## TELANGANA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

(Regulation for Connectivity with the Grid and Sale of Electricity from the Roof-top Solar Photovoltaic System), 2016, Dated: 16-11-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.      | Applicability | 1. These Regulations shall apply to such consumers who are a buyer of energy/electricity from the distribution licensee in its area of supply.  
2. These Regulations does not preclude the right of a Distribution Licensee or the State Government Department/authorities to undertake the Rooftop Solar PV System projects above 1 MWp capacity through the alternative mechanism.  
3. A single phase consumer is also eligible for net metering upto 5 KW  
4. The capacity of a Rooftop Solar PV System to be installed at the premises of a consumer shall not be less than 1 KWP and a maximum 1 MWp.  
5. The gross net metering at 11 kV and above at an average rate or price from the latest Solar Purchase Agreements into by the Distribution Licensee.  
6. The facility of net-metering or gross-metering shall be applicable to a consumer of the Rooftop Solar PV System for a period of 25 years from the date of connection with the Grid of the Distribution Licensee.  
7. The Solar PV system having capacity upto 75 kW shall be inspected, tested and self certified by the consumer with regard to the safety and protection  
8. A consumer intending to install a Roof Top Solar PV system having capacity in excess of 75 kW and up to 1 MW can connect to 11 kV or 33 kV feeder of a Distribution Licensee from which the feeder of a consumer is availing supply of power. |
| 2.      | Individual Solar Project Capacity | 1. The maximum Rooftop Solar PV System Capacity to be installed at consumer's premises shall be as under:  
   (a) For Residential and Government Consumers: up to a maximum of 100% of the consumer's sectioned load;  
   (b) For Industrial, Commercial and Other Consumers: up to a maximum of 80% of the sectioned load Contracted demand of the consumer.  
2. The installed capacity shall not be less than 1 kWp and shall not exceed 1 MWp.  
3. High Tension (11 kV and 33 kV) consumer may install and connect the Rooftop Solar PV System at their LT Bus Bar System and the Net Meter shall be installed on the HT side of interconnecting point where the present metering cubicle is existing.  
4. The connectivity levels at which Rooftop PV Solar System shall be connected with the grid are as specified below: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Connected Load Eligible Consumer</th>
<th>Connectivity Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Upto 5 kW</td>
<td>240 V Single Phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Above 5 kW and upto 75 kW</td>
<td>415 V Three Phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Above 75 kW /kVh</td>
<td>High Tension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 3. Net Metering Arrangement

1. A single bi-directional meter shall be installed for export and import. This bi-directional meter should have the following characteristics:
   (a) Separate registers for export and import with the Meter Reading Instrument (MRI) downloading facility.
   (b) kVar, kWh, kVA, kVAh measuring registers for capacity above 10 kW
   (c) Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) facility with RS232 (or higher) communication port.
   (d) Class 1 accuracy meters for Rooftop Solar PV System up to 10 kW, 0.5 accuracy class meters for Rooftop Solar PV Systems above 10 kW and 0.2 class accuracy meters for High Tension (HT) systems (56 kW and above).
   (e) Meters should be certified by the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS)
   (f) Current transformer (CT) functionality meters for the Rooftop Solar PV System and above 56 kW

2. The Net meter in the premises of the Consumer may be procured and installed by the Distribution Licensee at its own cost and in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Supply Code.

3. The Net Meter and Solar Generation Meter shall be installed at such locations in the premises of the Eligible Consumer as would enable easy access to the Distribution Licensee's personnel for meter reading.

## 4. Energy Accounting and Settlement

1. If the units of the electricity exported exceeds the units of electricity imported during the billing period, such excess units of electricity exported shall be carried forward to the next billing period as credited units of electricity and the eligible consumer shall get a monthly minimum bill.

2. In case applicable tariff provides for billing on kVAh basis, the net drawl or injection of energy shall also be measured in kVAh.

3. When an eligible consumer cancels the Net Metering Arrangement entered into with the Distribution Licensee after giving a moth’s notice, then, unused electricity credited shall be paid at a rate of Rs 050/kWh by the Distribution Licensee or at as notified by the Commission from time to time and cease to be an eligible consumer thereafter.

## 5. Other Charges and Incentives

The Renewable Energy system under net metering arrangement shall be exempted from Transmission Charges, wheeling Charges, cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge.

## 6. Sharing of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Benefits

The eligible consumer shall retain the entire proceeds of CDM benefits in the 1st year after the date of commercial operation of the generating station. In the 2nd year, the share of Distribution Licensees shall be 10 % which will be progressively increased by 10 % every year till it reaches 50 %, where after, the proceeds shall be shared in equal proportion by the Eligible Consumer and the Distribution Licensee.

## 7. Energy Accounting and during Meter Defects

In case of failure of the meter recording export of energy, the meter shall be replaced within 15 days of the notice of the failure. The number of units to be billed during the period in which meter ceased to function or became defective, shall be determined by the taking the average of the electricity exported during the preceding three billing cycles to the billing cycle in which the said meter ceased to function or became defective provided that the condition with regard to export of electricity during the said three billing cycle was not different from that which prevailed during the period in which meter ceased to function or became defective.