

പതിനാലാം കേരള നിയമസഭ

അഞ്ചാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിട്ട ചോദ്യം നമ്പർ : 343

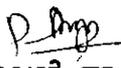
11.05.2017 ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്ക്

സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ സോളാർ വൈദ്യുതി ഉൽപ്പാദനശേഷി

ചോദ്യം		ഉത്തരം
<p>ശ്രീ. മുഹമ്മദ് മുഹസിൻ .പി " ചിറ്റയം ഗോപകുമാർ " ഇ.കെ. വിജയൻ " വി. ആർ. സുനിൽകുമാർ</p>		<p>ശ്രീ. എം.എം.മണി (വൈദ്യുതി വകുപ്പു മന്ത്രി)</p>
<p>എ) സോളാർ വൈദ്യുതി സംബന്ധിച്ച നയം വ്യക്തമാക്കുമോ;</p>	<p>(എ)</p>	<p>സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ സൗരോർജ്ജ ഉല്പാദനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയെന്ന ലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെ 25.11.2013-ലെ സ.ഉ(പി) നം.49/2013/ഉ.വ പ്രകാരം സൗരോർജ്ജ നയം രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് അനുബന്ധമായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ സൗരോർജ്ജ സാധ്യതകൾ പരമാവധി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ് കേരളത്തിന്റെ സൗരോർജ്ജ നയം പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. സൗരോർജ്ജ നയത്തിൽ 2017 ഓടെ 500 മെഗാവാട്ടും 2030 ഓടെ 2500 മെഗാവാട്ടും സൗരോർജ്ജ വൈദ്യുത ഉല്പാദനശേഷിയാണ് ലക്ഷ്യമിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. നിലവിൽ വീടുകളിലും മറ്റും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇൻവർട്ടറുകൾ സൗരോർജ്ജത്തിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുക, ഉപയോഗയോഗ്യമല്ലാത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും, കനാലുകൾ, ജലസംഭരണികൾ, ക്യാനികൾ തുടങ്ങിയവയിലും സൗരോർജ്ജ പ്ലാന്റുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുക, സൗരോർജ്ജ പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ എം-പാനൽ ചെയ്യുക, സൗരോർജ്ജ സംവിധാനങ്ങളുടെ ബാലൻസ് ഓഫ് സിസ്റ്റം (പാനൽ ഒഴികെയുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ) നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ പ്രോത്സാഹനം, സൗരോർജ്ജ വൈദ്യുതി ഉല്പാദന സംവിധാനം, സൗരോർജ്ജ വാട്ടർ ഹീറ്ററുകൾ, സൗരോർജ്ജ സ്റ്റീം പാചകം എന്നിവ അനുയോജ്യമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിർബന്ധമാക്കുക, സൗരോർജ്ജ പ്രോജക്ടുകളുടെ ഫണ്ടിംഗിനുള്ള വഴികൾ തുടങ്ങി ഒട്ടനവധി കാര്യങ്ങൾ സൗരോർജ്ജ നയത്തിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. 2000-നും 3000-നും ഇടയിൽ ചതുരശ്ര അടി തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള എല്ലാ</p>

