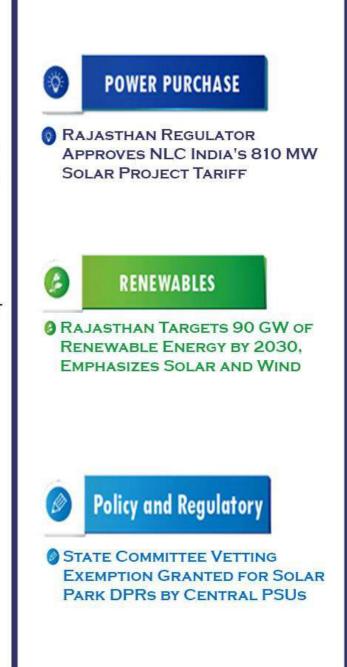




## >> RAJASTHAN REGULATOR APPROVES NLC INDIA'S 810 MW SOLAR PROJECT TARIFF

- > The Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) has approved a tariff of ₹2.64 (~\$0.03)/kWh for NLC India's 810 MW intrastate-connected solar project in Rajasthan, discovered through competitive bidding
- > In December 2022, Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam (RVUNL) issued a tender for the 810 MW solar project in Bikaner's Ultra Mega Solar Park. Bids were submitted by SJVN Green Energy and NLC India, with NLCIL winning the e-reverse auction in August 2023 at ₹2.64 (~\$0.03)/kWh.
- > NLCIL is required to commission the solar project within 15 months from the date of signing the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).
- > RERC approved the tariff after confirming that the bidding process was transparent and in accordance with the Ministry of Power's guidelines. RVUNL and NLCIL have entered into a 25-year PPA.













> Earlier this month, RERC also approved the purchase of 3 GW of power from 1,111 solar projects under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabiyan program for 25 years.



## >> RAJASTHAN TARGETS 90 GW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY BY 2030, EMPHASIZES SOLAR AND WIND

- > Rajasthan aims to achieve 90 GW of renewable energy capacity by the FY 2029-30 as outlined in its new energy policy.
- > The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy 2023 sets a goal of 60 GW of variable renewable energy capacity by 2030, with equal contributions from solar photovoltaics and wind energy.
- > There seems to be a shift in business values towards resource efficiency and clean energy, driven by consumer demand for sustainability.
- > There is transformative potential in integrating solar energy into Rajasthan's commercial and industrial sectors, in view of the public enthusiasm for a sustainable and net-zero future.













## >> STATE COMMITTEE VETTING EXEMPTION GRANTED FOR SOLAR PARK

**DPRS BY CENTRAL PSUS** 

- > The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has exempted central public sector undertakings (CPSUs) and their joint ventures from having their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) vetted by state government committees for solar and renewable energy parks.
- > These DPRs can be submitted directly to central agencies like the Solar Energy Corporation of India, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, and MNRE.
- > CPSU developers must obtain approval from their boards for infrastructure development, O&M charges, land lease charges, and return on equity, in compliance with MNRE's 2019 guidelines.
- State government undertakings and private developers must continue to have their DPRs and related charges approved by the respective state government departments to ensure adherence to MNRE guidelines.



> The solar park program, initially launched in December 2014, has been extended until March 31, 2026, with a target capacity increase to 40 GW. As of July, 50 solar parks with a combined capacity of 37,990 MW have been approved, with several fully or partially commissioned.





