



POWER SECTOR

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RENEWABLES

>> NEW SOLAR MANUFACTURERS JOIN MNRE'S ALMM AS CAPACITY SURPASSES 56 GW

- > MNRE added 2,084 MW of solar module manufacturing capacity, bringing the total to 56,520 MW in the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM).
- > Manufacturers like Junna Solar System, Sun N Sand Exim, and Powertrac Solar Projects are now part of the ALMM list.
- > Leading manufacturers such as Waaree Energies, RenewSys India, and Goldi Solar expanded their module production capacities, enhancing their competitive edge.
- > MNRE has issued a mandate for applicants to receive final enlistment in the ALMM within two months of applying, expediting the process for new entries.
- > ALMM certification is mandatory for solar projects that qualify for government incentives, making it crucial for manufacturers to be listed.
- > MNRE has indicated that the ALMM List-II will cover solar cells by 2026, further standardizing quality and compliance across the solar value chain.



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Policy and Regulatory

- >> RAJASTHAN'S DRAFT REGULATIONS AIM TO ACCELERATE GREEN ENERGY ADOPTION THROUGH OPEN ACCESS
- >> GUJARAT INTRODUCES DRAFT REGULATIONS TO BOOST RENEWABLE ENERGY PROCUREMENT
- >> KARNATAKA ISSUES DEVIATION MECHANISM FOR UNSCHEDULED POWER USAGE



RENEWABLES

- > The expansion of the ALMM list is expected to boost domestic manufacturing, aligning with India's goal of reducing reliance on imported solar modules, especially from China.
- > Once solar cells are added to the ALMM, modules must be compliant with List-II solar cells, reinforcing the integration of quality standards across both components.
- > This expansion in capacity aligns with India's larger renewable energy goals, supporting its target of 280 GW of installed solar capacity by 2030.
- > These updates support the government's Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, aimed at promoting local manufacturing in solar energy.





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POLICY AND REGULATORY

» RAJASTHAN'S DRAFT REGULATIONS AIM TO ACCELERATE GREEN ENERGY ADOPTION THROUGH OPEN ACCESS

- Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory commission (RERC) has issued the draft Terms and Conditions for the Green Energy Open Access Regulation 2024 to promote the renewable energy in the state.
- Open access is available for consumers with a demand of at least 100 kW; captive consumers have no demand limit.
- It is divided into long-term (12-25 years), medium-term (3 months to 3 years), and short-term (up to 1 month) access.
- The Rajasthan State Transmission Utility (STU) will process long and medium term applications, while the State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) handles short-term access.
- Up to 25% of monthly generated energy can be banked, with a banking charge of 8%. However, banking is allowed only for renewable energy generators.
- Captive power plants and waste-to-energy plants are exempt from cross-subsidy surcharges, promoting cleaner energy. For non-captive consumers, cross-subsidy and additional surcharges are applicable.
- The nodal agency is required to process open access applications within 15 days of submission, ensuring quick approvals for consumers.
- Standby charges equivalent to 25% of energy charges will be levied in cases where renewable energy is not available.
- This regulation aligns with the central government's vision of achieving 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.
- The draft regulations follow the Ministry of Power's guidelines under the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, ensuring a national-level uniformity in open access regulations.



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- Stakeholders can submit feedback on these draft regulations by October 18, 2024 ensuring a consultative approach before final implementation.



➤ GUJARAT INTRODUCES DRAFT REGULATIONS TO BOOST RENEWABLE ENERGY PROCUREMENT

- Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) has released draft regulations for renewable energy procurement in Gujarat, focussing on strict Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO), energy storage, and compliance through RECs.
- The renewable power purchase obligation (RPPO) is set to rise from 29.91% in 2024-25 to 43.33% by 2029-30, promoting greater renewable energy sourcing.
- An energy storage obligation is introduced, starting at 1% in 2024-25 and increasing to 3.5% by 2029-30, mandating that 85% of stored energy comes from renewable sources.
- The regulations apply to distribution licensees, captive power plants with a capacity of 100 kW or more, and open access consumers.
- Entities can fulfill their RPPO through direct purchases of renewable energy, acquiring Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or banking renewable energy for later use.
- The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) will monitor compliance with RPPO through a dedicated online portal to ensure transparency and efficiency.
- Non-compliance with RPPO requirements incurs penalties of ₹3.72 per kWh, incentivizing adherence to regulations.
- Stakeholders are encouraged to provide feedback on the draft regulations by October 18, 2024, allowing for public input in the regulatory process.



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- > A public hearing is set for October 25, 2024, providing a platform for further discussion and clarification of the draft regulations.
- > The draft regulations support India's goal of achieving 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, reflecting a commitment to sustainable energy growth.
- > By establishing these regulations, Gujarat aims to enhance its renewable energy infrastructure, ensuring a sustainable and reliable energy future.



» KARNATAKA ISSUES DEVIATION MECHANISM FOR UNSCHEDULED POWER USAGE

- > Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) has issued draft regulations to better align power generation and consumption within the state and minimize scheduling deviations.
- > The Availability-Based Tariff (ABT) for deviation settlement will include three components: fixed/capacity charges, energy/variable charges, and deviation charges.
- > The intra-state ABT applies to all grid-connected entities involved in power purchase or sale, including generating companies, captive projects, and renewable energy projects.
- > Distribution licensees, open access, and captive users will also be required to comply with intra-state ABT and related deviation charges.



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- > Single Supply Consumers (SSCs) procuring power through open access within Karnataka will be subject to deviation charges under the new intra-state ABT rules.
- > Generators, including captive plants that contract power supply only to SSCs or Multiple Supply Consumers (MSCs), will be governed by deviation charges under intra-state ABT.
- > Generators contracting power supply only to licensees or consumers outside Karnataka will also be subject to deviation charges under intra-state ABT.
- > All grid-connected entities must strictly follow schedules outlined in the Grid Code, with the State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) managing any deviations.
- > Sellers and buyers must account for transmission and distribution losses associated with their schedules at the interface point with the state grid.