		<p>പുതിയ ഗാർഹിക കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലും 500 വാട്ട് സോളാർ വൈദ്യുതി പ്ലാന്റും 3000-നേ മുകളിൽ ചതുരശ്ര അടി തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളവയിൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയത് 1000 വാട്ട് സോളാർ പവർ പ്ലാന്റും സൗരോർജ്ജ നയം വിഭാവനം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.</p> <p>2000 സ്ക്വയർ ഫീറ്റിൽ അധികം തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള ഗാർഹിക കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽ സൗരോർജ്ജ ഉപയോഗം നിർബന്ധമാക്കാനാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. 2000 മുതൽ 3000 സ്ക്വയർ ഫീറ്റ് തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽ കുറഞ്ഞത് 100 ലിറ്റർ സൗരോർജ്ജ വാട്ടർഹീറ്റിംഗും, 500 വാട്ട് സൗരോർജ്ജ വൈദ്യുതി സംവിധാനവും 3000-ത്തിനകം സ്ക്വയർ ഫീറ്റ് തറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽ 100 ലിറ്റർ വാട്ടർ ഹീറ്റിംഗും 1000 വാട്ട് സൗരോർജ്ജ വൈദ്യുത സംവിധാനവും സൗരോർജ്ജ നയം നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്നു. സൗരോർജ്ജ നയം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പൂർണ്ണ വിവരങ്ങൾ അനേർട്ടിന്റെ വെബ്സൈറ്റിൽ (www.anert.gov.in) ലഭ്യമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
(ബി)	<p>വേൾഡ് വൈൽഡ് ലൈഫ് ഫണ്ട്, വേൾഡ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് സസ്റ്റയിനബിൾ എനർജി എന്നീ സംഘടനകൾ നടത്തിയ പഠന പ്രകാരം കേരളത്തിന് 44,456 മെഗാവാട്ട് സോളാർ വൈദ്യുതി ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശേഷി യുണ്ടെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട് ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ;</p>	<p>(ബി) ഉണ്ട്. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ പല സംഘടനകളും പല അനുമാനങ്ങളിലൂടെ സൗരോർജ്ജ ഉല്പാദനശേഷി നിർണ്ണയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള കണക്കുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഡബ്ല്യു.ഡബ്ല്യു.എഫിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് (The Energy Report - Kerala) അവരുടെ വെബ്സൈറ്റിൽ (www.wwfindia.org/?10341/The-Energy-Report-Kerala) ലഭ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ അനുമാനങ്ങൾ എത്രത്തോളം പ്രായോഗികമാക്കാമെന്നത് വിശദമായ പരിശോധനയിലൂടെ മാത്രമേ വ്യക്തമാകുകയുള്ളൂ. സോളാർ അടക്കമുള്ള അസ്ഥിര ഊർജ്ജ സ്രോതസ്സുകൾ വൈദ്യുതി ഗ്രിഡിൽ ഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സ്റ്റബിലിറ്റി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. നിശ്ചിത പരിധിക്കപ്പുറം അസ്ഥിര സ്രോതസ്സുകൾ ഗ്രിഡിൽ ഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് പ്രായോഗികമല്ലെന്നാണ് ലോകമെമ്പാടുമുള്ള അനുഭവം.</p>

(സി)	<p>സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് സോളാർ വൈദ്യുതി പാർക്ക് നിലവിലുണ്ടോ; ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര യൂണിറ്റ് വൈദ്യുതിയാണ് പ്രസ്തുത നിലയത്തിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കാമോ?</p>	(സി)	<p>സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് കാസർഗോഡ് ജില്ലയിൽ 200 മെഗാവാട്ട് സോളാർ പാർക്ക് ദേശീയ സൗരോർജ്ജ മിഷന്റെ ഭാഗമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതിൽ അമ്പലത്തറയിൽ 36 മെഗാവാട്ട് പദ്ധതി IREDA സ്ഥാപിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ പദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്നും 15.12.2016 മുതൽ നാളിതുവരെ (05.05.2017) 1,17,49,718 യൂണിറ്റ് വൈദ്യുതി ലഭ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
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 സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ


Kerala Gazette No. 51 dated 24th December 2013.

PART I



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

**POWER DEPARTMENT—KERALA SOLAR ENERGY POLICY 2013—
APPROVED—ORDERS ISSUED**

POWER (PS) DEPARTMENT

G.O. (P) No. 49/2013/PD. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 25th November 2013.

Read:—(1) Minutes of the meeting held on 29-6-2012, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (Power and Transport).

(2) G.O. (Rt.) 160/2012/PD dated 4-8-2012.

