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By Chitrika Grover/ Updated On Thu, Dec 5th, 2024 Rajasthans new Integrated Clean Energy Policy targets the establishment of 125 GW of renewable power projects by 2029-30. Rajasthan Offers Fresh Incentives For Renewable Projects To use the untapped renewable energy potential in Rajasthan, the state government released an Integrated Clean Energy Policy. It targets the establishment of 125 GW of renewable power projects by 2029-30. To fulfill its mission, the plans to add 90 GW of solar, 25 GW MW of Wind & Hybrid, and 10 GW of Hydro, Pump Storage Plant (PSP), and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects.This policy framework can allow the state to use the untapped renewable energy potential provided by the naturally available intense solar radiation, numerous sunny days, and vast barren lands. Rajasthans latest policy framework promotes the hybridization of solar and wind technologies to optimize resource utilization and enhance grid stability.ExemptionsThe policy also offers certain Exempon & Reimbursements under the RIPS scheme This includes exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years. It offered an exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty. The policy also gives exemption from payment of 75% conversion charges and reimbursement of 25% conversion charges. Additionally, it granted reimbursement of 100% mandi fee/market fee for 7 years.Some of the key features of the policy are:The government policy supports the construction of grid-connected rooftop PV Solar Power Plants under a net metering arrangement. The policy facilitates the DISCOMs to add solar rooftop capacity of up to 80% of the capacity of the distribution transformer in the area.The state also promotes the setting up of decentralized solar power projects with a minimum capacity of 0.5 MW and a maximum capacity of 5 MW. These projects can be placed in the vicinity of 33 kV grid sub-stations to promote the sale of power to DISCOMs. These substations will be selected by RUVNL/Discoms. The tariff for these projects will be determined based on a tariff-based competitive bidding process or as per the State Government/ Government guidelines.In case, the project developer hasnt applied for in-principle clearance, the registration of such projects can be revalidated by paying a fee of 2,000 per MW, up to a maximum of 10 lakh per project (plus applicable GST).If the revalidation fee is not paid, the project registration will be considered canceled. Once revalidated, these projects must apply for in-principle clearance within one year from the date of revalidation. Failure to do so will result in the cancellation of the registration.BESS And PSPThe National Electricity Plan (NEP) 2023 of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) projects a significant increase in energy storage capacity requirements. By the year 2026-27, the requirement is projected to be 16.13 GW (82.37 GWh), with 7.45 GW (47.65 GWh) from Pumped Storage Plants (PSP) and 8.68 GW (34.72 GWh) from Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). This requirement is expected to further rise to 60.63 GW (336.4 GWh) by the year 2029-30, comprising 18.98 GW (128.15 GWh) from PSP and 41.65 GW (208.25 GWh) from BESS. Govt Released Rs 1,325 crore Till Now For PM-KUSUM Also Read "Want to be featured here or have news to share? Write to info[at]saurenergy.com The Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 marks a significant milestone in the states journey towards a sustainable energy future.This comprehensive policy framework outlines a roadmap for the development and adoption of renewable energy sources, with a strong emphasis on solar energy.Harnessing the Power of the Sun: Key Solar InitiativesRooftop Solar Power Systems (Rooop): The policy encourages the widespread adoption of rooftop solar panels through initiatives like Net Metering. This allows homeowners and businesses to generate their own electricity, reducing reliance on the grid and potentially even selling excess power back to the grid.Boosting Solar Accessibility: The policy provides crucial support for solar adoption through various incentives, including subsidies, making solar power more affordable and accessible to a wider range of consumers.Expanding Access Through Shared Solutions: Virtual Net Metering (VNM) and Group Net Metering (GNM) schemes enable multiple consumers to collectively benefit from a single solar power plant, opening doors for those with limited space or resources.Decentralized Solar Power: The policy promotes the development of decentralized solar power projects near load centers, improving grid efficiency and reducing transmission and distribution losses.Solarizing Agriculture: Encouraging farmers to adopt solar-powered irrigation pumps not only reduces their electricity costs but also contributes to sustainable agricultural practices.Beyond Solar: A Diversified Renewable Energy LandscapeRecognizing the importance of a diverse energy mix, the policy extends its focus beyond solar power:Off-Grid Solar Solutions: The policy emphasizes the importance of off-grid solar applications, such as standalone solar systems and solar pumps, to cater to the energy needs of remote and off-grid communities.Large-Scale Utility Grid Projects: The policy encourages the development of large-scale solar power projects that can feed into the states electricity grid, meeting the growing demand for power.RE Parks: Accelerating Renewable Energy Development: The policy promotes the establishment of Renewable Energy Parks (RE