

**GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI  
(DEPARTMENT OF POWER)  
DELHI SECRETARIT, 8<sup>TH</sup> LEVEL, B-WING  
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**C I R C U L A R**

**Subject: Public Comments on the draft Delhi Solar Policy, 2022 – Reg.**

With a vision to make solar energy accessible and affordable for all consumers of NCT of Delhi by creating targeted incentives and promoting innovative models for solar adoption and at the same time creation of green jobs in the NCT of Delhi, the draft Delhi Solar Policy, 2022 is being circulated for inviting public comments. The same has been uploaded on Official webpage of Power Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, [http://web.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/doit\\_power/Power/Home/](http://web.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/doit_power/Power/Home/)

In this regard, the Power Department, GNCTD invites any suggestions or objections within thirty days. The comments/ suggestions on the draft Delhi Solar Policy, 2022 may be sent to the following:

- i. **Details of concerned official:** Sh. A.K. Jha, Executive Officer, EE&REM Centre, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, E-Wing, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, New Delhi- 110054
- ii. **Email id:** [delhisolarpolicy2022@gmail.com](mailto:delhisolarpolicy2022@gmail.com)
- iii. **Phone no:** 011-23815874/ 75
- iv. **Deadline for receiving comments:** 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2023.

  
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# The draft Delhi Solar Policy, 2022

## Table of Contents

<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. POLICY OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. DRIVING SOLAR ADOPTION: Policies to promote grid connected rooftop solar system .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4.1. Models for consumers with roof constraints.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1.1. Group Net Metering (GNM):.....	4
4.1.2. Community Solar:.....	4
4.1.3. Peer to Peer (P2P) energy trading: .....	5
<b>4.2. Models for consumers with capital constraints.....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.2.1. RESCO model:.....	5
4.2.2. Hybrid RESCO model:.....	6
4.4. Economic Incentives for Consumers .....	7
4.4.1. Generation Based Incentives (GBI):.....	7
4.4.2. Capital subsidy for raised mounting structures.....	8
<b>4.7. Mandates for installation of solar plants.....</b>	<b>10</b>
4.7.1. Existing government buildings: .....	10
4.7.2. New buildings: .....	10
<b>4.8. Agricultural land:.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.9. Encouraging Energy Storage:.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.10. Finance vehicle for RESCO entities:.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.11. Exemption from taxes and duties: .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.12. Operational Guidelines: .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.13. Technical standards for solar developers: .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.14. Employment Generation:.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.15. Encouragement for reusing and recycling of solar components: .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.16. Out of state solar procurement .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.1. Apex Committee .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.2. Delhi Solar Cell .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5.3. DISCOMs .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.4. IPGCL .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix I: Models for solar installation.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix II: Average Power Procurement Costs of DISCOMs for 2021-22.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Appendix III: Minimum area required for installation of solar PV panel.....</b>	<b>18</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Delhi Solar Policy 2016 set the foundation for solar adoption in the NCT of Delhi. The policy enabled a deployment of over 230 MW of rooftop solar within Delhi and close to 960 megawatts of utility scale solar till date which meets 9% of Delhi's existing annual electricity demand. However, roof top solar adoption in the state has been challenging as consumers face capital and space constraints as well as procedural hurdles.

The vision of Delhi Solar Policy 2022 is to make solar energy accessible and affordable for all consumers in Delhi by creating targeted incentives and promoting innovative models for solar adoption, and at the same time creation of green jobs in the NCT of Delhi. Meeting the commitments under Delhi Solar Policy 2022 shall ensure that, for the first time in Delhi's history, Delhi's installed solar capacity shall be greater than its installed thermal generation capacity.

