

Idam Infrastructure Advisory Pvt. Ltd.

### **Regulatory Challenges and Proposed Solutions for Rooftop Sector**

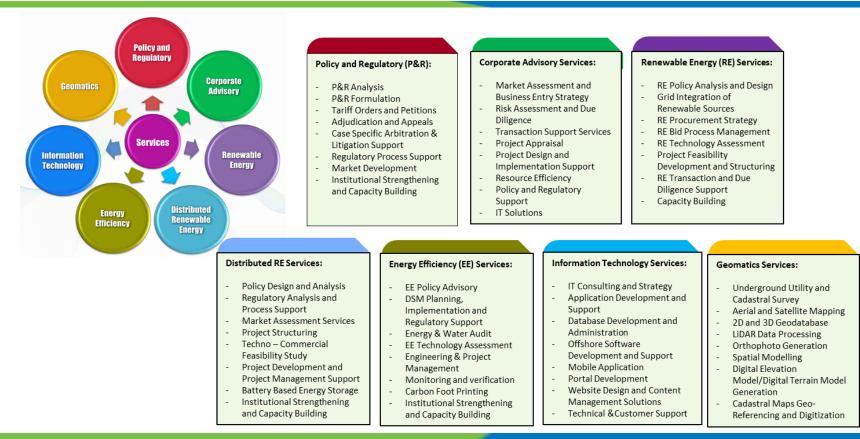
**Balawant Joshi, Managing Director** 

PV Invest West – Top Players in Utility Scale, Rooftop, RESCO

29 September 2020

# Idam Infra – Service Offerings





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# Issues that shackled up growth of rooftop Solar PV in India



Reluctance of DISCOMs due to revenue loss; availability of net meter; CEIG inspection etc "Involvement of multiple stakeholder viz. State Nodal Agencies, DISCOMs, Public Sector Undertakings, Developers etc.

Lack of mandatory notification/ Lack of State policies Lack of uniformity in regulations

Source: Demand for grants standing committee on energy 2019-20 (Dec 2019)

# Need to bring out benefits of GRPV to key stakeholders



- Government of India
  - Decarbonisation of the Indian economy
  - Paris commitment
  - Energy security & sustainability
- For distribution Utilities
  - » Avoided power purchase cost at the distribution level
  - » Lowering of distribution and transmission losses
  - » Ease in meeting RPO targets
  - » Saving on investment in distribution Infrastructure (low penetration)
- For Consumer
  - » Lowering electricity bills
  - » Optimal utilisation of available roof space/vacant areas
  - » Additional benefits in terms of tax exemption (if applicable)

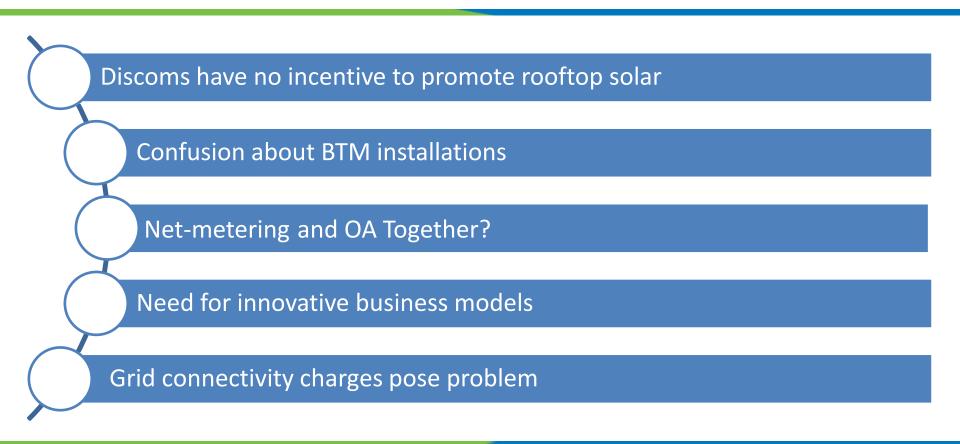
» Opportunity for consumer participation and investment though smaller systems Idam Infrastructure Advisory Pvt. Ltd.



### Rooftop vs. Utility scale solar power projects

Solar Deployment areas/ benefits	Supply gap reduction				Optimal utilization of infrastructure		
Large ground mounted solar projects	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	X	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Rooftop Solar projects	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	~	$\checkmark$	\$	\$

### **Regulatory Challenges in Rooftop Sector**



## GRPV Targets for each Discom under Section 86(1)(e) 🐲 Idam

#### State electricity regulatory commission (SERC's) should set GRPV installations targets for each discom

Section 861 (e) of the electricity act 2003:

- Promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person,
- Specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources,
- A percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee
- MNRE may advise State Electricity Regulatory Commission (the Commission) to set target for GRPV deployment for each DISCOM in the State till FY 2022.
- MNRE may also advise the Commission to not impose any grid support charges till the deployment of GRPV equivalent to target capacity not achieved.
- While formulating the targets, the Commission may take into consideration the State specific targets set by Central Government / Policy issued by State Government, if any.
- The Commission should direct DISCOM to design and develop consumer categories wise program that would help accelerate GRPV deployment.
- MNRE may support the Commission in amending Regulations / issuance of guidelines in this regard.

