

**HARYANA GOVERNMENT**  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY DEPARTMENT**

**Notification**

The 4th September, 2014

**Haryana Solar Power Policy, 2014**

**No. 19/14/14-5Power.**—The Government of Haryana has formulated Haryana Solar Power Policy 2014 to promote the generation of power from solar energy. For giving effect to this Policy, necessary amendments in various policies, rules and regulations, wherever necessary, shall be expeditiously undertaken by the concerned Department.

**1. Vision**

Energy is the national resource and basic requirement of mankind. The challenges of climate change and global warming increasingly impact the world community. Although achieving energy efficiency as an objective has been deliberated upon for a long time, only a few nations have translated this as an emphatic State Policy and implemented the paradigm shift necessary in the manner Renewable Energy is produced, transmitted, distributed and sold.

Haryana has been an undisputed leader in industrial development and agricultural production in India. It has also pioneered various social developmental initiatives, that has established its position as a dynamic, achievement and innovation oriented State.

As a result of the progressive policies of the State Government and the inherent dynamism of its hardworking citizens, the State is experiencing rapid urbanization and industrialization. The demand of energy is growing rapidly. However, the current energy supply of the State is heavily dependent on fossil fuels whose stocks are exhaustible and fast depleting, besides their volatile and fluctuating market prices aggravate energy insecurity. Also its usage leads to high concentration of Green House Gases (GHG) which has a harmful effect on our environment.

Recognizing the crucial importance of Renewable Energy, the Govt. of Haryana has already notified a "Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity through Renewable Energy Sources" on November 23, 2005. The objective of this policy is to create conditions conducive for the involvement of private sector or public private sector participation in setting up and promoting Biomass, Cogeneration, Small Hydro, Wind Energy, Waste Energy and Solar Energy based power projects in the State.

The State of Haryana is endowed with high solar radiation levels with about 320 days of clear Sun in a year. Harnessing our untapped and inexhaustible solar energy potential would therefore not only usher in the required "energy mix" but also reduce the emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other toxic gases significantly. Although at present the cost of producing solar energy is uniformly high throughout the country, it is progressively coming down and its propagation cannot be delayed any further as it offers energy security, environmental benefits besides improving grid quality and reduces transmission losses.

In view of the above mentioned facts, it is imperative to have a comprehensive policy to pro-actively promote production of solar power as an alternative and renewable source of clean energy.

**2. Preamble**

- 2.1 As per clause No.6.4 (Non-Conventional and Renewable sources of energy generation including co-generation) of the National Tariff Policy notified *vide* No.23/2/2005-R&R (Vol.III) dated 6th January, 2006 pursuant to provision of Section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the appropriate Commission shall fix a minimum percentage of total consumption of electricity in the area of distribution licensee for purchase of energy from such sources, taking in to account availability of such sources in the region and its impact on retail tariffs. Such percentages for purchase of energy shall be made applicable of the tariff to be determined by the SERC's latest by April 1, 2006. The said Tariff Policy has been amended *vide* No. 23/17/2009-R&R dated 20th January, 2011 and as per the revised National Tariff Policy, within the percentage so made applicable, to start with, the SERC's shall also reserve a minimum percentage for purchase of Solar Energy from the date of notification in the Official Gazette which will go up to 0.25% of the total consumption by the end of 2012-13 and further up to 3% by 2022.

