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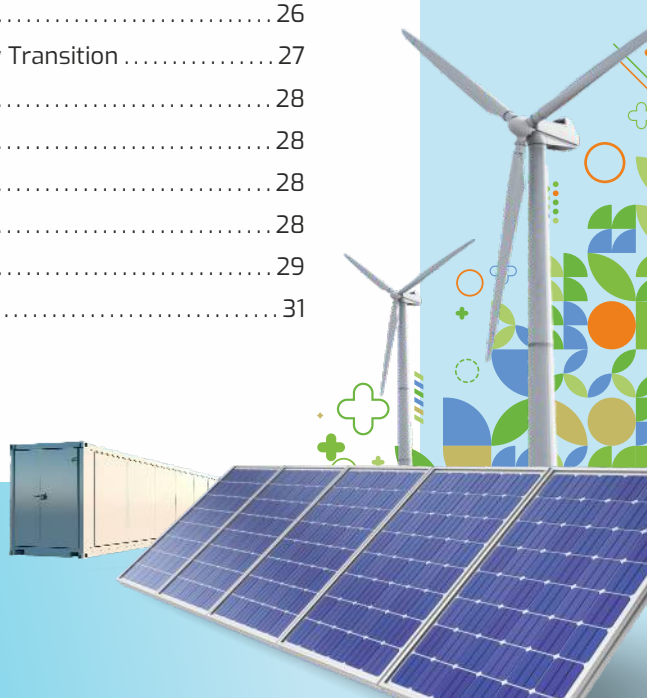
Energy and Petrochemicals Department

Government of Gujarat

GUJARAT INTEGRATED RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY

2025

Contents



01. Preamble

The accelerating impact of global warming and climate change underscores the urgent need for a paradigm shift in energy planning and Governance. Transitioning to clean and sustainable energy systems is no longer optional but imperative to ensure environmental integrity, economic resilience, and social well-being. Renewable energy sources form the cornerstone of this transformation, offering a pathway to decarbonization while enhancing energy security, affordability, and accessibility.

India is steadily progressing towards fulfilling the Panchamrit Commitments announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister at COP26, along with its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, which form the backbone of the country's climate and energy strategy. Gujarat, as a leading State in Renewable Energy, is committed to aligning its policies with the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047 through Viksit Gujarat@2047, while ensuring energy independence, energy security, and sustainable economic growth. This Policy seeks to accelerate the clean energy transition, foster innovation, create green jobs, and promote inclusive participation- positioning Gujarat as a global hub for renewable energy development.

The recent next-generation GST reforms have significantly reduced GST rates on a wide range of renewable energy projects and components, leading to substantial capacity addition and lower the cost of power for consumers.

The Government of India has set the target of 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030. The State is playing a pivotal role in this energy transition. Between 2002 and 2025, the State has expanded its renewable power capacity from just 0.16 GW to over 41 GW, transforming from a conventionally powered State to India's renewable energy powerhouse. Driven by stable governance and visionary leadership, the State has led pioneering initiatives such as the Khavda Hybrid Park, Charanka, Raghanesada, and Dholera Solar Parks, solarisation of villages, and adoption of emerging technologies. With a current renewable capacity of 41 GW, Gujarat aims to surpass 100 GW by 2030, contributing 63% of its total installed capacity from renewables and over 16% of the Nation's total RE installed capacity.

Complementing this progress, the State has fostered a world-class business environment with Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) through single-window clearances, dedicated nodal agencies, modern ports and logistical facilities, and policies that promote and encourage the start-ups and MSMEs.

The State recognizes the critical role of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), which are vital for addressing the intermittency of renewable energy sources like solar and wind. Battery Energy Storage Systems enhance grid stability and load management, reducing dependence on fossil fuel-based peaking power plants and improving system efficiency.

A front-runner in Solar Rooftop installations, the State has been promoting the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, to accelerate the adoption of rooftop solar systems, reduce household electricity expenditure, and contribute to Renewable Energy targets through streamlined approvals, DISCOM coordination, and public awareness campaigns in line with the MNRE guidelines.

With proven technologies, Wind and Solar projects have achieved economies of scale. The State aims to harness its vast renewable potential, with an estimated over 500 GW of Solar and 180 GW of Wind capacity, including hybrid projects with or without Battery Energy Storage Systems, that optimize land and transmission infrastructure while reducing power variability. Resource mapping shows significant hybrid potential across the State, making it essential to introduce policy measures that support both new hybrid project development and the hybridization of existing plants.

To keep pace with the evolving Renewable Energy landscape, the State Government has resolved to review the Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy 2023, incorporating emerging technologies, market trends, and national priorities to ensure long-term sustainability and competitiveness.

The State Government is notifying the Gujarat Integrated Renewable Energy Policy - 2025 for further encouraging the setting up of Renewable Energy generation projects based on Wind, Solar, Ocean, Geothermal, and Wind-Solar Hybrid, RE Projects with or without Battery Energy Storage System. The Policy aims to provide a simplified framework for the ease of developing businesses revolving around Renewable Energy projects in the State.

02. Definitions

2.1 "ALMM (Solar)" means Approved List of Models and Manufacturers of Solar Photovoltaic Modules and Solar cells as notified by MNRE, GoI.

2.2 "ALMM (Wind)" means Approved List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind project as notified by MNRE, GoI.

2.3 "BESS" or "Battery Energy Storage Systems" shall mean electrochemical devices connected to the Power System that absorb electricity from the grid or generation sources, store it, and discharge it when required. It typically includes batteries, power conversion system, and battery management system.

2.4 "Captive Generating Plant" (CGP) means a power plant set up by any person to generate electricity primarily for his own use and includes a power plant set up by any co-operative society or association of persons for generating electricity primarily for use of members of such co-operative society or association.

2.5 "Project Developer / RE Project Developer" shall mean an entity that makes investment for setting up Renewable Energy or Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) power project for the purpose of generation of electricity. Provided further that in case of Renewable Energy projects wherein the development of project is being undertaken by an entity with requisite infrastructure in terms of land, internal roads, pooling sub-station, dedicated transmission line upto grid sub-station etc. and thereafter the project is transferred by such entity to another entity(ies), the RE project developer in such cases for the period upto transfer of project, shall mean the transferor entity and after the transfer of project shall mean the transferee entity who owns and operates the project for end use of energy generated from such project or part(s) thereof. Commissioning of projects connected with the State Grid will be undertaken on execution of Wheeling Agreement / Power Purchase Agreement with DISCOMs or consumer(s)."

"Provided that where RE Park Developer (as declared in the application for connectivity) developing the infrastructure facilities for the RE Projects to be established in the RE Park obtains connectivity for evacuation of power from RE projects located in the RE Park, such arrangement between the RE Park Developer and the RE Projects shall not be in breach of Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) approved connectivity procedure and the connectivity so taken by the RE Park Developer shall be deemed to be on behalf of the RE Projects also.

Provided further that where under any scheme duly declared in the application for connectivity, the RE Developer develops the RE Projects in aggregate, with Connectivity to the Grid taken by the RE Developer with intent to allocate, transfer and assign individual RE Projects to identified entities, such arrangement between the RE Developer and the RE Projects shall not be in breach of GERC approved connectivity procedure and the connectivity so taken by the RE Developer shall also be deemed to be on behalf of the RE Projects also for all intents and purposes."

2.6 "Gross metering" is a mechanism in which the entire energy generated by the Solar rooftop system is exported to the DISCOMs at the rate specified in the agreement to be executed with DISCOMs.

2.7 "Hybrid Type-A Projects" means conversion of existing or under-construction Wind or Solar power plants into Hybrid projects by addition of Solar or Wind capacity with/without BESS, as the case may be.

2.8 "Hybrid Type-B Projects" means new Wind-Solar Hybrid power generation projects with/without BESS that are not registered with GEDA or for which evacuation permission has not been granted by GETCO/ STU until the date of issuance of this Policy.

2.9 "Net Import" means net energy consumed from DISCOMs by the consumer after giving set off of the RE generation against consumption recorded in the consumer meter during the settlement period.

2.10 "Obligated Entities" means entities obligated to fulfill the Renewable Power Purchase Obligation (RPO) as prescribed by GERC

2.11 "Ocean Energy" refers to energy derived from viz Wave Energy, Tidal Energy, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion etc.

2.12 "Renewable Energy sources" includes sources defined by the Government of India from time to time, under the Electricity Act, 2003.

2.13 "RE Attributes" means the Environmental Attributes associated with the generation of electricity from the Renewable Energy sources, including but not limited to avoid emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. These attributes may be used for:

(i) Compliance with Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO)/ Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) by obligated entities;

(ii) Generation and trading of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) under CERC REC Regulation; or

(iii) Availing voluntary Green Attributes (untradeable) by non-obligated entities seeking to demonstrate environmental responsibility or meet internal sustainability goals beyond mandatory requirements.

2.14 "RE Project" for the purpose of this Policy, the Renewable Energy Projects shall include Solar project or Wind project or Wind-Solar Hybrid projects/RE projects with or without Battery Energy Storage System and also include Tidal and Geothermal energy generating project.

2.15 "Reactive charges" means the charges as determined by GERC from time to time for drawl and injection of reactive power.

2.16 "REC mechanism" means Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism specified by CERC and amended from time to time.

2.17 "License Fee" for the purpose of this Policy only, means the charges determined / decided / agreed by respective authority for utilization of water bodies for setting up floating Solar project.

2.18 "Vanilla" for the purpose of this Policy only, means single-technology Renewable Energy project connected to the Grid (either Solar-only or Wind-only), without any additional components like battery energy storage and without Hybridization with other RE sources.

2.19 "Settlement Period" in respect of consumer opting for banking facility means the period in which surplus RE generation is to be Net-off against consumer's consumption which shall be on billing cycle basis. In respect of Consumers not opting for banking facility and / or consumption from projects registered under the REC mechanism, the settlement period shall be on 15 minute time block basis. Banking of energy shall be as per the GERC Regulations.

