency index” means the average frequency of the sustained interruptions per Consumer occurring during the reporting period, as specified by the State Commission”;
3. In the principal rules, in rule 10,-
 - (a) after sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:-

“(3) In view of the increasing pollution level particularly in the metros and the cities with a population 100,000 and above, the distribution licensee shall ensure 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all the consumers, so that there is no requirement of running the diesel generator sets and accordingly, the State Commission shall give trajectory of system average interruption frequency index and system average interruption duration index for such cities.
 - (4) The State Commission may consider the customer average interruption duration index, customer average interruption frequency index and momentary average interruption frequency index as additional indicators of reliability of supply and the minimum interruption time for calculation of additional reliability indicators shall be as specified by the State Commission and in case the interruption time is not specified by the State Commission, three minutes shall be considered as interruption time for calculating the additional reliability indicators.
 - (5) The State Commission shall have an online mechanism for reviewing and monitoring of reliability indices of distribution licensees and such Commission may consider a separate reliability charge for the distribution company, if they require funds for investment in the infrastructure for ensuring the reliability of supply to the consumers.
 - (6) The consumers, who are using the diesel generator sets as essential back up power, shall endeavor to shift to cleaner technology such as renewable energy with battery storage and the like

in five years from the date of commencement of these rules or as per the timelines given by the State Commission for such replacement based on the reliability of supply in that city covered under area of supply of the distribution licensee.

(7) The process of giving temporary connections to the consumers for construction activities or any temporary usage and the like shall be simplified by the distribution licensee and given on an urgent basis and not later than forty eight hours and within seven days in case augmentation of the distribution system is required and this shall avoid any use of diesel generator sets for temporary activities in the area of the distribution licensee.

(8) The temporary connection shall be through a prepayment meter or through consumer meters as defined in the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations as amended from time to time”.

[F. No. 23/05/2020-R&R]

GHANSHYAM PRASAD, Jt. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 818(E), dated the 31st December, 2020 and was last amended *vide* number G.S.R. 448 (E), dated 28th June, 2021.



MINISTRY OF POWER

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th June, 2023

G.S.R. 437(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1), clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, further to amend the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) rules, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), in rule 5, for sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely: -

“(5) All types of smart meters shall be read remotely at least once in a day and the other pre-payment meters shall be read by an authorised representative of the distribution licensee at least once in every three months and the data regarding energy consumption shall be made available to the consumer, through website or mobile application or Short Message Service and the like, provided that the consumers having smart pre-payment meters shall also be given the data access for checking their consumption and balance amount atleast on daily basis.

(5A) After the installation of smart meters, no penalty shall be imposed on the consumer, based on the maximum demand recorded by the smart meter, for the period before the installation date.

(5B) In case maximum demand recorded by the smart meter exceeds the Sanctioned Load in a month, the bill, for that billing cycle, shall be calculated based on the actual recorded maximum demand and consumers shall be informed of this change in calculation through Short Message Service or mobile application:

Provided that the revision of the Sanctioned Load, if any, based on the actual recorded maximum demand shall be as under:

- (a) in case of increase in recorded maximum demand, the lowest of the monthly maximum demand, where the recorded maximum demand has exceeded the sanctioned load limit atleast three times during a financial year, shall be considered as the revised Sanctioned Load, and the same shall be automatically reset from the billing cycle in next financial year; and
- (b) in case of reduction of maximum demand, the revision of sanctioned load shall be done in accordance with the Supply codes/ Standard Operating Procedures issued by the respective Regulatory Commission.

3. In the principal rules, after rule 8, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:-

(8A) **Time of Day Tariff.**—The Time of Day tariff for Commercial and Industrial consumers having maximum demand more than ten Kilowatt shall be made effective from a date not later than 1st April, 2024 and for other consumers except agricultural consumers, the Time of Day tariff shall be made effective not later than 1st April, 2025 and a Time of Day tariff shall be made effective immediately after installation of smart meters, for the consumers with smart meters:

Provided that, the Time of Day Tariff specified by the State Commission for Commercial and Industrial consumers during peak period of the day shall not be less than 1.20 times the normal tariff and for other consumers, it shall not be less than 1.10 times the normal tariff:

Provided further that, tariff for solar hours of the day, specified by the State Commission shall be atleast twenty percent less than the normal tariff for that category of consumers:

Provided also that the Time of Day Tariff shall be applicable on energy charge component of the normal tariff:

Provided also that the duration of peak hours shall not be more than solar hours as notified by the State Commission or State Load Despatch Centre.