### **GRPV** Targets and Grid Support Charges



- Set Target for capacity in such as manner that 3% of total electricity is generated from GRPV
- Target should be set in MW terms for each Discom by SERC
- Sub-limits can be specified for consumer segment (HT/LT) or (Commercial/Industrial)
- Utility shall be allowed to levy 'banking charges' equivalent to applicable wheeling loss for providing banking facility under net metering arrangement (say, 6% at HT or 9% at LT)
- ToD based adjustment of banked units energy crediting adjustments shall be allowed.
- Upon accomplishing target capacity limits, Utility be allowed to levy Grid support charges for new GRPV capacity
- Long term Regulatory certainty of above arrangement should be enabled through Regulations.

### Net-metering, Simultaneous OA, ...



- Net-metering should be permitted for all consumer categories with maximum demand of 1MW
- 'Behind the Meter' (BTM), a new sub-category of GRPV wherein the projects are grid tied but not supplying power back to the grid i.e. without net-metering
- Discoms should freely allow BTM installations for C&I consumer beyond 1 MW capacity
  - **Reverse power flow protection relays** and **zero volt sensor** at invertors are used for grid protection.
  - **Electrical inspector** A competent authority, allowed interconnectivity as per grid connectivity rules.
  - o It should be mandatory to register such installations with Discoms
- OA should be permitted for consumers with net-metering facility
  - In such cases, energy on open access should be settled before settlement of net metered energy
  - $\circ$   $\;$  This will ensure that OA processes are not compromised

### **Net-metering & IPP on Large Rooftops...**



- It is proposed that large warehouse may be permitted to engage in Net-metering and Open Access to supply other consumers
- Further, it is suggested that threshold of 1MW be lowered to 500kW
- These ideas are not practical as these would require major changes to OA framework in the state
- In the case of larger rooftops (that can support > 1MW capacity) there should be provision to create 2 projects. 1<sup>st</sup> project to be allowed Net metering until 1 MW, while other may be allowed for open access.



#### Allowing Group/Virtual Net metering for GRPV projects

- Group Metering scheme for group of residential consumers in RWAs/Townships/Housing complexes or MSME industrial clusters would have far reaching implications and are also scalable to harness huge untapped potential.
- Virtual Net Metering means Open Access without any OA Charges and los compensation
  - The Concept not in line with the prudent principles of power system operation
  - However, it is needed to handle small set of specific problems
  - Hence, to be allowed only for the LT categories of consumer (i.e. LT Residential and LT Commercial)
  - Further, VNM to be allowed in the same 11kV feeder to avoid technical and billing related issues.
- RESCOs need to be nudged to look beyond C&I segments and policy/regulatory intervention thru this model would open up huge opportunity instead of looking at "open access" which is path filled with lot of resistance and litigations and regulatory inertia

### Streamlining regulatory approval process



#### Streamlining process of Regulatory Approval of GRPV business models

- SERCs shall engage with DISCOMs in devising tailor made business models for GRPV deployment E.g.: KERC order on possible business model for SRPV, 2019
- Defined timeline for entire process of regulatory approval and adoption of business model.

### Conclusion



- Solar rooftop has certainly significantly more advantages than large projects
- Unfortunately, these are not quantified
- Lots of misconceptions about these projects
- Technical solutions exist for almost all challenges
- Strong policy & regulatory advocacy is required



# **Thank You**

#### **Contact:**

Balawant Joshi+91 98214 21630Ajit Pandit+91 98211 08222

#### Email:

contact@idaminfra.com

#### Mumbai

801, Crystal Plaza, 158, CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai — 400 098 Phone: +91 22 4057 0200

#### Delhi

A-31, Second Floor, Lajpat Nagar II, Near Lajpat Metro Station, New Delhi — 110 024 Phone: +91 11 4943 4000

### Kolkata

Globsyn Crystal, XI – 11 & 12, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Block – EP, Sector V, Salt Lake Electronics Complex, Kolkata – 700 091 Phone: +91 33 4604 8993

#### Hyderabad

House No. 3-51, Flat No. 201, Abhishek Towers, Balanagar, Hyderabad — 500 042 Phone: +91 91369 20664