Parks) dedicated zones with improved infrastructure to facilitate the rapid development of renewable energy projects.Electrifying Transportation: The policy recognizes the crucial role of renewable energy in powering the electric vehicle revolution. It encourages the development of charging infrastructure powered by renewable sources, reducing the carbon footprint of transportation.Benefits for Rajasthan: A Sustainable FutureThe implementation of the Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 promises a multitude of benefits for the state:Environmental Sustainability: Reduced reliance on fossil fuels will significantly lower carbon emissions, contributing to a cleaner and healthier environment.Enhanced Energy Security: Increased reliance on renewable energy sources will reduce dependence on imported fuels, enhancing the states energy security.Economic Growth: The renewable energy sector is poised to create numerous job opportunities, driving economic growth and development across the state.Improved Livelihoods: Farmers and businesses can benefit from lower energy costs and increased income opportunities through solar power generation.ConclusionThe Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 represents a pivotal moment in the states journey towards a sustainable and prosperous future.By prioritizing the development and adoption of renewable energy sources, particularly solar power, the policy lays the foundation for a cleaner, greener, and more energy-independent Rajasthan.Partnering with Novergy for a Sustainable FutureNovergy is a leading provider of renewable energy solutions, committed to helping businesses & industries in India harness the power of the sun.Our comprehensive services include:Expert Solar Panel InstallationSeamless Net Metering IntegrationCustomized Solar SolutionsFinancial Assistance GuidanceComprehensive Maintenance and SupportBy partnering with Novergy, you can seamlessly transition to clean energy, and experience the numerous benefits of solar power.Contact us today!solar@novergy.net / +91-9116968967 With an ultimate goal of promoting renewable energy and sustainable development, Rajasthan has introduced the Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, creating a way for Indias green and energy-efficient future. The policy is designed to transform Rajasthans energy landscape with a great focus on using natural resources and meeting the long-term renewable energy goals. Effective until March 29, 2029, the policy establishes a unified strategic approach to renewable energy advancement between solar and wind power, along with hybrid systems, biomass and waste-to-energy assets, energy storage and green hydrogen initiatives. Backed by incentives and a strong regulatory roadmap, this policy sets the stage for a transformative shift in Rajasthans energy landscape. A Vision Rooted in Sustainability and Growth The policy's main goal focuses on speeding up renewable energy (RE) adoption through innovation, along with encouraging sector investment and infrastructure development. The policy implements a systemic method which unifies various clean energy technologies alongside their supporting sectors, including manufacturing alongside transmission infrastructure development and research and development initiatives, alongside job creation. One of the most ambitious aspects of the policy is its target of achieving 125,000 MW of renewable power capacity by 202930. This includes: Solar Power: 90,000 MW Wind and Hybrid Power: 25,000 MW Hydro, Pumped Storage, and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS): 10,000 MW This target not only reflect the states commitment to efficiently expand its capacity but align with Indias long-term renewable energy goals of achieving net zero emissions Strategic Focus Areas The Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy emphasizes several key areas to ensure a balanced and efficient energy ecosystem: Encouraging the blending of solar, wind, hybrid, and storage solutions to meet varying demand patterns. Infrastructure support and incentives to support the emerging green hydrogen economy Promoting advanced storage solutions to handle intermittency in renewable energy generation. Transmission infrastructure to ensure the network is capable of handling large-scale RE integration. Focusing on research and development to encourage innovation and technological advancements in the renewable energy space. Incentives Under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS), 2024 To attract private investments and support long-term sustainability, the policy is interlinked with the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS), 2024, which offers an extensive package of incentives for different types of clean energy projects. Renewable Energy Power Projects Projects under this category are eligible for Electricity Duty 100% exemption for 7 years Stamp Duty & Land Conversion Charges 75% exemption & 25% reimbursement Mandi/Market Fee 100% reimbursement for 7 years PCB Fees Waiver of PCB fees (for Consent to Establish and Operate) Banking, Wheeling & Transmission Exemptions for Captive Use Water Availability From IGNP canal or nearest source for solar power plants Biomass and Waste-to-Energy Projects Electricity Duty 100% exemption for 7 years Stamp Duty & Land Conversion Charges 75% exemption & 25% reimbursement Market Fee 100% reimbursement for 7 years PCB Fees Waivers to obtain Consent to Establish and Operate certification Land-related Assistance For biomass, CBG, bio-coal and bio-ethanol projects at subsidized rates & refundable deposits Eligible