

K. S. Popli
Chairman & Managing Director





Preface

Renewable Energy currently contributes around 70 GW capacity, accounting for about 20% of installed power generation capacity in India. Though policy frame work to promote renewable energy at various levels is in place but a lot still needs to be done to accelerate the development of renewable energy sources which are playing a vital role in providing energy security and access to energy for all. The added obvious advantages are, it's safe, renewable, pollution free and causes least ecological imbalance.

Various policy measures have been initiated and special steps taken in addition to providing financial support to various schemes being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for achieving the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 with 100 GW of solar, 60 GW of wind, 10 GW of bioenergy and 5 GW of small hydro. These include, inter alia, suitable amendments to the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO); setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power though tariff based competitive bidding process, National Offshore Wind Energy Policy notified, Repowering of Wind Power Projects, Standards for Deployment of Solar Photovoltaic systems/ devices, orders for waiving the Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for interstate sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by March 2019; identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities; amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio; and making net-metering compulsory and raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target.

To keep pace with the developments in the renewable energy sector in India, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC'S) are issuing new regulations and Tariff orders or are revising the orders already issued. It is important that these developments are adequately disseminated to all the stakeholders. Project developers, manufacturers, investors, lenders and utilities.

To achieve the above objective, IREDA through Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP) has prepared a "Compendium of Regulations" issued by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and various State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. This compendium contains summary of every regulation for each of the technologies such as Solar, wind, small hydro, biomass, municipal solid waste etc. indicating tariff period, financial parameters like Capital cost, debt-equity ratio, interest, depreciation, O&M expenses, return on equity, renewable purchase obligation etc. A comparative statement of each regulation issued by CERC, SERC's has also been included in the compendium for easy understanding.

The compendium along with all the regulations issued by CERC and SERCs shall be uploaded on the website of IREDA. Although care has been taken in compiling summary of various orders, however, in case of any discrepancy, Individual orders may be referred to.

I am sure that this Compendium will help accelerate promotion of investment in the renewable energy sector in India.

K. S. Popli Chairman & Managing Director

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