## 2. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Community Solar	A model wherein consumers who do not have a suitable roof for installing a solar system can be beneficial owners of a part of a community owned solar system installed at a third-party location in the same DISCOM territory
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DERC	Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
Group Net Metering (GNM)	A metering arrangement wherein surplus energy exported from a consumer's solar plant to the grid can be adjusted in any other (one or more) electricity service connection(s) of the same consumer within the same DISCOM territory within the NCT of Delhi.
Net Metering	Net metering enables solar generation to offset consumers' electricity demand from the grid. This allows consumers to benefit from reduced electricity bills and also provides them an opportunity for income generation if their annual solar generation exceeds their annual electricity demand.
IPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd.
kWp	Kilowatt peak
MW	Megawatt
NCT	National Capital Territory
O&M	Operations and maintenance
Policy	Delhi Solar Policy 2022
P2P	Peer-to-Peer trading (P2P), would allow consumers to purchase electricity from other consumers who have solar PV systems over a

	digital P2P trading platform in real time.
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable energy
RESCO	Renewable Energy Service Company
RESCO model	Customer enters a power purchase agreement (PPA) with the solar developer (RESCO) to purchase electricity at a set tariff for a fixed period of time.
Hybrid RESCO model	Under this structure, the RESCO developer leases the rooftop of the consumer, and sells the power directly to the discom via a PPA. The consumer also signs a net-metering agreement with the discom.
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
RTS	Rooftop Solar
Virtual Net Metering	Under this model, consumers with limited or no access to rooftop space can become beneficial owners of a part of a collectively owned solar system deployed in a third-party location. The solar energy generated from a solar PV system is credited across multiple consumers, proportion to their ownership of the respective system.

### 3. POLICY OVERVIEW

#### 3.1. Title of the Policy

This policy shall be known as the “Delhi Solar Policy, 2022” (henceforth “Policy”).

#### 3.2. Scope of Policy

This Policy will be applicable for any solar energy generating system a capacity of 1 KWp or more. It applies to all electricity consumers under all electricity tariff in Delhi and to all entities that setup and operate power plants in Delhi.

#### 3.3. Operative Period

This policy will come into effect on the date of its notification and shall remain valid and in operation for the next three years (“Operative Period”) unless superseded or modified by another policy.

#### 3.4. Objectives

The Delhi Solar Energy Policy, 2022 has the following objectives:

- i. Establish Delhi as a leading state in solar adoption and reduce its reliance on conventional fossil-fuel energy, thereby reducing air pollution and combating climate change

- ii. Minimize average electricity prices while improving energy security by adopting solar to meet Delhi's growing electricity demand and peak loads.
- iii. Provide access to solar across all consumers of Delhi to help save on their electricity bills and create avenues for income generation.
- iv. Generate green jobs within Delhi and promote training of Delhi's youth through skill development programs to support solar deployment in the State.

### 3.5. Target Capacity

The Delhi Solar Policy 2022 envisages achieving the following targets by 2025-26:

- i. A total of 6000 MW of installed solar capacity which shall include 750 MW of rooftop solar within the State and 5250 MW of utility scale solar from outside the State.
- ii. 25% of the annual electricity demand of Delhi shall be met through solar energy.

## 4. DRIVING SOLAR ADOPTION: Policies to promote grid connected rooftop solar system

Over the last five years, the adoption of solar in Delhi by consumers, particularly rooftop solar, has faced challenges such as limited availability of capital for consumers, constrained roof space for deployment of RTS systems, limited awareness and complicated process of net metering application. The Delhi Solar Policy, 2022 is committed to addressing these challenges with the following specific provisions for all consumer categories: residential, government, commercial and industrial:

### 4.1. Models for consumers with roof constraints

Consumers that have limited access to rooftop space for RTS deployment can opt for group net metering and community solar models.

- 4.1.1. **Group Net Metering (GNM):**For consumers with multiple buildings and service connections, constrained roof space in one property or electricity service connection can benefit from any excess solar energy generated on any other property (one or more), provided these connections are in the same DISCOM territory. DISCOMs shall facilitate this via *Group Net Metering (GNM)*. This also helps maximize the utilization of rooftop space for solar energy generation for consumers with multiple properties.

- 4.1.2. **Community Solar:**

- i. Under Community Solar, consumers who do not have a suitable roof for installing a solar system (e.g. residential consumers who live in apartments, consumers with small or shaded rooftops) will be able to benefit from solar energy through the facility of 'Community Solar'. In Community Solar,