Explanation:- For the purposes of this rule, the expression “solar hours” means the duration of eight hours in a day as specified by the State Commission.

(8B) **Display of Tariff.**-The tariff for each category of consumers shall be displayed on distribution licensee's website and consumers shall be notified of change in tariff excluding fuel surcharge and other charges, at least one month ahead of time, through distribution licensee's website as well as through energy bills or Short Message Service or Mobile Application and the like."

[F. No. 23/05/2020-R&R]

PIYUSH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 818(E), dated the 31st December, 2020, *vide* number G.S.R. 448 (E), dated 28th June, 2021 and last amended *vide* number G.S.R. 306(E), dated 20th April, 2022.



(iii) उप-नियम (9) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उप-नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

“(9) सोलर फोटो वोल्टिक प्रणाली की संस्थापना के पश्चात, उपभोक्ता ऐसे वितरण अनुज्ञप्तिधारी को संस्थापना प्रमाण पत्र जमा करेगा और ऐसा वितरण अनुज्ञप्तिधारी संस्थापना प्रमाणपत्र जमा होने की तारीख से पंद्रह दिनों के भीतर कनेक्शन करार पर हस्ताक्षर, मीटर की संस्थापना और रूफटॉप सोलर फोटो वोल्टिक प्रणाली की सफल शुरुआत को पूरा करेगा।

(9क) कनेक्शन करार और संस्थापना प्रमाण पत्र के प्रारूपों को वितरण अनुज्ञप्तिधारी के वेब-पोर्टल पर रखा जाएगा।

[फा. सं. 23/05/2020-आरएंडआर]

श्रीकांत नागुलापल्ली, अपर सचिव

टिप्पणी : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में संख्याक सा.का.नि. 818(अ), तारीख 31 दिसंबर, 2020 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे तथा संख्याक सा.का.नि. 437 (अ), तारीख 14 जून, 2023 द्वारा अंतिम बार संशोधित किए गए थे।

**MINISTRY OF POWER
NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2024

G.S.R. 125(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, further to amend the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2024.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) rules, 2020 (here in after referred to as the principal rules), in rule 2, in sub-rule (1),-
 - (i) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(ka) "owner" means the person who is having absolute right over the property and the expression owner includes the legal heirs';
 - (ii) after clause (mb), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(mc) 'Resident Welfare Association' (here in after referred to as the Association) means an association comprising all the property owners within a Co-operative Group Housing Society, Multi storied Building, Residential Colony, or a similar body registered with the State Government.”
3. In the principal rules, in rule 4,-
 - (i) for sub-rule (11), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(11) The Commission shall specify the maximum time period, after submission of application complete in all respects, not exceeding three days in metropolitan areas, seven days in other municipal areas and fifteen days in rural areas, within which the distribution licensee shall provide new connection or modify an existing connection:

Provided that for rural areas of States and Union Territories having hilly terrain, the maximum time period for new connection or modification of an existing connection, after submission of application, complete in all respects, shall not exceed thirty days:

Provided further that where such supply requires extension of distribution mains, or commissioning of new sub-stations, the distribution licensee shall supply the electricity to such premises immediately after such extension or commissioning within a period not exceeding ninety days.

Explanation: For the purposes of this rule, the term ‘States and Union Territories having hilly terrain’ means the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.”

(ii) after sub-rule 13, the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely:-

“(14) Within the area covered under an Association:

(a) The distribution licensee shall provide either a single point connection for the Association or individual connections for each and every owner, on the basis of choice of the majority of the house or flat owners in such Association and the choice shall be ascertained by means of a transparent ballot to be held by the distribution licensee;

Provided that if more than fifty percent of the owners prefer individual connection then individual connection shall be given to each owner.

(b) the metering, billing, and collection shall be done separately for

(i) individual electricity consumption sourced from the distribution licensee;

(ii) individual consumption of back up power supplied by the Association; and

(iii) electricity consumption for common area of such Association sourced from the distribution licensee.

(c) In the case of a single point connection, the Association shall be responsible for metering, billing, and collection and for individual connections, these responsibilities shall vest with the distribution licensee.