2.20 "Agriphotovoltaics (AgriPV)" refers to the simultaneous use of land for both agricultural production and solar photovoltaic power generation. It is an integrated approach wherein photovoltaic (PV) panels are strategically installed on agricultural land to produce renewable electricity, while ensuring continued agricultural activity such as crop cultivation, horticulture, beneath or around the panels.

03. Title and Operative Period

This Policy shall be known as the "Gujarat Integrated Renewable Energy Policy - 2025".

This Policy will come into effect from the date of notification and shall remain in operation up to 31st December 2030 or till notification of the new Policy, whichever is earlier.

Renewable Energy Projects that are registered and commissioned during the operative period will be eligible for the benefits and incentives outlined in this Policy. These benefits will be applicable for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning or the lifespan of the RE project, as defined by GERC/MoP/MNRE, whichever is earlier.

The Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy 2023, notified vide G.R. dated October 04, 2023, and its subsequent amendments shall stand superseded.

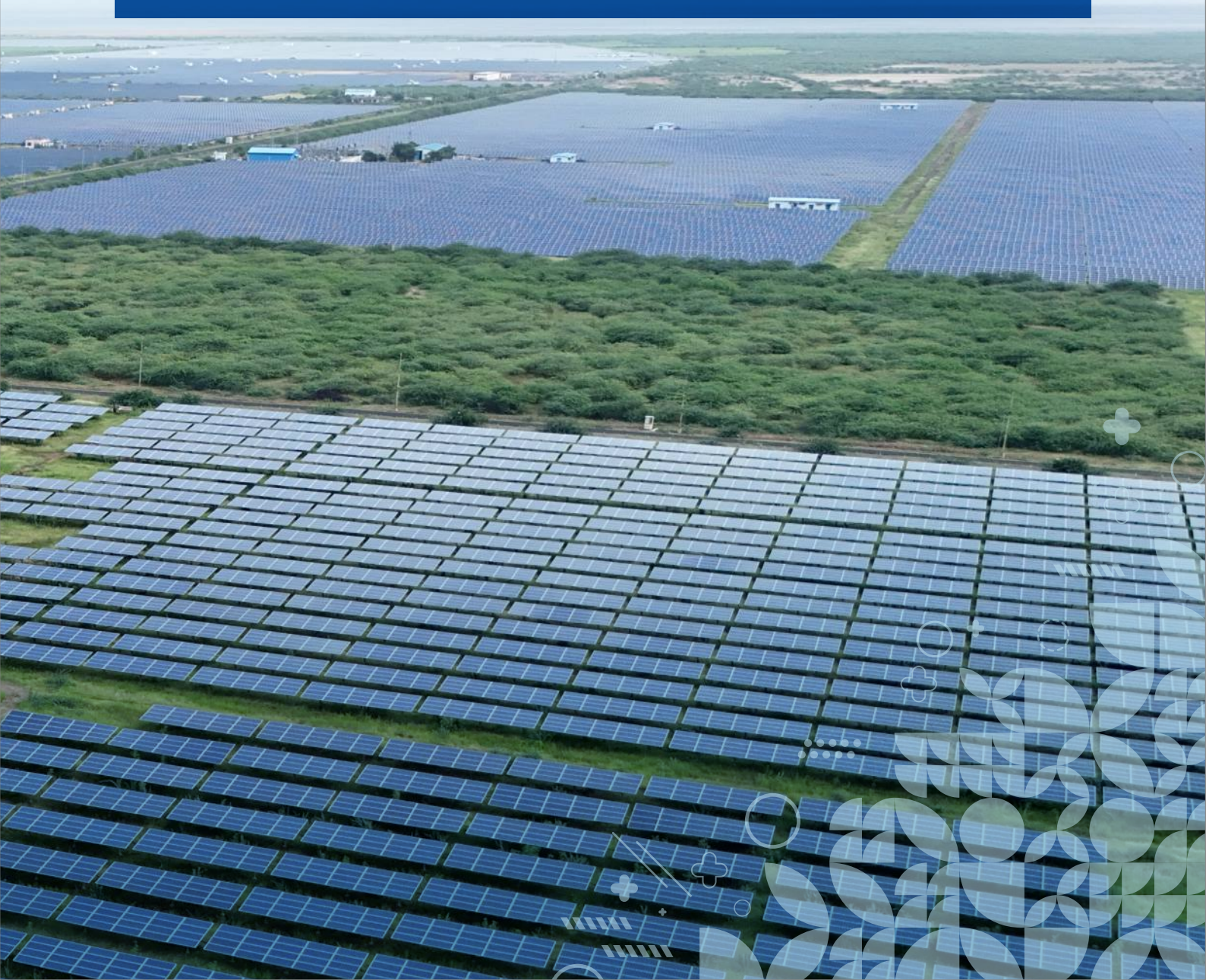
RE projects which are under implementation under the Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy 2023 may be allowed to complete the project within the time period mentioned in the agreement/sanction/allotment letter or six months from the notification of this Policy, whichever is later. Thereafter, the RE projects shall be governed as per this Policy.

Vision

To attain energy independence, affordable and reliable renewable power, foster inclusive socio-economic growth, accelerate decarbonisation, and contribute towards National Energy Transition.

Mission

Position Gujarat as a Green Energy Leader by achieving 100 GW+ of Renewable Energy capacity, contributing significantly to India's 500 GW target by 2030.



Goals

- Increase the share of RE and ensure Energy Security to reduce dependency on fossil fuels.
- Reduce the carbon footprint and hedge the energy cost.
- Promote decentralized RE generation among domestic, commercial and industrial, as well as agricultural Consumers.
- Encourage investment, local manufacturing & recycling, and entrepreneurship in the Renewable Energy sector, while promoting employment generation, skill development, and the growth of start-ups to build a robust and inclusive green economy.
- Encourage an enabling ecosystem for next-generation clean energy component manufacturers by promoting advanced technology adoption, localisation of supply chains and global competitiveness.
- Promote and encourage green textile and green manufacturing by leveraging low-cost renewable power, thereby reducing the carbon footprints of products enhancing cost-effectiveness, and strengthening global competitiveness. This will generate positive spill-over effects on India's trade balance, establishing Gujarat as a hub for green and sustainable industries.
- Promote and encourage research, development, and deployment of innovative renewable energy technologies and pilot projects.
- Develop robust and climate-resilient infrastructure integrating renewable energy for a reliable power supply.
- Ensure reliable and affordable daytime power to agricultural consumers by promoting solarisation of feeders, decentralised RE generation and integration of storage solutions, thereby enhancing farmers' productivity and supporting sustainable agriculture.
- Promote energy efficiency through various awareness activities across the State.
- Promote development and integration of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to enhance grid stability, support the efficient utilization of renewable energy and address the intermittency of renewable energy.
- Establish Centers of Excellence (CoE) in partnership with academia and industry to develop a skilled workforce in renewable energy and allied sectors.
- Set up green data storage/processing centers on demonstration based RE projects with Battery Energy Storage System for the supply of round-the-clock power.
- Develop Green Energy Corridors that ensure robust transmission, integration and distribution of renewable power, thereby enabling reliable grid connectivity, minimizing curtailment and supporting the accelerated growth of renewable energy in the State.

Objectives

Achieve more than 50% of total energy consumption from non-fossil fuel energy resources by 2030.

Achieve an installed Renewable Energy capacity of more than 150 GW by 2035, coinciding with Gujarat's 75th year of Statehood, reinforcing the State's leadership in India's clean energy transition.

Achieve an installed Renewable Energy capacity of 300 GW by 2047, to mark the centenary of India's independence and establish Gujarat as a frontrunner in the global clean energy landscape.

Lower the carbon intensity of the State economy by more than 45% by 2030 (from 2005 levels).

Significantly contribute to achieving India's Net Zero emission target by 2070.

06. Scope

(i) All ground-mounted solar, rooftop solar, floating solar, wind, rooftop wind, rooftop wind-solar hybrid, and wind-solar hybrid projects, with or without Battery Energy Storage Systems, shall be covered under this Policy. This also includes an independent grid-connected Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

(ii) Off-grid RE projects with or without BESS will be eligible under this Policy, subject to adherence to the Standard Operation Procedure prescribed by the State Nodal Agency.

(iii) Research, development, and deployment of emerging renewable energy technologies, including but not limited to ocean energy, geothermal energy projects, floating solar, Concentrated Solar Thermal (CST), Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV), Rail/Road - Integrated Photovoltaics (RIPV), Agriphotovoltaics (AgriPV), vertical-axis wind turbines and other RE advancements.

(iv) Repowering and life extension of wind projects.

(v) The provisions of this Policy shall not be applicable to RE projects set up for the purpose of supply power to units producing Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia and Pumped Storage Hydro (PSP) projects, which will be covered under separate policies to be notified by the Government of Gujarat.

(vi) Skill development initiatives to generate green employment opportunities.

07. Eligibility

7.1 Any individual, company, body corporate, association, or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or artificial juridical person, will be eligible for setting up the RE projects with or without BESS under the Policy.

7.2 RE projects with or without BESS can be set up under this Policy for captive use and / or for selling electricity to any third party whether registered under the REC mechanism or not, or for selling electricity to Distribution Licensees, subject to the provisions of this Policy and in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, as amended from time to time.

7.3 There shall be no capacity restriction for setting up of RE projects for captive use or for selling electricity to any third-party consumer with respect to the consumer's contracted demand/ sanctioned load (kW/kVA/MVA) with DISCOMs. The AC capacity of the RE project shall be considered as the project's installed capacity.