units are required to commission their projects within 36 months of approval, ensuring timely execution. Green Hydrogen Projects Option 1: SGST reimbursement for 7 years (up to 15 crore/year) Option 2: Capital subsidy over 10 years (1020%, depending on area and scale) Option 3: Turnover-based incentive (11.4% of net sales turnover) Additional benefits include Interest Subvention 5% interest subvention on term loans for plant and machinery (up to 2.5% of investment) Electricity Duty 100% exemption for 7 years Wheeling & Transmission 50% waiver on wheeling and transmission charges Market Fee 100% reimbursement for 7 years Stamp Duty & Land Conversions 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement Land Allotment Priority land allotment for green hydrogen units using brine or treated wastewater Cross-Subsidy Surcharge Waiver Waiver for energy drawn from captive solar/wind plants What makes the Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy stand out is its holistic approach. It is not just a collection of incentives but a vision to develop an ecosystem. With benefits on land, water availability, and infrastructure, it facilitates sustainable development, and the alignment with central government schemes like MNREs financial assistance adds to its strength. Partnering With Enernew For A Sustainable Future Enernew is a leading solar energy company with extensive experience of partnering with 50+ companies across industries and catering to the growing energy demands efficiently. With a record of executing over 100 MWp+ solar projects and our 50 MW solar park in Bikaner, we specialize in off-site captive open access solar parks and on-site C&I solar projects, wind, battery energy storage systems, and advanced wind-solar hybrids. Schedule a consultation today and create a way to a greener and cleaner future. Source Link: EY Rajasthan launched its solar energy policy in 2019, which is applicable till 2024.Moreover in 2023, the state launched a renewable energy policy with major clean energy targets.In both policies, the state government has made provisions for solar projects in the residential,commercial, and industrial (manufacturing equipment) sectors.Target: Utility/Grid Scale Solar Parks 24 GWDistributed Generation 4 GWSolar Rooftop 1 GWSolar Pumps 1 GW October 12, 2023 The State Government has introduced the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy, 2023, a strategic move toward sustainability that builds upon the existing Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy and the Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy (2019). This new policy aims to achieve 65GW of solar capacity and 15GW of wind-solar hybrid capacity by 2030, representing a key element of the states commitment to advancing solar energy.Following are the key highlights of this policy:CategoryCurrent PolicyPrevious PolicyRenewable Energy Target90,000 MW of renewable capacity by 2029-30, including 65,000 MW solar, 15,000 MW wind and hybrid, and 10,000 MW hydro and storage. It also aims to promote rooftop solar, off-grid solar, manufacturing, etc. Earlier Policy target was 30,000 MW solar power project and 3500 MW Hybrid power project up to 2024-25 RE Potential of RajasthanWind potential to be ~284GW (@150m hub height) Solar potential of ~142 GWRegistration charges for development of RE ParksIt fosters renewable energy parks through public-private partnerships, with the government investing up to 50% equity. Current registration charges of Rs. 10,000/MW+GST subject to maximum of Rs. 20 Lac+ GST for each Park. Previous registration charges of Rs Rs10,000/ MW + GST subject to maximum of Rs10 lac + GST for each Solar Park Hybridization of Solar Wind Hybrid projects are classified in two type, type A includes conversion of existing/under construction wind or solar plants into hybrid projects and type B include new wind-solar hybrid projects. A wind-solar power plant will be recognized as hybrid plant if the rated power capacity of one resource is at least 25% of the rated power capacity of other resource. This is against the national standard of 30% capacity threshold (solar/wind capacity being at 30% of the other component) The maximum permissible capacity of individual Hybrid plant for captive use will be limited to Contract demand of the consumer. State will promote hybridization of existing Conventional Thermal Power Plants by allowing setting up of RE Plants by the Conventional Power Generators. This flexibility will provide the thermal power generators an opportunity to optimally utilize generation from RE sources and help in reducing emissions.Land Allotment:Provisions for allotment of government and private land for projects, parks, manufacturing units, etc. are outlined.Evacuation PlanningRVPN to prepare plan for renewable evacuation infrastructure development. Provisions for grid connectivity and infrastructure development.Committees for project ApprovalCurrent policy: The in principle clearance or approval will be granted by State level sanction committee (SLSC) as per the respective project scenario only . Previous Policy: In-principle clearance and final approval will be granted by State Level Screening Committee and State Level Empowered Committee as per respective project.Renewable Energy Development and Facilitation Charges (REDFC)Current charges: Project commissioned on or after commencement of the Policy till project life- Rs.50,000 /Hectare/Year. The Developer/Power Producer will have an option of either paying REDFC charges or supplying 7% of power generated to Rajasthan Discoms free of Cost by installing