ORDER

The State has substantial sources of renewable energy, viz, Solar, Wind, Small Hydro Power, etc. The potential of Solar Power in the State is yet to be exploited. In order to tap the vast potential of Solar Power in the State, Government as per the minutes read as first paper above have decided to formulate a Solar Policy for the development of Solar Power in the State. Based on the decision at the above meeting, a Committee was constituted vide order read as 2nd paper above for formulating the draft Solar Policy in the State.

2. Accordingly the Draft Solar Policy submitted by the Committee was put on the website of ANERT calling for comments and suggestions. Based on the comments from the Public, the members of the Committee and other experts in the field, certain modifications were made in the draft policy.

G. 68/2013/DTP.

3. Government have examined the draft Solar Policy so prepared in detail and are pleased to approve the 'Kerala Solar Energy Policy 2013' as appended to this Order.

By order of the Governor,

NIVEDITA P HARAN,
Additional Chief Secretary.

To

All Heads of Department's/PSU's

The Chairman, KSEB, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Director, ANERT, Thiruvananthapuram

The Director, EMC, Thiruvananthapuram

The Secretary, KSERC, Thiruvananthapuram

The Secretary, Kerala Legislature, Thiruvananthapuram

The Principal Accountant General (Audit), Thiruvananthapuram

The Accountant General (A&E), Thiruvananthapuram

The General Administration (SC) Department

The I and PR (Web and New Media) Department (For vide publicity)

The Stock file/Office copy.

KERALA SOLAR ENERGY POLICY 2013

Preamble

A forward looking Government needs to have a structured approach to seriously evaluate the possibilities of harnessing renewable energy sources and accord due weightage in a realistic manner for such sources to be integrated into its overall energy generation strategies. There is a popular perception that solar energy could be a key part of the solution to the energy crisis in the State. To promote the systematic tapping of the Solar Energy potential to the maximum, an appropriate policy framework is essential. This policy seeks to evaluate, in a realistic manner, the possibilities of harnessing solar energy to optimal levels and to put in place the necessary framework.

Low maturity level and high cost of the technology, non-compatibility of transmission and distribution infrastructure, limitations on land availability, inadequacy of fiscal incentives and entry of unscrupulous elements into the field have been the reasons behind the very low penetration of solar energy in the mainstream life of Kerala. The lack of easy off-the-shelf availability of solar powered equipments with standardised quality and pricing is another reason for its very low presence.

Solar energy is one of the major sources of renewable energy. As improved technology becomes available and at a reasonable cost, the use of Solar energy will gain acceptance. The negative impact that the actions of the imposters and fly-by-night operators out to make illegal gains, has to be strongly counter-acted by the governmental agencies working in the field of renewable energy.

However at a macro level, Electricity Act 2003 promotes absorption of renewable energy and mandates for specified consumption from renewable sources in the area of every distribution utility. Accordingly Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and more specifically solar purchase obligations have become mandatory recently. This at present is fixed at 3% of the total consumption for RPO and out of which 0.25% shall be from the solar sources alone, with annual escalation at 10% till the quantum from renewable reaches 10% of total purchase.

2. Vision

Vision is to mainstream the use of solar energy in the energy mix of Kerala in an inclusive manner to ensure optimal usage of the available solar potential in this region.

3. Mission

The Mission is to:

- (i) Increase the installed capacity of the solar sector in the State to 500MW by 2017 and 2500 MW by 2030;
- (ii) Contribute to long term energy security of the State of Kerala as well as ecological security by reduction in carbon emission;
- (iii) Define end users who can adapt solar in a big way and target them;
- (iv) Adopt a multi-pronged approach in targeting different groups of consumers;
- (v) Deploy package of incentives and disincentives for identified groups;
- (vi) Adapt solar to trigger a paradigm shift in the usage of energy at the micro and macro levels;
- (vii) Generate large direct and indirect employment opportunities in solar and allied industries;
- (viii) Create skilled and semi-skilled man power resources for installation and maintenance of the solar systems through promotion of technical and other related training facilities;
- (ix) Promote entrepreneurs/startups industries/institutions in the State that are engaged in the development of innovative solar based systems;
- (x) Create an R&D hub by establishment of institutional collaborations with educational institutions, research centres, industries, utility, etc. for working towards applied research and commercialization of nascent technologies to accelerate deployment of various combinations of solar power technologies and solar-based hybrid co-generation technologies which will focus on improving efficiency in existing systems, reducing cost of balance of system.