08. Solar Energy

8.1 **Ground Mounted Solar:**

8.1.1 Solar projects can be setup in a Solar Park, or outside the Solar Park, on Government revenue land, or on private land. RE developers will be facilitated in availing Government land or land available with the State Nodal Agency as per Clause No. 24 of this Policy.

8.1.2 The Distribution Licensees may procure Power from solar power projects in accordance with Clause No. 19 of this Policy.

8.1.3 Wheeling of power for captive use or third party sale shall be allowed on payment of charges as per Clause No. 18, and energy settlement will be as per Clause No. 17 of this Policy.

8.2 **Rooftop Solar:**

8.2.1 Solar projects can be installed by consumers on rooftops or within premises under a net metering arrangement or under a gross metering arrangement, as per applicable GERC regulations, as amended from time to time. Incentives under existing central / State Government schemes, as the case may be, can be availed by Consumers as per the provisions of the respective scheme.

8.2.2 For projects set up under gross metering arrangement, the applicable tariff shall be as per the GERC regulation/order as applicable from time to time. In addition to individual net and gross metering, the Government of Gujarat may facilitate the development of innovative mechanisms such as Group Net Metering (GNM) and Virtual Net Metering (VNM) for individual Consumers, villagers/rural co-operatives, multi-premise consumers such as apartment complexes, housing societies, educational campuses and municipal or other public buildings, in order to facilitate wider participation where rooftop or premises space constrained as and when GERC notifies regulation.

8.3 **Distributed Solar to Power Agricultural Demand:**

8.3.1 The Distribution Licensees shall leverage PM KUSUM scheme and identify priorities and notify a substation-wise list for Solarisation of segregated agricultural feeders through grid-connected distributed solar plants in accordance with guidelines issued by MNRE from time to time.

8.3.2 The Distribution / Transmission Licensee shall undertake required sub-station and network augmentation to enable effective integration of RE Projects with or without BESS. Licensee may also incentivize distributed storage pilots (BESS) co-located with distributed Solar or otherwise to support power availability during non-solar hours and reduce the Licensee's reliance on expensive peak-hour procurement.

8.3.3 The State shall support Agriphotovoltaics (AgriPV) and other innovative dual-use models on suitable land parcels to expand the availability of land for distributed solar and avoid land-food-energy conflicts.

8.4 **Floating / Canal-based Solar:**

8.4.1 The State has several water bodies such as reservoirs, lakes, ponds and canals which can be used to set up floating solar and canal based projects. Such projects offer multiple benefits, like avoiding land requirements, lower evaporation from water bodies, producing higher energy due to lower operating temperatures of the PV cells, ease of cleaning, etc.

8.4.2 Floating solar and canal-based projects will be implemented in consultation with the Narmada and Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department, or such relevant government departments having control over reservoirs, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, etc. Suitable potential sites or locations for setting up the projects will be identified in consultation with the relevant department.

8.4.3 The Distribution Licensees may procure power from floating or canal-based solar projects in accordance with Clause No. 19. For floating or canal-based solar projects, where the Distribution Licensees are purchasing power, the Distribution Licensees shall pay amounts equivalent to the concessional rate for government waste land as license fees to the Irrigation Dept., Narmada Water Resources, Water Supply, Kalpsar Dept., or any concerned authority for the utilization of water bodies, as the case may be. In the case of floating solar projects set up for captive use or third-party sale, the license fee shall be paid by the procurer as decided by the respective authorities.

8.4.4 Floating solar projects may be co-located with BESS to ensure grid stability and also to meet rising demand during peak hours. Such deployments of BESS may be supported through relevant existing and new central schemes and programmes that aim to promote storage deployment in the country.

09. Wind Energy

9.1 Wind projects can be set up in a wind park or outside the wind park, on Government revenue land, or on private land. RE developers will be facilitated in availing Government land or land available with the State Nodal Agency as per Clause No. 24 of this Policy.

9.2 **Rooftop Wind:** Mini and micro-scale wind turbines (capacity less than 50 kW) can be installed by consumers on rooftops or within their premises under a net metering arrangement, or any other metering arrangement, to offset their own consumption or under a gross metering arrangement and sell the entire generation to DISCOMs, as per the applicable regulations of GERC, as amended from time to time. Small-scale wind projects may also participate in Virtual Net Metering (VNM) and Group Net Metering (GNM) schemes, as and when GERC notifies relevant regulations, enabling collective access and benefit-sharing, especially for consumers without suitable space. The eligible RE developer may avail incentives/benefits under the central or State Government scheme, as and when available. The Distribution Licensees may procure power from wind power projects in accordance with Clause No. 19 of this Policy.

9.3 Wheeling of energy for captive use or third-party sale shall be allowed on payment of the transmission and wheeling charges as per Clause No. 18. The settlement of wheeled energy will be as per Clause No. 17 of this Policy.

9.4 After expiry of a wheeling agreement having terms less than 25 years for a wind project, DISCOMs may execute a wheeling agreement for the remaining period, considering the total life of 25 years/project life, whichever is lesser, in accordance with the prevailing GERC tariff order on the date of the wheeling agreement, subject to GEDA granting continuing operation of the wind turbine generator and GETCO extending the Bulk Power Transmission Agreement (BPTA).

9.5 SNA shall promote private developers to apply for Wind Resource Assessment (WRA) and installation of met masts or Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) as per guidelines issued by CEA, NIWE, or a Government designated entity, with a transparent registry of assessed sites published online. To attract private sector participation in WRA and AWS, the State shall devise suitable wind project deployment models where those investors can get opportunities to ensure appropriate returns.

10. Wind-Solar Hybrid Projects

10.1 Solar and wind energy generation being complementary to each other, the 'co-location' of the two technologies, with or without Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), would help in minimizing variability, apart from optimally utilizing available infrastructure, including land and transmission systems.

10.2 The capacity ratio of solar and wind resources in hybrid projects shall be as per the provisions of the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy, notified by MNRE vide letter no. F. No. 238/78/2017-Wind dated 14th May 2018, and its subsequent amendments.

10.3 For the purpose of simplicity, wind-solar-BESS co-located power generation plants are divided into two categories:

10.3.1 **Type-A Projects:** This category includes the conversion of existing or under-construction vanilla wind, solar, or BESS plants into hybrid projects. Wind, solar, or BESS capacity under construction shall be considered based on the registration certificate issued by GEDA or evacuation permission granted by GETCO/STU to the solar or wind developer, as the case may be, before the issuance of this Policy. The installed wind or solar capacity shall be considered based on the capacity of power purchase agreement (PPA) or wheeling agreement.

Only AC integration shall be permitted. The integration of wind and solar components of a wind-solar hybrid project shall be allowed at the plant end or at the pooling/sending station, depending upon the feasibility issued by DISCOMs/GETCO in accordance with the connectivity regulations of GERC/CERC, safety regulations issued by CEA, and all other applicable regulations/standards/grid codes. Provided further that a separate set of main and backup ABT-compliant metering systems for the purpose of apportioning energy shall be installed at the generating terminal/turbine output of each WTG, with necessary communication facilities to the GEDA/GETCO system, and the energy

accounting shall be undertaken accordingly. Further, suitable control equipment shall be deployed for controlling the power output of the hybrid project.

10.3.2 **Hybridization of Type A projects:** Existing wind power or solar power RE developers willing to install solar PV plants or wind turbine generators, respectively, at the existing location to avail the benefits under this Policy shall be allowed to do so under the following conditions:

(i) The total power injection (combined wind and solar) into the grid after hybridization shall not exceed the transmission capacity or grid connectivity allowed or sanctioned by GETCO/STU for this purpose. In the event that addition or augmentation of the existing evacuation system is required, as per the system study undertaken by GETCO/STU due to the addition of wind or solar capacity, RE developers shall undertake such addition or augmentation in the system up to the receiving-end substation of GETCO/STU at their own cost. However, the primary focus of this Policy is to optimize the utilization of existing transmission infrastructure; technologies and design approaches towards minimum augmentation are encouraged.

(ii) The solar and wind power generated from the hybrid project shall be measured separately at the pooling/sending-end substation, and energy injection at the receiving-end substation of GETCO/STU shall be worked out on an apportioned basis as per the common meter reading at the receiving-end substation of GETCO/STU.

(iii) The RE developers shall approach GETCO/STU to determine the transmission capacity available to evacuate the additional wind or solar power or any augmentation that may be required. GETCO/STU shall provide the relevant data with regard to the transmission capacity utilization on its existing network.

10.3.3 **Type-B Projects:** This includes new Wind-Solar Hybrid power generation projects that are not registered with GEDA or for which evacuation permission has not been granted by GETCO/ STU until the date of issuance of this Policy.

Under this type, only AC integration will be allowed. The integration of Wind and Solar components of a Wind-Solar Hybrid project shall be allowed at the plant end or at the pooling / sending station depending upon the feasibility issued by DISCOMs / GETCO in accordance with the connectivity regulations of GERC / CERC, Safety regulations issued by CEA and all other applicable regulations / standards / grid code. Provided further that a separate set of main and back up ABT Compliant metering systems for the purpose of apportioning of energy shall be installed at the generating terminal / turbine output of each WTG with necessary communication facility to the GEDA / GETCO System and the energy accounting shall be undertaken accordingly. Further suitable control equipment shall be deployed for controlling the power output of the Hybrid project.

DC integration shall be contingent on the availability of DC metering standards, which may evolve over time.

Under all circumstances, the RE developer shall lay a dedicated line for the evacuation of power from the pooling/sending-end sub-station of the Hybrid Project to the receiving-end sub-station of GETCO / STU as per the system study undertaken by GETCO/ STU. Energy injection from Wind and Solar capacity at the receiving end of the GETCO / STU sub-station shall be worked out separately on the basis of the meter reading of the common meter installed at the receiving end of the sub-station and appropriately apportioned as per the respective meter readings of the Wind and Solar meters.