additional capacity to that extent.The previous policy had development charges in the range of Rs 2-5 lakhs/MW/year depending on date of commissioning. Focus on Energy Storage:Target to develop 10 GW capacity from hydro, PSP, and BESS. However, the capacity wise break up of each technology missing from policy. State will promote RE power project with storage systems for captive use/third part sale. The minimum rated energy capacity of an Energy Storage System (ESS) shall be equal to X/2 MWh, where X is the installed capacity of the Project in MW. Promotion of storage system in Decentralized Rooftop Solar Plants. Separate Guidelines will be issued by Energy Department for implementation of Pump Storage Plants in the State.RE based EV Charging Station:Charging infrastructure will be developed as per the guidelines and standards issued by (Ministry of Power)MOP and Central Electricity Authority (CEA). EV charging stations may be established by the State/Central PSUs, Private operators or under the (Public Private partnership) PPP models. Charging station service provider may set up Renewable energy plant within the premises for captive use or source power through open access. It extends all the OA benefits like banking, Electricity duty exemption Transmission, and wheeling charges etc to charging stations also.Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power ProjectsThe State will promote setting up of decentralized solar power projects with a minimum capacity of 0.5 MW and maximum capacity of 5 MW (3 MW in previous policy) in the premises and vicinity of 33 kV Grid Sub-Stations for sale of power to DISCOMs.New Policy : Rajasthan RE Policy, 2023.pdfPrevious Policy : Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019.pdf , Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy 2019.pdf Rajasthan has unveiled its Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, with an ambitious target of achieving 125,000 MW of renewable energy capacity by the financial year 2030. The plan includes installing a capacity of 90,000 MW of solar power, 25,000 MW of wind and hybrid energy, and 10,000 MW of hydro, pumped storage, and battery energy storage systems. The policy will be in force until March 29, 2029, or until superseded. The states power distribution companies (DISCOMs) will allow rooftop solar capacity addition of up to 80% of the capacity of the distribution transformer in the area. Rooftop systems up to 1 MW capacity will be allowed under gross metering. Virtual net metering and group net metering will be permitted for consumers who do not have sufficient space on their premises to access renewable energy. Small wind turbines will be allowed with rooftop solar under the net metering facility. Suitable regulations will be added to the Urban Building Byelaws to facilitate the installation of rooftop solar systems. The maximum time for the execution of various activities related to rooftop solar systems under net metering by DISCOMs will be as follows: Rajasthan will promote the setting up of decentralized solar power projects with a minimum capacity of 0.5 MW and a maximum capacity of 5 MW in the premises and in the vicinity of 33 kV grid sub-stations to promote the sale of power to DISCOMs. The tariff for these projects will be determined through a competitive bidding process. Land conversion will not be required under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 for developing renewable energy parks on private agricultural land. Government land will be allocated for renewable energy projects and parks. For projects with a capacity of less than 2,000 MW, a security deposit of 100,000 (~$1,180)/MW will be required. For projects with a capacity of 2,000 MW or more, the deposit will consist of 100,000 (~$1,180)/MW (up to 2,000 MW). The amount for any additional capacity must be submitted as a bank guarantee. The state will promote repowering existing wind turbines that have completed at least 10 years in operation. Wind-solar power projects will be recognized as hybrid projects if the rated power capacity of one resource is at least 25% of the rated power capacity of other resources. Project Completion Timeline Incentives Renewable energy projects are eligible for the following incentives under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Program 2024: Exemptions and Reimbursements Electricity Duty: 100% exemption from payment for seven years.Stamp Duty: 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement.Conversion Charges: 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement.Mandi/Market Fee: 100% reimbursement for seven years. There will be a full waiver of Pollution Control Board fees for obtaining Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate certifications. Anchor Booster Incentives Enterprises availing of the anchor booster benefits are entitled to the following, provided the energy generated is exclusively for captive consumption and no third-party sale is involved: Banking, Wheeling, and Transmission Charges: 100% waiver or reimbursement.Captive Power Project Capacity: A ceiling of 200% of the connected load or contract demand.Banking Flexibility: 100% banking allowed with no withdrawal restrictions during peak hours. Behind-the-Meter renewable projects No maximum capacity limit for renewable generation.Perpetual exemption from electricity duty provided no power is fed into the grid during off-peak hours. Development and Facilitation Charges Power projects in Rajasthan selling electricity to entities other than the states DISCOMs must pay Renewable Energy Development and