(d) In the case of a single point connection:

(i) the charges deducted through pre-payment meters or bills raised by the Association for individual electricity consumption shall be on no-profit-no-loss basis.

(ii) the distribution licensee’s tariff for single point connection to Associations shall not exceed the average billing rate for low tension domestic category.

(iii) the total billing done by Association for the electricity supplied by the distribution licensee shall not exceed the overall tariff paid to the distribution licensee.

(iv) an additional amount as prescribed by the Appropriate Commission may be charged towards the sub-distribution network cost incurred for providing electricity up to the premises of the individual consumer.”

(15) On the request of an Association or an owner of the flat or house in an Association or any other consumer, the distribution licensee shall provide a separate connection for supply of electricity for Electric Vehicle charging system;

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-rule, it is clarified that the time line for providing this connection shall be in accordance with the sub-rule 11 of Rule 4.”

4. In the principal rules, in rule 5, for sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(7) The testing of meters shall be done by the distribution licensee within thirty days of receipt of the complaint from the consumer about their meter readings not being commensurate with his consumption of electricity, stoppage of meter, damage to the seal, burning or damage of the meter, and the like:

Provided that in case of complaint by a consumer regarding meter reading not being commensurate with his consumption of electricity, distribution licensee shall install an additional meter within five days from the date of receipt of the complaint, to verify the consumption, for a minimum period of three months.”

5. In the principal rules, in rule 11,-

(i) for sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(7) For installation of roof top solar photo voltaic systems, the technical feasibility study shall be completed within a period of fifteen days and the outcome of the study shall be intimated to the applicant, failing which it shall be presumed that the proposal is technically feasible.

(7A) The applications for roof top solar photo voltaic systems upto 10 kW capacity, complete in all respects shall be deemed to have been accepted without requiring technical feasibility study and any commensurate enhancement of the sanctioned load of the consumer, as may be required, shall be carried out by the distribution licensee.”;

(ii) for sub-rule (8), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

(8) subject to sub-rule (7A), during the time period from the feasibility study or deemed acceptance of the application till the completion of installation, in case, there is any requirement of upgradation of distribution infrastructure like

augmentation of service line, distribution transformer capacity, and the like for installation of the required capacity of roof top solar photo voltaic system, the same shall be carried out by the distribution licensee or consumer, as the case may be:

Provided that the cost of strengthening the distribution infrastructure, including distribution transformer, as necessary, to facilitate the installation of roof top solar photovoltaic systems up to a capacity of 5 kW or a higher capacity as prescribed by the State Commission, shall be included in the revenue requirement of the distribution licensee.

(iii) for sub-rule (9), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(9) After installation of roof top solar photovoltaic system, the consumer shall submit the installation certificate to such distribution licensee and such distribution licensee shall complete signing of connection agreement, installation of meter and successful commissioning of the roof top solar photovoltaic system within fifteen days from the date of submission of the installation certificate.

(9A) The Formats of connection agreement and installation certificate shall be placed on web-portal of the distribution licensee.”

[F. No. 23/05/2020-R&R]

SRIKANT NAGULAPALLI, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 818(E), dated the 31st December, 2020 and was last amended vide number G.S.R. 437(E), dated 14th June, 2023.



MINISTRY OF POWER**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 6th June, 2022

G.S.R. 418(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act 36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise, requires:—

(a) “Act” means the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);

(b) “entity” means any consumer who has contracted demand or sanctioned load of 100 kW or more except for captive consumers:

Provided that in case of captive consumers there shall not be any load limitation;

(c) “forum of regulators” means the forum as referred to in sub-section (2) of section 166 of the Act.

(d) “green energy” means the electrical energy from renewable sources of energy including hydro and storage (if the storage uses renewable energy) or any other technology as may be notified by the Government of India from time to time and shall also include any mechanism that utilises green energy to replace fossil fuels including production of green hydrogen or green ammonia as per provision of clause G of sub-rule (2) of rule 4;

(e) “obligated entity” means the entities mandated under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 86 of the Act to fulfill Renewable Purchase Obligation, which includes distribution licensee, captive user, and open access consumer.

(2) The words and expressions used and not defined herein but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Applicability.— This rule shall be applicable for generation, purchase and consumption of green energy as defined under clause (c) of rule 2, including the energy from Waste-to-Energy plant.

4. Renewable Purchase Obligation.— (1) On and from the date of commencement of these rules, there shall be a uniform renewable purchase obligation, on all obligated entities in area of a distribution licensee.

(2) Any entity, whether obligated or not may elect to generate, purchase and consume renewable energy as per their requirements by one or more of the following methods:—

(A) Own Generation from renewable energy sources.—There shall not be any capacity limit for installation of power plants from renewable energy sources, by entities for their own consumption and such plants may be set up at any location in India and power shall be transmitted by using open access:

Provided that the generating plant may be set up by the entity itself or by a developer with which the entity enters into a power purchase agreement.

(B) By procuring Renewable Energy through Open Access from any Developer either directly or through a trading licensee or through power markets.

Explanation: (1) Developer means the generating company who generate electrical energy from renewable sources of energy.

(2) Trading Licensee means a person who has been granted a licence by appropriate commission, for purchase of electricity for resale thereof.

(C) By requisition from distribution licensee.—(a) Any entity may elect to purchase green energy either upto a certain percentage of the consumption or its entire consumption and they may place a requisition for this with their distribution licensee, which shall procure such quantity of green

energy and supply it and the consumer shall have the flexibility to give separate requisition for solar and non-solar;

- (b) The consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of Twenty five per cent and going upto Hundred per cent;
- (c) The tariff for the green energy shall be determined separately by the Appropriate Commission, which shall comprise of the average pooled power purchase cost of the renewable energy, cross-subsidy charges if any, and service charges covering the prudent cost of the distribution licensee for providing the green energy;
- (d) Any requisition for green energy from a distribution licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year;
- (e) The quantum of green energy shall be pre-specified for at least one year;
- (f) The green energy purchased from distribution licensee or from Renewable Energy sources other than distribution licensee in excess of Renewable Purchase Obligation of obligated entity shall be counted towards Renewable Purchase Obligation compliance of the distribution licensee;
- (g) The Accounting of renewable energy supplied at distribution licensee level shall be on a monthly basis;

(D) By consuming green energy from captive power plant.

(E) By purchasing of renewable energy certificates in accordance with the applicable regulations.

(F) Purchase of green hydrogen or green ammonia; "the obligated entity can also meet their Renewable Purchase Obligation by purchasing green hydrogen or green ammonia and the quantum of such green hydrogen or green ammonia would be computed by considering the equivalence to the green hydrogen or green ammonia produced from one MWh of electricity from the renewable sources or its multiples and norms in this regard shall be notified by the Central Commission.

(G) Any other sources, as may be, determined by the Central Government.

5. Green Energy Open Access.— (1) To provide Green Energy Open Access to consumers of green energy, the appropriate Commission may, if necessary, amend the relevant regulations made by it and such regulations shall be consistent with these rules.

(2) All applications for open access of green energy in this regard shall be allowed by the nodal agency within a period of fifteen days:

Provided that only consumers who have contracted demand or sanctioned load of hundred kW and above shall be eligible to take power through Green Energy Open Access and there shall be no limit of supply of power for the captive consumers taking power under Green Energy Open Access:

Provided further that reasonable conditions such as the minimum number of time blocks, which shall not be more than twelve time blocks, for which the consumer shall not change the quantum of power consumed through open access may be imposed so as to avoid high variation in demand to be met by the distribution licensee.

6. Nodal Agency.— (1) A Central Nodal Agency shall be notified by the Central Government to set up and operate a single window green energy open access system for renewable energy.

(2) The Central Nodal agency shall set up a centralised registry for all Green Energy Open Access consumers and all the applications related to green energy open access shall be submitted on the portal set up by the said the Central Nodal Agency and these applications shall get routed to the concerned nodal agency notified by the Appropriate Commission for grant of green energy open access.

(3) The Appropriate Commission shall notify the appropriate Load Despatch Centre as the nodal agency for grant of green energy open access for short term, to be defined by the Appropriate Commission, and the State or Central Transmission Utility, as the case may be, as the nodal agency for grant of Green Energy Open Access, for medium and long term.

(4) The nodal agencies shall make available all relevant information regarding green energy open access to the public on the portal of the Central Nodal Agency.

7. Procedure for grant of Green Energy Open Access.— (1) The Central Nodal Agency shall prepare, within a period of sixty days of commencement of these rules, a common application format for the Green Energy Open Access in consultation with the Forum of Regulators and applications for the Green Energy Open Access shall be made in this format.

(2) All the applications for the Green Energy Open Access complete in all respects, shall be submitted on the portal set up by the Central Nodal Agency.

(3) The concerned nodal agency shall, by an order in writing, approve the applications for the Green Energy Open Access within a period of fifteen days, failing which it shall be deemed to have been approved subject to the fulfillment of the technical requirements as specified by the appropriate Commission:

Provided that the order of processing of such applications for Green Energy Open Access shall be first in first out.

(4) The Short term and medium term open access shall be allowed, if there is sufficient spare capacity available in the transmission system without any augmentation whereas for long term open access, the transmission system may be augmented if required:

Provided that priority shall be given to long term in the existing system if spare capacity is available and further, open access for non-fossil fuel sources shall be given priority over the open access from the fossil fuel.

Explanation: For the purposes of this rule, the expression “Fossil Fuel” includes the fuels such as coal, lignite, gas, liquid fuel or combination of these as its primary source of energy, which are used in Thermal Generating Station for generating electricity.

(5) No application for open access shall be denied unless the applicant has been given an opportunity of being heard in the matter and all orders denying open access shall be speaking orders.

(6) Appeals against an order of the concerned nodal agency, shall lie before the Appropriate Commission, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of order under sub-rule (4) of rule 7.

(7) The Appropriate Commission shall dispose the appeal within a period of three months and the order issued by it, shall be binding on the parties.

8. Banking.— (1) Banking shall be permitted at least on a monthly basis on payment of charges to compensate additional costs, if any, to the distribution licensee by the Banking and the Appropriate Commission shall fix the applicable charges.

(2) The permitted quantum of banked energy by the Green Energy Open Access consumers shall be at least thirty percent of the total monthly consumption of electricity from the distribution licensee by the consumers.

Explanation: For the purposes of this rule, the expression “Banking” means the surplus green energy injected in the grid and credited with the distribution licensee energy by the Green Energy Open Access consumers and that shall be drawn along with charges to compensate additional costs if any:

Provided that the credit for banked energy shall not be permitted to be carried forward to subsequent months and the credit of energy banked during the month shall be adjusted during the same month.

9. Charges to be levied for Open Access.— (1) The charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers shall be as follows:-

(a) Transmission charges;

(b) Wheeling charges;

(c) Cross subsidy Surcharge;

(d) Standby charges wherever applicable; and

(e) No other charges except the charges above, shall be levied.

(2) The Cross subsidy surcharge shall be as per the provisions of tariff policy notified by the Central Government under the Act :

Provided that the cross subsidy surcharge for Green Energy Open Access Consumer purchasing green energy, from a generating plant using renewable energy sources, shall not be increased, during twelve years from the date of operating of the generating plant using renewable energy sources, by more than fifty percent of the surcharge fixed for the year in which open access is granted;

Provided further that the additional surcharge shall not be applicable for Green Energy Open Access Consumers, if fixed charges are being paid by such a consumer:

Provided also that cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be applicable in case power produced from a Waste-to-Energy plant is supplied to the Open Access Consumer.

Provided also that Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be applicable if green energy is utilized for production of green hydrogen and green ammonia. (3) The cross subsidy surcharge payable by a consumer shall be such as to meet the current level of cross subsidy within the area of supply of the distribution licensee.

(4) The standby charges, wherever applicable, shall be specified by the State Commission and such charges shall not be applicable if the Green Energy Open Access Consumers have given notice, in advance at least twenty four hours before the time of delivery of power, for standby arrangement to the distribution licensee:

Provided that the applicable standby charges shall not be more than Ten per cent of the energy charges applicable to consumer tariff category.

Explanation: For the purposes of this rule, (i) the expression “standby charges” means the charges applicable to open access consumers against the standby arrangement provided by the distribution licensee, in case the open access consumer is unable to procure power from the generating sources with whom they have the agreements to procure power due to outages of generator, transmission assets and the like.

(ii) It is hereby clarified that in such situations the open access consumer has to take power from an alternate sources like the distribution licensee and the charges for maintaining standby arrangements for such consumers should be reflective of the costs incurred by distribution licensee for providing these support services.

10. **Green certificate.**—The distribution licensee shall give green certificate on yearly basis to the consumers for the green energy supplied by the licensee to consumer on his request beyond the renewable purchase obligation of the consumers.
11. **Rating.**—The State Commission may introduce the concept of rating of the consumer of the distribution licensee, based on the percent of green energy purchased by such consumer.
12. **Model regulation on methodology.**— (1) In order to have a common methodology for calculation of all the open access charges, the forum of regulators shall prepare a model regulations on methodology for calculation of open access charges, as well as banking charges within a period of four months from the date of commencement of these rules.

(2) The framing of methodology referred to in sub-rule (1), of the forum of regulators shall ensure that various permissible charges are not be onerous and shall meet the prudent cost of the distribution licensee in order to fulfil the objective of promoting the procurement of green energy by Green Energy Open Access Consumers.

[F. No. 23/09/2021-R&R]

GHANSHYAM PRASAD, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF POWER

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27th January, 2023

G.S.R. 59(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act 36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, to amend the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.--

(1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules, 2023.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 4, in sub-rule (2), in clause (C), for sub-clause (a), the following sub-clause, shall be substituted, namely:-

“(a) Any **consumer** may elect to purchase green energy either upto a certain percentage of the consumption or its entire consumption and they may place a requisition for this with their distribution licensee, which shall procure such quantity of green energy and supply it and the consumer shall have the flexibility to give separate requisition for solar and non-solar;”

3. In the said rules, in rule 8, for proviso, the following provisos, shall be substituted, namely:-

“Provided that the credit for banked energy shall not be permitted to be carried forward to subsequent banking cycles and shall be adjusted during the same banking cycle:

Provided further that the un-utilised surplus banked energy shall be considered as lapsed at the end of each banking cycle and the Renewable Energy generating station shall be entitled to get Renewable Energy Certificates to the extent of the lapsed banked energy.”

4. In the said rules, in rule 9.--

(i) for sub-rule (1), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(1) The charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access consumers shall be as follows, namely:-

(a) transmission charges;

(b) wheeling charges;

(c) cross subsidy Surcharge;

(d) standby charges wherever applicable;

(e) banking Charge; and

(f) other fees and charges such as Load Despatch Centre fees and scheduling charges, deviation settlement charges as per the relevant regulations of the Commission.”

(ii) in sub-rule (2), for third proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:-

“Provided also that cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be applicable in case power produced from a non fossil fuel based Waste-to-Energy plant is supplied to the Open Access Consumer:

Provided also that additional surcharge shall not be applicable in case electricity produced from offshore wind projects, which are commissioned upto December, 2025 and supplied to the Open Access Consumer.”

(iii) for sub-rule (4), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(4) The standby charges, wherever applicable, shall be specified by the State Commission and such charges shall not be applicable, if the Green Energy Open Access Consumers have given notice, in advance atleast a day in advance before closure time of the Day Ahead Market on ‘D - [minus] 1’ day, ‘D’ being the day of delivery of power for standby arrangement to the distribution licensee:

Provided that the applicable standby charges shall not be more than twenty five per cent of the energy charges applicable to consumer tariff category.”

[F. No. 23/09/2021-R&R]
PIYUSH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal Rules were published in the Gazette of India, *vide* number G.S.R. 418(E), dated 6th June, 2022.



परंतु कैप्टिव उपभोक्ताओं के मामले में कोई भार सीमा नहीं होगी;

3. उक्त नियम के, नियम 5 के, उप नियम (2) में, पहले परंतुक के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित परंतुक रखा जाएगा, अर्थात:-

"परंतु केवल वही उपभोक्ता जिनकी अनुबंधित मांग या स्वीकृत भार किसी वितरण अनुज्ञप्तिधारी के एक ही विद्युतखंड में स्थित सिंगल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से सौ किलोवाट या उससे अधिक है या बहुविधकनेक्शनों के माध्यम से सौ किलोवाट या उससे अधिक है, वे हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुँच के माध्यम से विद्युत लेने के पात्र होंगे तथा हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुँच के अधीन विद्युत लेने वाले कैप्टिव उपभोक्ताओं के लिए विद्युत आपूर्ति की कोई सीमा नहीं होगी।"