10.3.4 **Rooftop Wind-Solar Hybrid Projects:** This category shall include the hybridization of existing Rooftop Wind or Solar projects, under-construction Rooftop Wind or Solar projects, or new Rooftop Wind-Solar hybrid projects. Implementation guidelines for this category shall be issued separately by the concerned authorities.

10.4 Wheeling of energy for captive use or for third party sale shall be allowed on payment of charges as per Clause No. 18 and energy settlement will be as per Clause No. 17 of this Policy.

10.5 The enhancement of Renewable Energy (RE) component(s) in existing Wind-Solar Hybrid projects is allowed, subject to adherence to relevant regulations.

10.6 The Distribution Licensees may procure from Wind-Solar Hybrid power projects in accordance with the Clause No. 19 of this Policy.

10.7 For hybrid/ Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects under Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) the conditions of bidding document shall prevail.

11. Battery Energy Storage System

11.1 Integration of co-located and/or distant located and/or grid connected independent Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) may be allowed for existing or proposed RE projects in accordance with prevailing regulations/ guidelines / orders as amended from time to time.

11.2 The Policy will be applicable to all entities involved in the development, installation, and operation of BESS in Gujarat, including:

(i) Independent grid connected BESS projects

(ii) BESS integrated with Renewable Energy projects (Solar, Wind, and Hybrid), both new and existing.

(iii) BESS for supporting transmission system operations and providing ancillary services

(iv) BESS for residential, commercial and industrial Consumers

(v) BESS for distribution Utility services

11.3 GERC Regulations related to Energy Storage Obligations (ESO), as amended from time to time, will be applicable as the minimum procurement requirement to the DISCOMs, Captive and Third party Consumers. The State may prescribe higher storage procurement where resource adequacy assessments indicate the need for additional BESS capacity to ensure grid reliability and Renewable Energy integration.

11.4 Tariff treatment, grid connectivity, scheduling, settlement, incentives, and market participation of BESS shall be governed on a non-discriminatory basis by the relevant orders of GERC and policies issued by the Government of Gujarat / GoI from time to time.

11.5 SNA shall work with GETCO and SLDC to assess and identify the strategic locations in the State transmission grid for adding BESS capacity and work with State DISCOMs to release a location-specific tender, if needed. These locations for new BESS capacity can be co-located with existing or upcoming RE plants or can be added as an independent grid connected project. Strategically identifying the location where BESS can be used as a transmission asset will optimize grid strength and ease the day-to-day operations.

11.6 Further, GUVNL, SLDC and GERC, shall enable the participation of BESS in ancillary service procurement with appropriate compensation mechanisms and creation of new markets, such as ancillary services market and capacity markets. This will enable unlocking the revenue mechanisms, increasing the overall utilization and hence lowering the tariff, attracting more BESS capacity in the State.

11.7 BESS that uses Renewable Energy sources as input energy for charging shall be governed as per the applicable Electricity Duty as per Clause No. 21.

11.8 For charging of the BESS, the input energy shall be arranged either by the BESS Service User through procurement arrangements or by the BESS Developer, as may be mutually agreed.

12. Promotion of Emerging Technologies and Startups

12.1 Considering the huge role of renewable energy in the energy transition, significant focus will be required on new technology and innovative methods. The Government of Gujarat may provide budgetary support for the establishment of Research and Development (R&D) programmes focused on renewable energy-related advancements.

12.2 Promotion of Advanced Solar Technologies: Encourage innovation-driven technologies like Perovskite-Silicon Tandem Cells with self-repairing capabilities, TOPCon/N-type cells, Heterojunction Technology (HJT), thin-film solar cells, flexible and building-integrated technologies, bifacial and transparent solar PV modules, etc.

12.3 Promote the development of green fuels such as green hydrogen, fuel cells, and advanced biofuels, by enabling pilot-to-commercial projects, creating demand hubs across industry and mobility sectors, and fostering research, innovation, and investments to ensure Gujarat's leadership in the clean fuel transition.

12.4 Promote and leverage artificial intelligence (AI) for enhancing grid stability, optimizing real-time demand–supply management, and enabling

intelligent, adaptive smart grid infrastructure. Simultaneously, strengthen cyber security protocols and fortify State Load Dispatch Centers (SLDCs) to safeguard digital resilience. These measures will ensure a resilient, efficient, and future-ready power ecosystem that supports seamless integration of renewable energy and evolving consumer needs.

12.5 In order to promote new technology, SNA shall issue guidelines for the development of prototype/pilot projects, subject to adherence to safety standards.

12.6 Eligible startups may avail themselves of the benefits as outlined in the Gujarat Industrial Policy-2020, as amended from time to time

12.7 **Ocean Energy: Tidal and Wave**

Gujarat has significant Tidal Energy potential, with 1.2 GW in the Gulf of Kutch and 7 GW in the Gulf of Khambhat. To harness this resource, the State will:

(i) Promote pilot projects with incentives for technology validation and cost discovery.

(ii) Establish a financial mechanism, including Viability Gap Funding.

(iii) Develop a streamlined allocation and clearance process for tidal energy concessions.

12.8 **Geothermal Energy**

The State recognises the potential of Geothermal energy as a clean, sustainable, and reliable source for base-load power generation and direct heat applications. Notable potential zones have been identified in the Cambay Basin, including Mehsana–Unjha–Patan, Dholera–Bhavnagar, Tarapur–Khambhat, and Bharuch–Kosamba regions. In order to harness this potential, the State will:

(i) Promote pilot projects, (Off-Grid / Grid connected) including Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS).

(ii) Provide financial support for feasibility studies, drilling, and pilot projects.

(iii) Facilitate funding and technology assistance through central schemes/policies as amended time to time.

12.9 **Other Emerging Technologies**

In addition to the technologies mentioned above, the State aims to promote and encourage emerging solutions by notifying the separate policy for Offshore Wind Energy, Pumped Storage Projects, Green Hydrogen, Bio-energy, etc.

13. Wind Prototype Projects

13.1 Considering the benefits of technological advancements in wind turbines with respect to higher hub heights, higher capacity, etc., the Policy aims to facilitate WTG manufacturers and RE developers in installing prototype WTGs.

13.2 Installation of prototype WTGs shall be permissible to carry out type-testing for a type-certificate from internationally accredited certifying agencies, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures for installation of prototype wind turbine models notified by MNRE from time to time. Registration will be done by SNA. SNA shall issue a commissioning certificate or grid synchronization report as per the applicable guidelines and procedures notified by MNRE, NIWE, or any other such authority from time to time.

13.3 The prototype WTGs shall ensure due compliance with and adherence to applicable guidelines, procedures, orders, and regulations as notified by MNRE, NIWE, CEA, GERC, or any other authority from time to time.

13.4 The components or items procured or imported for the manufacturing of prototype WTGs shall be new and unused. Second-hand components and machines shall not be allowed. The components or items procured or imported for the manufacturing of prototype WTGs shall be eligible for customs and excise duty exemption as per the notifications of the Customs and Excise Departments from time to time.

13.5 The prototype WTGs shall be owned by the concerned Wind turbine manufacturer and shall not be sold to any party until the model is included in the ALMM (Wind).

13.6 Energy generated from such prototype WTGs shall be considered inadvertent energy until the RE developer executes a commercial

arrangement for the said prototype WTG after the model gets listed in ALMM (Wind).

13.7 On registration of the prototype Wind project with SNA, it will be eligible to apply for the grant of connectivity under the connectivity procedure as approved by GERC regulations, as amended from time to time. Further, prototypes may be installed at existing RE project / Park within the existing connectivity margin or with the enhancement of existing connectivity. Developer transfer permission for a prototype project shall be granted only after the concerned wind turbine model is included in the ALMM (Wind) published by MNRE, and SNA will grant transfer permission.

14. Renewable Energy Parks

14.1 In order to minimize the cost of common infrastructure and optimize the evacuation infrastructure, while fulfilling the objectives of this Policy, it is also desirable to promote the development of RE parks, which include solar parks, wind parks, and hybrid parks (i.e., solar-wind).

14.2 Park Size: The minimum capacity of an RE park shall be 50 MW, and the maximum park capacity shall be in accordance with the guidelines or schemes of MNRE as issued from time to time.

14.3 Park developer may be either of the following:

(i) Any agency of State Government

(ii) Any agency of Central Government

(iii) Joint Venture or Special Purpose Vehicle of (A) and (B)

(iv) Private Developer

The Government of Gujarat may also designate the Renewable Energy Park developer on a nomination basis, which may be Gujarat Power Corporation Limited or any other State Government agency.

14.4 The Guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time for development of Solar Parks shall be applicable to all Park Developers.

15. Repowering and Life Extension of Wind Projects

15.1 With the objective of re-energizing old, small-sized and inefficient wind turbines and replacing with larger and more efficient Wind turbines with improved technology (such as increased rotor diameters, larger blades, taller towers and pole lengths, higher hub heights, etc.) to optimally utilize existing land and infrastructure, the repowering of wind turbine generators shall be carried out by RE developers on or before the completion of 25 years from the date of commissioning of the project or extended term of the agreement.

15.2 Wind turbines will be eligible for repowering / refurbishment as per the criteria outlined in the National Repowering & Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects – 2023 as amended from time to time.

15.3 This Policy lays out conditions for developers to undertake repowering or refurbishment to ensure life extension of old Wind turbines. The following Wind turbines are eligible for repowering/refurbishment under the Policy:

(i) All Wind turbines not in compliance with the quality control order issued by MNRE/GoI; or

(ii) Turbines that have completed their design life as certified under the Type Test Certificate in accordance with the applicable standards; or

(iii) Wind turbines with a rated capacity below 2 MW;

(iv) Turbines based on commercial/voluntary consideration after 15 years of installation;

(v) Any other Wind turbines qualified for repowering as per the National Repowering & Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects – 2023, as amended from time to time.