4. Title and enforcement

- (a) This Policy will be known as Kerala Solar Energy Policy, 2013.
- (b) The Policy will come into operation with effect from the date of publication and will remain in force until superseded or modified by another Policy.
- (c) State Government may undertake review of this Policy as and when the need arises in view of any technological breakthrough or to remove any inconsistency with Electricity Act 2003, Rules & Regulation made thereof or any Government of India Policy/State Electricity Regulatory Commission's order.

5. Strategy of implementation

The strategies to achieve the policy objectives are outlined as below:

1. Supply side interventions

- 1.1 Off-grid roof top systems at demand points/consumer premises like solar inverter installations, solar powered cellular towers, display boards/hoardings, etc.
- 1.2 Promoting conversion of existing inverter installations to solar power by way of providing suitable incentive schemes.
- 1.3 Grid connected systems partly meeting requirements at demand points and feeding to the grid.
- 1.4 Off site generation at locations like canals, reservoirs (floatovoltaic), wastelands, quarries, etc.
- 1.5 Off shore generating plants-primarily solar-thermal systems.
- 1.6 The off-grid solar applications shall be promoted for replacement of diesel-based generator sets. Guidelines and incentives issued by MNRE from time to time shall be followed in the State for promotion of decentralized and off-grid solar applications.
- 1.7 Empanelment of Suppliers/system integrators as per the guidelines in force for implementation of the solar systems envisaged in the policy.
- 1.8 Standards for grid connectivity at LT level will be notified for the State to promote decentralized solar power generation, which will remain applicable until national standards are notified and adopted by the State.
- 1.9 Since large scale absorption of solar electricity into the system is impossible without sufficient storage, a program for exploring and developing Pumped Storage schemes in the state shall be promoted as part of the Solar Policy.
- 1.10 Since developing Balance of Supply (BoS) plants is essential to tap the employment opportunities presented by Solar to the fullest measure, the state will promote public sector enterprises like Keltron etc. to manufacture BoS plants.

2. Promotion of Solar Thermal Collectors:

2.1 Solar Water Heating System (SWHS):

The State will promote Solar Water heating system by adopting the key strategy of making necessary policy changes for mandatory use of solar water heating system (SWHS) in the following potential categories:---

- (a) All Industrial buildings where hot water is required for processing.
- (b) All Government/Private Hospitals and Nursing homes.
- (c) All Hotels, Resorts, Motels, Banquet halls, Catering Units and Industrial Canteens.
- (d) Individual Residential buildings with an area of 3000 sq feet and above within the limits of Municipality/Panchayat/Corporations including Housing Complexes set up by Group Housing Societies/Housing Boards.
- (e) Hostels in educational institutions/Pvt. Hostels, Testing Labs/Laboratories of Educational Institutes/Hospitals.
- (f) Barracks of Police, Paramilitary Forces and Jails.
- (g) Private/Government Guest Houses, Govt. Tourist Hotels, Inspection Bungalow, Circuit House and retiring rooms of Railways.
- (h) Health Centres, Sports Complex.
- (i) All weather swimming pools.

2.2 Solar Steam Systems:

The State will promote the use of solar steam systems for wider applications such as

- (a) Community cooking in residential institutions/industrial mess/Hotels/Barracks/Mid day meal program/Hospitals etc.
- (b) Industrial application of steam in process industries such as Textile/Food industry etc.
- (c) Laundries

2. 3 Industrial Applications:

The State will promote the use of Solar Water Heating System (SWHS), Solar Steam Systems etc. for Industrial applications such as:

- (a) Process requirements of hot water.
- (b) Process requirements of steam.
- (c) Pre-heating applications in variety of Industries.
- (d) Drying applications.
- (e) Steam press and laundry units
- (f) Solar steam cooking applications in industrial mess/hotels etc.