4. उक्त नियम के, नियम 9 के, उप नियम (2) में, चौथे परंतुक के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित परंतुक रखा जाएगा, अर्थात:

"परंतु यह भी कि दिसंबर, 2032 तक आरंभ की जा चुकी अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं से उत्पादित और खुली पहुँच उपभोक्ता को आपूर्ति की गई विद्युत के मामले में अतिरिक्त अधिभार लागू नहीं होगा।"

[फा. सं. 23/09/2021-आरएंडआर]

पीयूष सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव,

टिप्पण: मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र की संख्या सा.का.नि. 418 (अ), तारीख 6 जून, 2022 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और अंतिम संशोधन अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 59 (अ), तारीख 27 जनवरी, 2023 द्वारा किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF POWER

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 23rd May, 2023

G.S.R. 381(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (z) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules), in rule 2, in sub-rule (1), for the clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(b) "entity" means any consumer who has contracted demand or sanctioned load of Hundred kW or more either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, except for captive consumers:

Provided that in case of captive consumers, there shall not be any load limitation;

3. In the said Rules, in rule 5, in sub-rule (2), for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that only consumers who have contracted demand or sanctioned load of Hundred kW or more, either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, shall be eligible to take power through Green Energy Open Access and there shall be no limit of supply of power for the captive consumers taking power under Green Energy Open Access:"

4. In the said Rules, in rule 9, in sub-rule (2), for fourth proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely: —

“Provided also that additional surcharge shall not be applicable in case electricity produced from offshore wind projects, which are commissioned upto December, 2032 and supplied to the Open Access Consumers.”

[F. No. 23/09/2021-R&R]

PIYUSH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Principal Rules were published in the Gazette of India, *vide* number G.S.R. 418 (E), dated 6th June, 2022 and was last amended *vide* notification number G.S.R. 59 (E), dated 27th January, 2023.



BEFORE THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

W.P.(C) No. of 2026

C.P George & Others : Petitioners

Vs.

The Union of India & Others : Respondents

VAKALAT

We, **(1) C.P George, S/o. Prothasis, aged 62, Chandrapurayil, Moozhikulanagara P.O., Neendoor, Kottayam- 686601, (2) Moideen Ahmed, aged 68, S/o. Kochumakkar, Pazhoor, Moolavattom P.O., Kollayam- 686012, (3) K.P.Paulson, S/o. K.P. Paul, aged 68, Kochery, Mallyekal Road, Thevara P.O. Ernakulam- 682013,** do hereby appoint and retain **NISHA GEORGE (K/1109/2011) & SILPA SREEKUMAR, Advocates, M/s. GEORGE POONTHOTTAM ASSOCIATES,** Perandoor Road, Kaloor, Ernakulam-682 017, to appear for me/us In the above petition/matter and to conduct and prosecute (or defend) the same. I/We empower my/our Advocate to appear in all miscellaneous proceedings and appeals in the said petition/matter till final orders are passed/award is made and to obtain the return of documents and draw any money that might be payable to me/us (In the above petition or matter and to do all such acts as my/our) said Advocate may necessary for the efficient prosecution (or defence) of the same.

Dated this the 7th day of January, 2026.

Witnesses:

Duly executed before me

Rajesh Kumar V.
Advocate Clerk
Reg.No. 23/2003

1. C.P. GEORGE

2. MOIDEEN AHMED PAZHOOR

3. K P PAULSON

I know the party personally who signed this before me.

NISHA GEORGE (K/1109/2011)
ADVOCATE

(Accepted)

The address for service of the said Advocates are:

M/S. GEORGE POONTHOTTAM ASSOCIATES,
ADVOCATES, PERANDOOR ROAD,
KALOOR, KOCHI - 682 017

SILPA SREEKUMAR (K/228/2023)
ADVOCATE

NISHA GEORGE
ADVOCATE (K/1109/2011)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT
ERNAKULAM

W.P.(C)No. of 2026

C. P. George & Others : Petitioners

Vs.

Union of India & Others : Respondents

SENIOR MEMO OF APPEARANCE

It is submitted that Shri George Poonthottam, Senior Advocate (K/570/1979)(G-112) is appearing for the **Petitioners** in the above case.

Dated this the 15th day of January, 2026.



Nisha George
Advocate (K/1109/2011)
Counsel for the **Petitioners**