Note: Wind turbines that are required to be replaced within their design life due to malfunctioning, workmanship issues, safety concerns, etc., shall also be repowered or refurbished.

15.4 Annual energy generation of repowered/refurbished wind projects shall be enhanced by at least 1.5 times compared to the average actual generation during the last three

years prior to repowering/refurbishment, in line with the National Repowering & Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects – 2023.

15.5 If a wind project developer fails to repower its wind turbine generator by the expiry of the project's life/term of agreement/extended term, as applicable, the RE developer shall decommission the wind power project and surrender the connectivity. If the WTG is installed on government-leased land, the developer shall also surrender the leasehold rights to the government.

15.6 The life of a repowered project shall be 25 years or the actual life of the turbines, whichever is earlier, whereas the total life of a refurbished wind turbine/project shall not exceed 40 years from the original commissioning date, as certified by GEDA.

15.7 RE developers shall be allowed full or partial repowering without any ceiling limit during the operation period along with appropriate transmission system enhancement.

15.8 Repowering of projects shall be carried out with intimation to the beneficiary and prior approval of the SNA.

15.9 After completion of repowering, the RE developer is required to inform SNA for certification. The date certified by SNA shall be considered as the date of repowering.

15.10 **Repowering of Wind Projects selling power to DISCOMs:**

15.10.1 In case a wind project is selling power to DISCOMs under a PPA (under a preferential tariff, REC mechanism, or competitive bidding route), the wind power generator shall continue to supply generation equivalent to the generation from the repowered project, proportionate to the existing capacity prior to repowering, as per the terms and conditions of the existing PPA.

15.10.2 Additional generation capacity due to repowering may be procured by DISCOMs as per Clause No. 19 of this Policy. However, DISCOMs are not obligated to purchase the additional power, and the RE developer shall have the option to sell power to a third party or use it for self-consumption.

15.11 **Repowering of Wind Projects under wheeling arrangement:**

15.11.1 The consumption of existing Wind generation quantum shall be governed by the existing wheeling and transmission agreement.

15.11.2 Existing generation quantum shall be determined based on the average generation in the previous three financial years prior to repowering, excluding the year in which repowering was undertaken. The wheeling of additional generation beyond the existing generation quantum shall be governed as per the provisions of this Policy.

15.11.3 The Wheeling Agreement shall be modified or amended to give effect to the same.

15.11.4 For additional generation capacity, RE developer shall have the option to sell power or use it for self-consumption. If incremental capacity post-repowering is offered to the concerned DISCOMs, the same may be procured by them in accordance with Clause No. 19 of this Policy.

15.12 For existing wind projects completing 25 years of life from the date of CoD, the extensions in connectivity by STU and land lease extensions by GEDA shall be granted only upon repowering of the existing wind turbine generators. Additional wind capacity due to repowering will be governed by Clauses 15.10 and 15.11, as applicable.

15.13 The dismantling and decommissioning of existing RE projects, land acquisition, augmentation of the transmission system up to the GETCO/STU substation, renewal of leases, renewal of consents, etc., shall be at the cost, risk, and responsibility of the RE developer.

15.14 Wind projects undergoing repowering shall be exempted from obligations under the existing PPA for non-availability of generation during the execution period of repowering, subject to a maximum period of 24 months. Similarly, in the case of repowering by a wind project set up under a wheeling arrangement, the project shall be allowed to purchase power from the grid during execution of repowering upon payment of tariff to the concerned DISCOMs, as applicable to the respective consumer category. Developer permission shall be granted by SNA without requiring dismantling of the existing old WTG to reduce the changeover period.

15.15 Refurbishment of Wind Turbine(s): Refurbishment of Wind Turbine(s) shall be allowed in accordance with the National Repowering & Life Extension Policy of Wind Power Projects – 2023 issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GoI (MNRE) and its amendments from time to time.

15.16 Wind turbine generators that have completed 25 years from the date of commissioning before the issuance of this Policy shall register their project with SNA within six months from the date of issuance of this Policy.

15.17 Incentives under existing central or State government schemes, as applicable, can be availed by wind project developers.

15.18 Enhancing Wind Power Efficiency through Repowering Incentives

(i) Existing PPA at similar terms and conditions shall be extended for the actual period of repowering/refurbishment or 2 years, excluding Force Majeure events, whichever is lesser.

(ii) Waiver on transmission charges on unutilized capacity during change over period.

(iii) Repowering / Refurbishment Projects shall be given priority for enhancement of connectivity at existing or nearby substation subject to technical feasibility.

(iv) To facilitate optimized land use and incentivize investment in modern high-capacity turbines, the micro-siting norms applicable to Wind Turbine Generators (currently prescribed as 5D x 7D) may be relaxed to 3D x 5D for repowering projects. Such relaxation shall be considered on a case-by-case basis, subject to detailed site-specific feasibility analysis and approval by the State Nodal Agency.

15.19 The wind project developer must ensure that any waste generated from repowering is managed in accordance with guidance issued by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) from time to time. The developer must hand over waste to recyclers authorized by the pollution control boards.

16. Projects under REC mechanism

16.1 RE projects may be set up under the REC mechanism for captive use or third-party sale in accordance with the CERC regulations, as amended from time to time.

16.2 Wheeling of power under the REC mechanism shall be allowed on payment of charges as per Clause No. 18, and energy settlement will be as per Clause No. 17 of this Policy.

17. Energy Settlement and Banking

17.1 Energy accounting and banking for all Renewable Energy projects, including rooftop and hybrid projects, shall be carried out as per the regulations framed by GERC from time to time, in accordance with the Gujarat Green Energy Open Access Regulations 2024, as amended from time to time. In the case of Consumers availing the energy banking facility, the settlement of Renewable Energy against the consumer's consumption shall be carried out on a billing cycle basis upon payment of applicable banking charges, as determined by GERC from time to time. No banking charges shall be applicable for solar power consumed by Residential Consumers.

17.2 In case the consumer is not availing the energy banking facility and/or consumption is from RE projects registered under the REC mechanism, the energy settlement shall be carried out on a 15-minute time-block basis, and no banking charges will be applicable.

17.3 The energy banking facility on a billing cycle basis shall be allowed upon payment of applicable banking charges, which shall be determined by GERC from time to time in a cost-reflective manner, taking into account the cost implications for DISCOMs in providing the banking facility. Banking facility will be allowed to the extent of the capacity to absorb RE power in the State's grid, and RE Projects shall not have any right to claim compensation from utilities. However, the SLDC, Distribution companies, and Transmission companies will make efforts to enhance load management capacity through upgrading or modernization of their infrastructure. Banking charges shall be determined on a monthly or quarterly basis, based on details/information of the previous month or quarter. Banking facilities shall be governed by the applicable GERC Regulations/Orders.

17.4 For net import of power from DISCOMs, i.e.,

energy consumption after providing set-off of Renewable Energy, DISCOMs will charge the tariff applicable to the respective category of the consumer, which shall include fixed or demand charges, energy charges, peak hour charges, other charges, or penalties, as applicable to other Consumers.

17.5 Power generated from the RE project shall be utilized within the applicable energy settlement period. Any energy that remains unutilized at the end of the settlement period shall be treated as inadvertent flow, and no payment shall be made by the DISCOMs for such energy, except for the residential category, for which surplus injection compensation will be paid as determined by Hon'ble GERC under the prevailing Net Metering Regulations.

18. Grid Charges

18.1 For utilization of the State transmission / distribution network for wheeling of power from RE projects located within the State or from outside the State to the consumer end, transmission and wheeling charges and losses, as determined by GERC, shall be levied as applicable to normal open access consumers, depending on the location of the RE plant and the point of consumption.

18.2 For utilization of the State transmission network for transmission of power from RE generation plant to the consumption end, the open access / sanction / allocation of transmission capacity shall be secured by the RE project developer, RE park developer, or consumer for the quantum of power (MW) to be transferred, by making the requisite application to the State Transmission Utility in accordance with the extant regulations/procedures.

18.3 In the case of Hybrid projects set up for captive use or third-party sale, the RE Developer / Consumer shall be required to seek sanction / allocation of transmission capacity at least for the installed capacity of the Wind or Solar capacity, whichever is higher. Transmission losses shall be applicable on an energy feed-in basis, as for any other Wind or Solar project. However, the RE Developer/Consumer may seek a higher sanction/allocation of transmission capacity if required.

18.4 In case the Solar and Wind capacity of a Wind-Solar Hybrid project is not connected at a single location, the required sanction/allocation of transmission capacity shall be equivalent to the total installed capacity of Wind and Solar at both locations, and transmission charges shall be levied accordingly.

18.5 Injection of RE power in excess of sanctioned / allocated transmission capacity in a 15-minute time block shall be considered inadvertent flow of power, and no payment / set-off will be provided by GETCO/Distribution Licensees. Additionally, RE power injected into the grid without Open Access shall also be considered inadvertent flow.

18.6 Pricing for the drawl of reactive power shall be as decided by GERC in the GETCO/STU Tariff Orders from time to time. Similarly, the pricing for injection of reactive power shall also be specified, as injection plays a critical role in maintaining voltage stability and supporting overall grid reliability.

18.7 Wheeling of energy for captive use / third-party sale at more than one location from a single project shall be allowed upon payment of 5 paise per unit of energy fed into the grid, as measured at the receiving-end substation of GETCO / STU, to the concerned DISCOMs in whose area the power is consumed, in addition to the transmission charges and losses mentioned above, as applicable.

18.8 Cross-subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be applicable for consumption from RE projects fulfilling the criteria of captive power projects as per the Electricity Rules, 2005, as amended from time to time. The RE projects not fulfilling the criteria of captive power projects shall be considered as third-party sale projects, and Cross-subsidy surcharge and Additional surcharge shall be levied as determined by GERC from time to time for consumption from third-party RE projects.