3. Financing the projects

- 3.1 For off-grid systems the policy seeks to ensure bank finance at attractive rates and provide generation based incentives rather than capital subsidies to ensure that the systems are installed, maintained and continue to remain functional. The existing capital subsidies shall be restructured appropriately for the same.
- 3.2 For grid- connected systems Government itself by way of setting an example would initiate a programme by which all public buildings are provided with generation facilities using appropriate technology options. Here also rather than an EPC mode of implementation, a design, build, operate and transfer scheme with annuity payments shall be preferred. As the Load cycle of the government offices match with that of the solar plants, they are fitting cases for solar application. Policy urges all the concerned to make use of the roof top and premises to install solar plants to match maximum demand of the concerned office, within a period of 2 years time. A panel of implementing agencies and pro-rata costs per kilo watt shall be prepared and each office/department can choose a developer for implementing this scheme.
- 3.3 For grid - connected systems in non-Government buildings/premises the incentives shall be on the basis of net metering, feed-in tariff and Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism, the appropriate tariff system being decided by following due procedure.
- 3.4 Grid - connected systems will be promoted for domestic consumers in a phased manner after formulating grid connection standards for LT distribution in line with this policy. In this regard cluster wise installations will be given suitable incentives on a conditional basis for adopting solar installations.

- 3.5 Regarding floatovoltaic and public place installations a wider community ownership model with direct financial stake by the public shall be encouraged.
- 3.6 For logistically difficult and technically challenging options like off-shore generating plants, projects shall be structured on the basis of competitive bidding in IPP mode.

4. Building Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure.

- 4.1 Safety/quality protocols for all such installations shall be worked out in detail at international standards. For this the capability of academic institutions both within and outside the country shall be leveraged.
- 4.2 This whole initiative would also be structured to improve the quality of the grid in general with specific focus on evolving nano/community grids working on smart grid principles.
- 4.3 Evolving standards for grid connectivity at different voltage levels.
- 4.4 Notifying User Manual/guidelines on solar application - leveraging Internet Communication Technologies (ICT), Social media etc., for propagation.
- 4.5 Integrating with no load shedding campaign.
- 4.6 Creation of mechanisms like Battery banks, centralized banking of energy etc. for decentralized distributed generation of infirm energy.

5. Industry tie-ups

In the case of grid-tie systems, only components complying with national or international standards as approved by CEA can be used. But in the case of non-subsidised off-grid systems, there are currently no such regulations. It is proposed to bring about licensing for all solar photovoltaic systems and manufactures to be installed in Kerala. A certification and testing facility would be set up. Industries based in Kerala, including system integrators will have to obtain licensing from designated authority (Chief Electrical Inspectorate) to be eligible to install systems and components meeting approved specifications or standards. For industries from outside the State, channel-partner status or recognition of MNRE (Govt. of India) would be mandatory.

6. Legal and regulatory framework

- 6.1 Support the formulation of regulatory environment encouraging the common man more towards solar applications
- 6.2 Legally enforcing use of electricity from solar source in specified sectors of energy use.
- 6.3 A tariff incentive for consumers opting for solar generation shall be offered with respect to non-solar consumption subject to prefixed levels of usage.
- 6.4 Incentive for people's representatives/panchayats for promoting solar installations and street light optimization.
- 6.5 Incentive schemes for conversion of existing inverter installations to solar based ones.
- 6.6 Solar Procurement Obligation (SPO) will be mandated for Commercial consumers with more than 20kVA connected load, LT Industrial with more than 50kVA connected load and for all HT & EHT consumers in a phased manner. All HT/EHT consumers shall have to procure 0.25% of their energy consumed through SPO till March 2015 with 10% increase every year. From April 2015 onwards the same shall be applicable for commercial consumers and LT industrial as per the criteria mentioned above. The same shall be made applicable for high consuming domestic consumers i.e. more than 500 units per month at a later stage.