Facilitation Charges (REDFC) for the solar component of the project. This applies from the date of commissioning for the projects entire lifecycle at a rate of 50,000 (~$590) per hectare per year for projects commissioned after the policys commencement. Developers can either pay the REDFC charges or supply 7% of the power generated to Rajasthan DISCOMs free of cost by installing additional capacity. REDFC does not apply to projects supplying power directly or indirectly to Rajasthan DISCOMs or for captive consumption within the state. Payments must be made annually by April 30 without interest or by June 30 with an interest of 9% per annum. Failure to comply by June 30 may result in actions such as recovering dues from power bills or disconnecting the project from the grid until the charges and interest are fully paid. Energy Storage Large hydropower projects, including pumped storage projects with a capacity exceeding 25 MW, and energy from all small hydro storage projects commissioned after March 8, 2019, will be classified as renewable energy. Pumped storage projects will be allocated for a maximum tenure of 45 years from the date of allotment. At the end of this period, the projects will revert to the state government or may be extended for up to 30 years. The state will encourage the development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), requiring each project to have a minimum power rating of 1 MW, an appropriate energy rating tailored to its specific application, and a single-site location with a minimum bid capacity of 1 MW. Energy supplied from standalone BESS will be classified as renewable energy. Additionally, if 85% or more of the total energy stored annually in the BESS is sourced from renewable energy, such energy will qualify for Energy Storage Obligation recognition. To promote storage capacity for reliable power supply, new renewable energy projects integrated with BESS must have a minimum capacity of X/2 MWh, where X represents the installed capacity of the renewable energy project. Such projects will receive a 50% exemption on registration charges for the renewable energy capacity. For BESS installations exceeding X/2 MWh, registration charges will be fully exempted pro-rata corresponding to the additional storage capacity installed. To ensure adequate storage capacity, new renewable energy projects on the state transmission utility network (excluding hydro projects) with an installed capacity exceeding 5 MWor as specified by the central governmentwill be required to include energy storage systems with at least two hours of storage, equivalent to a minimum of 5% of the renewable energy capacity. Renewable energy projects integrated with storage systems that have a capacity of 5% of the renewable energy capacity will receive a 75% exemption on transmission and wheeling charges for seven years. For storage capacity exceeding 5% of the renewable energy capacity, an additional 1% exemption on transmission and wheeling charges will be granted for each 1% increase in storage capacity, up to 30%. Projects with storage systems exceeding 30% of the renewable energy capacity will qualify for a 100% exemption on transmission and wheeling charges. Standalone BESS will also benefit from a 100% exemption on transmission and wheeling charges for power supplied during peak or non-solar hours for seven years. Additionally, BESS connected to 11 kV or 33 kV grid substations will be fully exempted from transmission and wheeling charges. Green Hydrogen The state aims to produce 2,000 kilotons per annum (kTPA) of green hydrogen by 2030. This includes establishing at least one Green Hydrogen Valley to meet the demand from fertilizer plants and refineries within Rajasthan and outside. The state targets developing at least one gigafactory for manufacturing electrolyzers, with a vision to export these domestically produced electrolyzers worldwide. Additionally, Rajasthan seeks to contribute to at least 20% of Indias green hydrogen exports, either as fuel, chemicals derived from green Hydrogen, or technology products such as electrolyzers. Green hydrogen generation projects, parks, and equipment manufacturing plants in Rajasthan will be eligible for benefits under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS). Key incentives include: Incentives for Sunrise Sector Green hydrogen projects can choose between the sunrise booster on asset creation incentives or the anchor booster.A 25% sunrise booster on asset creation incentive for the first three units.5% interest subvention on term loans for investment in plant and machinery for up to five years. Exemptions and Reimbursements 100% exemption from electricity duty for 7 years.100% reimbursement of mandi/market fees for 7 years.75% exemption and 25% stamp duty and conversion charges reimbursement. Plants with up to 50 kTPA capacity established by March 31, 2029, will receive: 50% waiver on intra-state transmission and wheeling charges for power produced from solar or wind projects.Waiver of additional surcharges and cross-subsidy charges on energy drawn from captive solar/wind plants for green hydrogen production. The benefits apply for seven years from the plants commissioning. In October, Andhra Pradesh announced its Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024, aiming to add over 160 GW of renewable energy capacity and attract investments worth approximately 10 trillion (~$118.95 billion). Subscribe to Mercoms real-timeRegulatory Updatesto stay informed about critical updates from the renewable industry.

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