18.9 If the RE projects are setup for captive use or third-party sale and are not utilizing the RE attribute of the project for meeting their own RPO or are not registered under the REC mechanism, the RE attribute of such projects shall be accounted for in DISCOMs' RPO.

19. Purchase of Power from Renewable Energy Sources by DISCOMs

For RE Projects covered under competitive bidding process as per the MoP Guidelines:

19.1 DISCOMs may purchase power from RE projects with or without BESS, or Vanilla BESS, located within Gujarat or outside the State from time to time to economize overall power purchase costs and meet resource adequacy needs for the benefit of consumers. Such procurement shall follow the competitive bidding process in accordance with the guidelines notified by the Government of India from time to time under Section 63 of the Electricity Act. The terms and conditions for the supply of power shall be governed by the provisions of respective Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) or Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement signed between the RE project / BESS developer and DISCOMs / GUVNL.

19.2 In the case of hybridization of projects or repowering of Wind projects, the purchase of power from additional new Wind, Solar, or Wind-Solar Hybrid capacity may be at the tariff discovered through competitive bidding undertaken by DISCOMs / GUVNL separately for the purchase of Wind and/or Solar power.

19.3 **For RE Projects exempted from competitive bidding process as per the MoP guidelines:**

19.3.1 **Purchase from Solar Power Projects:**

DISCOMs may procure power from distributed Solar projects up to 4 MW capacity at a pre-fixed levelized tariff, as per the mechanism decided by GERC. This tariff shall be simple average of tariffs discovered and contracted under the competitive bidding process conducted by GUVNL for Solar projects in the preceding six-month period, i.e., either April to September or October to March, as the case may be, plus 20 paisa/unit. This tariff shall apply for signing PPAs in subsequent six-month period and shall remain fixed for the 25 year term of the PPA.

Further, in case a generic tariff is determined by GERC for Solar project, the same will be applicable for the purchase of solar power from such projects and shall remain fixed for the entire term of the PPA.

19.3.2 **Purchase from Wind Power Projects:**

DISCOMs may procure power from small size Wind power projects up to 10 MW capacity (including additional capacity due to repowering/refurbishment) at a pre-fixed levelized tariff equal to the simple average of tariffs discovered and contracted under the competitive bidding process conducted by GUVNL for Wind projects in the preceding six-month period, i.e., either April to September or October to March, as the case may be. This tariff shall apply for the signing PPAs in the subsequent six-month period and such tariff shall remain fixed for the 25-year term of the PPA.

Further, in case a generic tariff is determined by GERC for Wind projects, the same shall be applicable for purchase of Wind power from such projects and shall remain fixed for the entire term of the PPA.

19.3.3 For projects covered under Clause No. 19.3.1 and 19.3.2, if the tariff is not available for the preceding six-month period, then latest available six-month tariff shall be considered.

19.3.4 Purchase of power from RE projects setup under the specific scheme / guideline of State or Central Government, as the case may be, shall be governed as per the terms and conditions of the respective scheme / guidelines. Further, the tariff for such projects shall be as approved by GERC.

20. Security Deposit

20.1 In case of purchase of power from RE Projects/BESS by DISCOMs under Power Purchase Agreement/Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement, the RE/BESS developer shall be required to provide Bank Guarantee towards Security Deposit as per the terms and conditions of the respective bid documents, Government schemes, or MNRE guidelines, as the case may be.

20.2 In the case of purchase of power by DISCOMs from RE/BESS projects not falling under Clause No. 20.1, the RE/BESS developers shall be required to provide Bank Guarantee towards Security Deposit @ ₹10 lakh per MW at the time of signing the PPA/BESPA with DISCOMs.

20.3 The Bank Guarantee towards Security Deposit shall be refunded if the RE/BESS project achieve

commercial operation within the time period mentioned in the power purchase agreement/ Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement. In case the RE/BESS project fails to achieve commercial operation as agreed in the power purchase agreement/ Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement, the Bank Guarantee shall be forfeited and consequences as per the respective PPA/BESPA shall be applicable.

20.4 In cases where RE/BESS projects are set up for captive use or third-party sale, the project developer shall submit Bank Guarantee towards security deposit to STU / DISCOMs, as the case may be in accordance with the connectivity procedure approved by GERC, for ensuring timely completion of the evacuation facility for RE/BESS project. RE/BESS developer shall commission the entire evacuation line along with bays and the metering system within the time period mentioned hereunder:

Voltage Level	**Periodof Commissioning of the entire Evacuation line along with bays and metering system from the date of singing of connectivity agreement.**
Connectivity up to 11 kV	12 months
Connectivity at 66 kV	18 months
Connectivity at 132 kV	24 months
Connectivity at 220 kV	30 months
Connectivity at 400 kV	36 months

An additional period of up to six months may be granted if the RE/BESS developer fails to commission the entire evacuation line along with bays and the metering system within the stipulated timeline. However, during this extended period, the developer shall be liable to pay charges as determined by GERC for the full capacity, from the date of expiry of the original timeline until the earlier of (i) the date of commissioning of the entire evacuation line with bays and metering system, or (ii) the expiry of the additional six months.

The Bank Guarantee shall be encashed by the STU/DISCOMs under the following conditions:

(i) If the RE/BESS developer fails to commission the entire evacuation line, including bays and the metering system, even after the expiry of the additional six-month period.

(ii) If the developer defaults in the payment of applicable charges as per GERC.

20.5 The RE Developer shall commission at least 10% of the allotted capacity within one month from the date of charging the evacuation line,

(i) If not commissioned, the Developer shall pay long-term transmission charges for 10% of the capacity until such 10% is commissioned.

(ii) The balance 90% capacity shall be commissioned within one year from the date of charging the evacuation line.

If the Developer fails to commission the entire capacity within one year from the date of charging the evacuation line,

a) An additional period of up to six months may be granted.

b) During this extended period, the Developer shall be liable to pay charges as determined by the Commission, for the un-commissioned capacity, until either the capacity is fully commissioned, or the additional six-month period expires, whichever is earlier.

The Bank Guarantee shall be encashed and connectivity cancelled in the following cases:

- If the Developer fails to commission the entire capacity even after the expiry of the additional six-month period.
- If the developer defaults in payment of applicable charges as per GERC regulations.

20.6 Connectivity corresponding to the un-commissioned capacity shall be cancelled, and STU shall list this cancelled capacity as spare available capacity for RE integration on its website for prospective Consumers.

20.7 Clause No. 20.4 and Clause No. 20.5 shall not be applicable to RE/BESS developers who have been awarded projects through a competitive bidding process.

21. Electricity Duty

Electricity Duty shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the Gujarat Electricity Duty Act 1958 as amended from time to time

22. Facilitation for Implementation of the Policy

22.1 GUVNL shall be the implementing, facilitating, coordinating and monitoring agency for this Policy.

22.2 GEDA shall act as the State Nodal Agency (SNA) for the following functions:

(I) Registration of Projects: All types of Renewable Energy/BESS projects connected to DISCOMs / STU / CTU network and to be installed in the State shall be required to be registered with GEDA.

(ii) Accrediting and recommending Renewable Energy Projects for registration with the Central Agency under the REC mechanism

(iii) Certifying the commissioning of Renewable Energy/BESS Projects

(iv) Submit a monthly progress report of the activities mentioned above to GUVNL/EPD.

(v) Performing any other functions as assigned.

22.3 The modalities, procedures, terms, and conditions, etc. for the registration of projects shall be formulated by the SNA. The SNA shall facilitate the RE/BESS Developers by developing a 'Single Window Web- System' for RE/BESS projects. The RE/BESS Developers shall be required to upload the requisite documents on this web-portal. The registration completion and approval thereof shall be issued automatically through online - mode and made available on the web-portal itself. To enable a faster registration process, smooth functioning and adequate assistance to the RE/BESS Developers, the SNA shall prescribe a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or guidelines and web-portal service helpdesk, etc. The Single Window Web-System shall be integrated with all the functionalities such as registration, approval, allocation of the Renewable Energy projects etc.

22.4 The SNA shall obtain quarterly progress reports of RE/BESS projects from project developers. The SNA shall review and monitor the project progress, address queries and problems of RE/BESS developers, provide necessary guidance and clarifications, conduct inspections (if required), etc., and thereby endeavor to assist the RE/BESS Developers in fast-tracking the implementation of projects.

22.5 The State Transmission Utility (GETCO) shall facilitate the RE/BESS Developers by making public disclosure of RE/BESS integration capacity available district-wise / substation-wise on its website and updating it regularly to enable the RE/BESS Developers identify potential sites. The connectivity with the STU network shall be governed as per the connectivity procedures approved by GERC, as amended from time to time.

22.6 A committee under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary / Secretary (Energy and Petrochemicals Department – Government of Gujarat) shall facilitate the resolution of Policy-level issues, grievances, and concerns (if any) of projects, removing difficulties, etc. under this Policy, to ensure smooth implementation of the Policy.

23. Plant and Machinery

23.1 Only new plant and machinery shall be eligible for installation under this Policy.

23.2 Solar PV modules and Wind turbines that are approved by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, under ALMM (Solar) or ALMM (Wind), as applicable, shall be eligible. The guideline of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, as amended from time to time, shall be applicable.

23.3 The Solar PV cells and modules shall be compliant with the BIS standards.

23.4 The BESS shall be compliant with the rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards issued by the concerned authorities from time to time.

24. Land

24.1 The RE/BESS project may be setup on private land, or on Government waste land allotted by the Revenue Department or facilitated by State Nodal Agency, as the case may be. Approval will have to be obtained as per the Land Allocation Policies and Rules of Revenue Department as amended from time to time. The Revenue Department will allocate Government waste land for the development of RE/BESS projects in consultation with the Energy and Petrochemicals Department, GoG, Principal Conservator of Forest, District Commissioners, local Panchayats and other relevant departments.