The above obligated consumers may fulfill their SPO by

- Buying equivalent to or more than their SPO from third party developers of Solar Power projects in the State of Kerala.
 - Buying RECs generated by Solar Power projects in the State equivalent to or more than their SPO.
 - Purchasing power from KSEB at Solar Tariff.
 - Consumers desirous of availing SPO exemption by captive solar generation shall necessarily install separate meters to measure captive generation.
- 6.7 All new domestic buildings having a floor area in between 2000 sq.ft. to 3000 sq.ft. should install at least 100 litres solar water heater and 500W solar PV system. All the buildings above 3000 sq.ft. should install 100 litre solar water heater and at least 1000W solar PV system.

- 6.8 In the case of residential flats/apartments 5% of the energy usage for common amenities should be from Solar.
- 6.9 In the potential categories to be notified like star hotels, hospitals, residential complexes, with more than 50 kVA total connected load, the use of solar water heating system shall be made mandatory.

7. 'Feed-in-Tariff', 'Net Metering' and 'Pooled Cost of Energy' of the utility applicable to Solar energy.

Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC) will notify the normative Feed-in-Tariff of solar power for procurement by KSEB in case of off-site commercial installations. For all agencies that consume grid power and have installed solar installations with some form of Government subsidy only net metering shall be applicable. However for consumers with monthly consumption of 30 units and below efforts shall be made involving welfare departments of Government and LSGIs to solar enable them and in such cases a special feed-in-tariff scheme shall be notified.

KSERC will also annually notify the Pooled Cost of Power Purchase of the utility as applicable to solar power sector, as required under CERC (Terms and Conditions for Recognition and Issuance of REC for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations 2010, to facilitate investors tap the Renewable Energy Certificate market.

8. Request for connectivity

Plants requiring grid connectivity shall make application to the utility as per the standards in place and the utility shall provide connectivity if found feasible as per the interconnection standards in practice, after collecting a processing fee.

9. Procurement Policy on grid connected solar plant.

KSEB will have first right of refusal for the power from the plants established in private lands/premises, except in cases of self/captive use. In such cases the sale of power to KSEB shall be as at a tariff decided by KSERC or at the pooled cost of the power purchase of the utility or net metering.

10. Reservation of land for the renewable project

The prime responsibility for identifying the land for renewable energy shall be with the developer. Government shall endeavor to assess clearly the land suitable for the development of solar installations in the possession of either Government, private or tribal individuals. For tribal lands, in addition to the lease rentals, a revenue (not profit) sharing mechanism for the land owner is envisaged as follows.

- The willingness of the land owner is mandatory.
- The land ownership rights shall continue to fully vest with the original owner. The developer shall have only rights to setup and operate the project. The land owner will have the right to use land for agricultural purpose.
- Revenue (not profit) sharing based on the power generated, possibly in the range not below of 5% is envisaged.
- The payment of share of revenue shall be made directly to the bank account of the land owner. For this purpose a tripartite agreement has to be entered into among the developer, the land owner and the KSEB.

Only lands which do not have an immediate productive use shall be thus identified/permittted.

11. Settlement of Energy charges

All settlement associated with the energy charges for the grid connected plant between the developer and the utility shall be settled on a monthly basis.

12. Incentives and facilities under this policy

(a) Evacuation facility

KSEB shall create necessary evacuation facility beyond the pooling station for the projects with capacity less than or equal to 10MW. For higher capacity plants, KSEB shall construct the evacuation facility on deposit work basis.

(b) Open access Charges

There shall be no open access charges for solar projects for wheeling the power within the state.

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(c) Wheeling charges and T&D losses

Wheeling charges and T & D losses will not be applicable for the Captive Solar generators within the state.

(d) Exemption of electricity Duty

The energy generated from the plants under this policy shall be fully exempted from the Electricity duty.

(e) Banking facility

Conditional Banking facility shall be available to captive generators after considering system constraints.

(f) Facilitating for subsidies from MNRE

ANERT being the nodal agency for the non conventional energy in the State, shall act as a facilitator for the developer for making available the subsidy from MNRE or any other central agency.

13. Agencies involved and their role under this policy**(a) State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC)**

Administration of this policy shall be entrusted with the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) constituted for that purpose. The committee shall have the following constitution.

- (i) Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Power), GoK-Chairman
- (ii) Chairman, KSEB
- (iii) Member (Generation Projects), KSEB
- (iv) Member (Transmission & Generation Operations), KSEB
- (v) Member (Distribution), KSEB
- (vi) Director, EMC
- (vii) Director, ANERT - Convenor
- (viii) Exe. Vice President of the Kerala S&Y Council (KSCSTE)
- (ix) Director of Industries
- (x) Land Revenue Commissioner
- (xi) A representative from Law Department
- (xii) An expert from Government SPB (nominated)

The Committee shall have the following responsibilities:—

- (a) To suggest necessary amendments to the policy to remove difficulties in implementing the policy;
- (b) Give approval for the developer requiring land allocation from the government;
- (c) Approval for utilization of land designated by ANERT for development of renewable energy;
- (d) Specifying the time schedule of eligible projects for which land had been allocated;
- (e) Empowered Committee shall do an yearly review and publish a document;
- (f) Any other function which may found necessary.

(b) Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT)

ANERT is the nodal agency for the non conventional energy in the State. In administering this policy ANERT will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) To act as the linking agency between all the stake holders in matters related with this policy;
- (ii) To empanel the system providers in solar technology after due process;
- (iii) To assess the solar energy potential in the State and prepare area map of renewable energy potential of the State; .
- (iv) To act as the nodal agency for the Off-grid solar applications in the State;
- (v) To facilitate in providing incentives and subsidies to the investor in the off grid application;
- (vi) To directly set up solar energy installation manufacturing units as paradigm centres;
- (vii) To be part of the joint mechanism with KSEB in the administration of Roof-Top solar installations with grid connectivity;
- (viii) To short list and maintain the database on the system provider in the case of solar plants with LT connectivity and prescribe maximum permissible installations under each system provider in proportion to their financial strength and infrastructure capability.

(c) System Provider/Integrator

Being new technology and considering safety requirements due to complexity of the system, the assistance from the system provider is essential through out the life period of the plant. This is necessary to instill confidence among potential small scale investors and roof top owners in the initial phase of technology adoption, which could be reviewed periodically based on the maturity achieved by the technology and the level of deployment. Thus the system provider will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) To register itself with the ANERT through their due process to enable itself to provide service in the state.
- (ii) On completion of the project, enter into a tri-partite agreement involving also the facility owner of the roof top solar plant and KSEB, ensuring continued technical support to the plant.
- (iii) Conduct periodical maintenance to the plant as per the standards and provide report of the same to the investor as well as to KSEB.
- (iv) In case investors under him opt for REC mechanism, to play the role of facilitator for the purpose.

(d) Kerala State Electricity Board

Being the integrated utility on transmission and distribution in the state, KSEB shall have the following responsibility under this policy:

- (i) To mainstream solar applications by pioneering installations in canals, reservoirs (floatovoltaic), public spaces, etc.;
- (ii) To evolve and update standards of grid-connectivity for the Solar Power Systems at LT and HT level and notify to promote decentralized solar power generation which would also enable the State to gain maximum benefit from the 13 FC allocation and other Financial allocation.
- (iii) To assess the feasibility and provide connectivity to grid connected solar projects in a timely manner;
- (iv) Resort to tariff based bidding for solar energy in meeting RPO, if required;
- (v) To develop necessary transmission infrastructure based on a renewable master plan;
- (vi) To provide banking facility for solar energy, incentives in the form of exclusion from open access charges, wheeling charges and T & D loss for solar power;
- (vii) To act as single window service provider to all grid connected solar plants in association with other state agencies.

P. [Signature]
Secretary, KSEB