24.2 The State Government may allocate Government land at concessional rates to RE/BESS projects supplying power to the distribution licensee for the consumers of Gujarat.

24.3 The allocation of Government waste land for Wind / Wind and Solar Hybrid projects shall be made based on optimum utilization of the entire land parcel.

24.4 It is the responsibility of the project developer to acquire the land required for the project. Developers shall procure/acquire land through fair and responsible means. This includes ensuring that the method of valuation and negotiation is fair, the method of valuation is communicated to land owners, the lease deed/ sale deed is available in local language, and false promises to locals and others are avoided.

24.5 Deemed non-agricultural status shall be accorded in accordance with Revenue Department GR dated 16.10.2023, as amended from time to time.

25. Grid Connectivity and Other Operations

25.1 Metering

25.1.1 Consumers and DISCOMs shall comply with the provisions of applicable regulations, standards, and codes notified by various authorities, such as GERC and CEA, on aspects like metering, connectivity, and safety.

25.1.2 The metering point and interconnection point shall be the point of connection at the CTU/ STU substation / DISCOMs network, as the case may be, where connectivity is granted by CTU / STU/ DISCOMs for injection of power from the RE/BESS project.

25.1.3 Interface metering shall conform to the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006, as amended from time to time, as stipulated by CTU / STU / DISCOMs, as the case may be.

25.1.4 The RE/BESS developers shall also install a Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) and communication system at the RE project for transferring the real time data to the concerned Load Dispatch Centre for monitoring purposes. Additionally, a newer technology, the Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU), could also be considered, as it provides real-time data at much higher frequency and accuracy.

25.1.5 For the purpose of energy accounting, the ABT compliant meter, check meter and standby meter shall be installed at the metering point, as per the provisions of applicable order / regulations / codes from time to time. Further, for the purpose of energy accounting, each Renewable Energy/ BESS project shall install ABT compliant meters. Additionally, factors such as standardized metering protocols and periodic calibration audits shall be conducted periodically to ensure consistency and accuracy in energy accounting.

25.1.6 Smart meters shall be promoted to encourage responsible energy usage, enable time-of-use tariffs and rebates during off-peak solar hours, and enhance efficiency in energy accounting.

25.2 Grid Connectivity and Evacuation Facilities

25.2.1 Grid stability and security are of prime importance. Since the infirm nature of Renewable Energy may endanger grid security due to reduced system inertia and lower current during fault conditions, adequate inertia and novel protection schemes/measures are necessary.

25.2.2 Grid integration shall be in accordance with the Central Electricity Authority's (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2019 and amendments thereto from time to time. Connectivity shall be granted to RE/BESS project developers by the STU in

accordance with the connectivity procedure approved by GERC, as amended from time to time.

25.2.3 Interconnection voltages shall be governed as per the Gujarat Electricity Grid Code and GERC's applicable Regulations, as amended from time to time.

25.2.4 Evacuation facility within RE Park (Solar / Wind / Wind-Solar Hybrid/BESS projects)

- The developer of RE Park shall establish a dedicated line for evacuation of power up to the STU or CTU sub-station and install RTUs, etc. at their own cost.

(i) RE/ BESS projects / RE park with or without BESS connected to the STU / DISCOMs network:

Such RE/ BESS projects or RE parks with or without BESS, shall lay a dedicated line for evacuation of power up to sub-stations of the STU as per the system study undertaken by STU or DISCOMs where injection of power into the State grid is feasible. From there onwards, STU / DISCOMs shall ensure transmission / distribution system and connectivity, as the case may be, for wheeling of power.

(ii) RE/ BESS project developer/ RE park with or without BESS developer connected to the CTU network:

Such RE/BESS projects or RE parks with or without BESS developers shall lay dedicated lines for evacuation of power up to the CTU substation or CTU interface, as per the system study undertaken by CTU. From there onwards, CTU shall ensure the transmission system and connectivity with the inter-State network wherever power is to be exported out of the State.

25.2.5 Evacuation facility for outside RE Park (Solar / Wind / Wind-Solar Hybrid projects) connected to the STU / DISCOM grid: To optimise costs and resources, a common dedicated transmission/distribution line shall be encouraged for clusters of adjoining RE projects, with appropriate metering at their respective ends of the project, as well as a common meter at the receiving end at the STU substation. The energy injection from each RE project at the receiving end shall be determined by SLDC/ALDC based on the common meter readings and proportionately allocated according to the individual sending-end meter readings of each RE project.

25.2.6 The State Transmission Utility (STU) has launched the Akshay Urja Setu Portal - a single-window clearance platform designed to provide developers with an end-to-end solution, from registration and connectivity to project commissioning, in a transparent and timely manner. Connectivity on Demand shall also be facilitated through this Portal.

25.2.7 The start-up, stand-by, and auxiliary power requirements from the grid shall be governed by relevant GERC regulations and orders, as applicable from time to time.

25.2.8 For projects connected with STU / DISCOM network, the connectivity charges shall be paid to STU / DISCOMs in accordance with the provisions of respective scheme and GERC Regulations, as amended from time to time.

25.2.9 The corridor for the 11 KV dedicated evacuation line shall require permission from the concerned DISCOMs for the line route.

25.2.10 The State Transmission Utility (STU) may plan new transmission systems – such as substations, power lines, and storage solutions (including BESS and PSP) - to support Renewable Energy in high-potential areas.

25.2.11 RE developers shall obtain prior approval from the RLDC / SLDC / State Transmission Utility (STU), as applicable, before undertaking First Time Charging of their project, and shall ensure the installation and operational readiness of dynamic reactive power compensation systems and adequate harmonic filters in compliance with applicable grid standards as amended from time to time.

25.3 ISTS connected Renewable Energy/BESS Projects

ISTS-connected Renewable Energy/BESS projects shall be governed in accordance with the applicable regulations, orders and guidelines notified by the Central Government and/or CERC from time to time.

25.4 Forecasting and Scheduling

25.4.1 Forecasting and scheduling of Renewable Energy projects shall be governed by the GERC (Forecasting, Scheduling, Deviation Settlement and Related Matters of Solar and Wind Generation Sources) Regulations, 2019, and subsequent amendments and orders as issued from time to time.

25.4.2 The Renewable Energy Management Centre (REMC), in collaboration with RE Developers, may create a high-quality database of RE resources in Gujarat and facilitate its use for granular and high-accuracy predictions of RE generation.

25.4.3 InterState projects shall be governed by the CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2024, as amended from time to time.

25.5 **Operation and Maintenance**

The operation and maintenance of dedicated evacuation lines shall be carried out at the cost of the RE projects, in accordance with applicable technical standards and best practices.

26. Sharing of Carbon Credit Benefits

26.1 RE projects are eligible for Carbon credits which include CERs, VERs, Gold Standards, or any other standards adopted at the national or international level for the issuance of carbon credits for Renewable Energy projects.

26.2 For all the projects installed through the competitive bidding process, the terms and conditions of PPA will prevail.

26.3 Further, for projects for which the tariff is determined by GERC, the sharing of carbon credit benefits shall be as per the tariff order of GERC.

26.4 Rooftop Solar/Wind projects implemented under the scheme of the Central or State Government, as the case may be, shall pass the benefit of carbon credits to the DISCOMs.

27. Transfer of Ownership of RE Projects

Transfer of ownership of existing commissioned Renewable Energy projects under this Policy and previous policies, including Solar, Wind and Wind-Solar Hybrid / BESS projects shall be permitted, subject to adherence to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as notified by the State Nodal Agency (SNA) from time to time. Such transfer shall not impact the validity of existing approvals, connectivity or agreements, provided the new owner fulfils all regulatory and financial obligations.

28. Greening of Supply Chain

28.1 In order to ensure the RE/BESS manufacturing supply chains are sustainable and low carbon emitting, support shall be provided to decarbonise the manufacturing supply chain. This support shall be tapered as the sector becomes self-sufficient and a major exporter of RE/BESS components.

28.2 The State shall incentivize RE/ BESS manufacturers to prioritise local procurement of raw materials with verified low-carbon footprints. Manufacturers shall also be encouraged to procure raw materials with minimum specified recycled content, which shall increase over the years. Furthermore, the State shall facilitate manufacturers (or logistics service providers) in transitioning to green logistics.

28.3 Policy support shall be extended to manufacturers (and assemblers and recyclers) for the adoption of Renewable Energy for manufacturing (and other operations such as warehousing) and energy-efficient technologies in manufacturing units.

28.4 Manufacturers shall also be encouraged to adopt circular design principles - designing products for durability, repairability, disassembly, and recycling - to minimise waste and retain material value within the economy.

29. Green Jobs & Skilling

29.1 The accelerating transition to Renewable Energy offers a strategic opportunity to foster sustainable economic growth while catalysing the creation of dignified, future-ready employment across Gujarat. A comprehensive approach to green workforce development will be through the following:

(i) **Linking Renewable Energy Expansion with Employment Generation:** Strategically align Gujarat's Renewable Energy development goals with job creation, ensuring that the scale-up of clean energy infrastructure directly contributes to livelihood generation and economic empowerment.

(ii) **Advancing Inclusive Workforce Participation:** Promote equitable access to green employment by prioritising skilling and capacity-building for rural communities, women, youth, and marginalized populations, thereby fostering a diverse and resilient workforce for the energy transition.

(iii) **Bridging Emerging Skill Gaps:** Proactively address current and anticipated skill shortages in advanced Renewable Energy domains, including Solar-Wind Hybrid systems, Battery Energy Storage technologies, and clean energy waste recycling, through structured, high-impact training programs and industry-aligned vocational initiatives.

(iv) **Collaboration with the Renewable Energy companies to design and implement skill development courses and trainings:** Create structured pathways with incentives to ensure private sector participation in curriculum creation and updation, training and Certification. Similarly, incentivise the private sector to set up skilling institutes in the State.

29.2 **Green Job Creation Targets:** Gujarat's ambitious Renewable Energy (RE) capacity expansion is poised to catalyse large-scale employment generation across the Clean Energy value chain, from manufacturing and installation to operations, maintenance, and allied services. In alignment with the State's vision of achieving 100 GW+ of cumulative RE capacity by 2030, around 100,000 Green Jobs are envisaged.

The proposed target encompasses both direct and indirect employment streams:

(i) **Direct Employment:** Jobs associated with the manufacturing of critical components such as Solar Photovoltaic (PV) modules, inverters, Wind turbines, BESS and related equipment; installation, commissioning, operations and maintenance (O&M), and grid integration of Renewable Energy systems.

(ii) **Indirect Employment:** Roles generated across the broader supply chain, as well as logistics, project development services, refurbishing, recycling and other ancillary business activities.

29.3 **Skill Development Initiatives**

A skilled and future-ready workforce is pivotal to sustaining Gujarat's leadership in Renewable Energy deployment. To this end, the Policy envisages a robust skilling ecosystem through strategic alignment with the Gujarat Skill Development Mission (GSDM) and key industry stakeholders. The objective is to create a structured, certified, and demand-driven skilling framework that caters to the evolving needs of the clean energy sector.

Key initiatives include:

(i) **Development of Industry-Certified Training Programs:**

Specialised training modules will be designed and delivered in high-growth areas such as Solar, Wind, and Hybrid energy system installation and maintenance, Battery Energy Storage technologies, and smart grid operations and management. These programs will be developed in convergence with GSDM and in collaboration with Renewable Energy developers to ensure industry relevance and certification.

Training programmes will include the following components:

- Experienced trainers: The quality of trainers shall be paramount, with a focus on bringing experienced trainers who have practical experience of working in the field on different Renewable Energy technologies. Industry representatives shall also be invited for short-term lectures/training sessions to bring practical insights to the classrooms.
- Enabling environment for women: The programmes shall target 40-50 percent women participation. To achieve this, certain centers can be identified that cater specifically to training programmes for women. This includes flexible formats, enhanced security, creche services and inclusion of women

facilitators and professionals from the sector to deliver lecturers and to share learnings.

- Industry led curriculum, training and certification: Incentives should be provided to encourage industry participation. Changes in curriculum should be fast-tracked.
- On-ground component. Practical experience through apprenticeship and internship should be a key component of the curriculum and required for certification.
- Mentorship of students. To ensure continued career development and retention of workers in the sector, training programmes can match students to mentors. A list of mentors can be maintained and regularly updated to facilitate this. Additionally, mentors can share experiences and resources with each other through annual workshops.
- Yearly review and upgradation. The programme should be upgraded as per latest technology and industry practices.
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning. Courses and training programmes should be reviewed based on parameters such as percentage completion of programme, placements and retention. Feedback from Renewable Energy companies should be undertaken on the performance of candidates.

(ii) **Establishment of Dedicated Renewable Energy Skilling Hubs:**

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) models will be leveraged to set up dedicated RE Skilling Hubs in proximity to major Renewable Energy zones. These hubs will provide hands-on training using industry-standard tools and technologies, equipping trainees with the practical competencies necessary for employment across the Renewable Energy value chain.

These initiatives aim to institutionalize a high-quality skilling ecosystem that not only meets current industry requirements but also anticipates future workforce demands, thereby reinforcing Gujarat's position as a green economy leader.

29.4 **Special Provisions for Women & Local Employment**

To ensure that the benefits of the Renewable Energy transition are broad-based and inclusive, the Policy incorporates targeted provisions aimed at enhancing the participation of women and rural communities in the green workforce.

(I) **Local Youth and Women-Centric Employment:**

The Policy encourages that certain operations and maintenance (O&M) roles in Renewable Energy projects be reserved for women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and local youth, thereby promoting and sustained income generation.

These initiatives aim to empower women and rural youth through targeted skilling, enterprise support, and integration into the Renewable Energy ecosystem, thereby contributing to an equitable and socially responsive energy transition in Gujarat.

The Policy encourages that certain operations and maintenance (O&M) roles in Renewable Energy projects be reserved for women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and local youth, thereby promoting and sustained income generation.

Green Energy Transition Research Institute (GETRI), an autonomous training and research facility promoted by GUVNL, will act as the Nodal Agency for green jobs & skilling development initiatives under Policy.

30. Integrating Circular Economy in Gujarat's Clean Energy Transition

Gujarat's growing solar PV installations will soon reach end-of-life, necessitating responsible disposal, recycling, and reuse. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change's inclusion of Solar PV modules under the Electronic Waste Management Rules 2022 underscores the urgency of addressing this issue. To address this challenge and support a circular economy, the Policy aims to:

(i) Develop local supply chains for clean energy manufacturing

(ii) Reduce critical mineral imports

(iii) Integrate circularity and sustainability in clean energy value chains

To achieve the above objectives, the following strategies will be implemented:

(I) **Designing incentives to promote circularity:** The Policy shall promote and incentivise different circular economy strategies, such as creating markets for reuse of recovered materials, manufacturing of circular products (design for disassembly, design for repair/recycling), providing capital subsidies for recyclers or refurbishers, and allocating common infrastructure for setting up recycling facilities within the State.

(ii) **Strategic scaling of repair and recycling infrastructure:** The Policy shall facilitate the establishment of multiple recycling clusters throughout the State to align clean energy waste sources with recycling and repair facilities, thus optimising reverse logistics and reducing operational costs.

(iii) **Advancing research and development (R&D):** Foster R&D in solar sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Industry-Academia collaborations, targeting efficiency, performance, and circular design.

(iv) **Mandate environmentally sound disposal practices:** Ensure compliance with the E-Waste Management Rules 2022, as amended from time to time.

(v) **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):** Implement EPR for solar panels, mandating producers to manage end-of-life disposal and recycling, and report compliance annually.

(vi) **Awareness and Capacity Building:** Promote sustainable waste management through awareness programs for stakeholders, capacity building for local entrepreneurs and Start-ups in recycling.

31. Regulations

The Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission shall be guided by this Policy while framing its rules, regulations, and orders.

32. Mid-Term Review

32.1 The State Government may undertake a mid-term review of this Policy in view of any technological breakthrough or to remove any difficulty and/or inconsistency with the Electricity Act 2003, as amended from time to time.

32.2 However, projects that have already obtained registration shall continue to be eligible for benefits as prescribed in this Policy.

33. Power to Remove Difficulties

33.1 If any difficulty arises in giving effect to this Policy, the State Government may issue clarifications or interpretations to remove such difficulties, either on its own motion or based on representations from stakeholders.

33.2 The Energy and Petrochemicals Department shall amend, review, relax, or interpret any of the provisions under this Policy as and when required.

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Policy, the Energy and Petrochemicals Department shall issue clarifications and interpretations for such provisions of the Policy as may appear necessary and expedient to remove the difficulties, either on its own or after hearing those parties who have represented a change in any provision.

34. Power to Interpret

If there is any confusion or dispute about the meaning, intent, or purpose of any provision of this Policy, the interpretations given by the Energy and Petrochemicals Department, Government of Gujarat, shall be final and binding on all concerned.

35. References

1) MoP G.S.R. 418(E), Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 Dated 6th June 2022 and its amendments.

2) MNRE F. No. 238/78/2017-Wind, Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for procurement of power from Grid Connected Wind Solar Hybrid Projects Dated 14th Oct 2020 and its amendments.

3) MoP No. 23/27/2017-R&R.—Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects Dated 3rd Aug 2017 and its amendments.

4) MoP No. 23/54/2017-R&R, Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects Dated 8th December 2017 and its amendment.

5) MNRE F.No. 283/54/2018-GRID Solar – Part (1), List 1 (Manufacturers and models of Solar PV modules) of ALMM order, 2019 – Reg, as updated from time to time.

6) MNRE Wind Turbine Models included in the RLMM after the declaration of new procedure (i.e. 01st November 2018) and as updated from time to time.

7) MNRE No. 238/9/2018- Wind – National Repowering & Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects.

8) Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy 2023.

9) MoP No. 23/16/2020- R&R - Part 1, Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of BESS Dated 11th March 2022 and its amendments.

Detailed guidelines for the implementation of this Policy will be issued separately by Energy and Petrochemicals Department, Government of Gujarat.

This issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department on the Department's file of even number.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat.

Hansa Dharaviya
Under Secretary to Government
Energy & Petrochemicals Department

Annexure – Abbreviations

ABT	Availability Based Tariff
ACT	Electricity Act, 2003, including amendment thereto
ALDC	Area Load Dispatch Centre
APPC	Average Pooled Power Purchase Cost
BPTA	Bulk Power Transmission Agreement
BESPA	Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CoD	Commercial Operation Date
CTU	Central Transmission Utility
CUF	Capacity Utilization Factor
DISCOMs	Distribution Company
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EPD	Energy & Petrochemicals Department – Government of Gujarat.
EV	Electric Vehicle
GEDA	Gujarat Energy Development Agency
GERC	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission
GETCO	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation
GETRI	Green Energy Transition Research Institute
GoG	Government of Gujarat
GPCL	Gujarat Power Corporation Limited
GUVNL	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
GW	Giga-Watt
kVA	Kilo-Volt-Amp
kW	Kilo-Watt
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India
MoEF	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India
MoP	Ministry of Power, Government of India
MVA	Mega-Volt-Amp
MW	Mega-Watt
NIWE	National Institute of Wind Energy
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RFP	Request for Proposal
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
RCO	Renewable Consumption Obligation
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
SLDC	State Load Dispatch Centre
SNA	State Nodal Agency
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STU	State Transmission Utility
REMC	Renewable Energy Management Company

Government of Gujarat

Energy and Petrochemicals Department
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar