"बिजनेस पोस्ट के अन्तर्गत डाक शुल्क के नगद भुगतान (बिना डाक टिकट) के प्रेषण हेतु अनुमत. क्रमांक जी.2-22-छत्तीसगढ़ गजट / 38 सि. से. भिलाई. दिनांक 30-05-2001."

पंजीयन क्रमांक
"छत्तीसगढ़/दुर्ग/09/2013-2015."

# छत्तीसगढ़ राजपत्र

## (असाधारण)
## प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

क्रमांक 966] नवा रायपुर, बुधवार, दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 2025 — अग्रहायण 26, शक 1947

ऊर्जा विभाग
मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नवा रायपुर अटल नगर

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विद्युत नियामक आयोग
सिंचाई कॉलोनी, शांति नगर, रायपुर

रायपुर, दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर 2025

अधिसूचना

**छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विद्युत नियामक आयोग (नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के लिए टैरिफ के निर्धारण हेतु निबंधन एवं शर्तें) विनियम, 2025**

क्र. 114/सी.एस.ई.आर.सी./2025.— भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण हितैषी होने के कारण ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्त्रोंतो को विकसित करने पर बल दे रही है। विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 में भी भारत सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में नीति निर्धारित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है एवं ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्त्रोंतों को अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु राज्य विद्युत नियामक आयोगों को निर्देशित किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय विद्युत नियामक आयोग (सी.ई.आर.सी.) द्वारा के.वि.नि.आ.(नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्त्रोंतों से टैरिफ निर्धारण की दशएं और शर्तें) विनियम, 2024 अधिसूचित किया गया है, जिसके अंतर्गत विभिन्न नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तकनीकों सहित बायोगैस आधारित विद्युत परियोजना, नगर पालिका अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा के लिए टैरिफ के निर्धारण संबंधी पहलुओं की चर्चा की गई है। विद्युत अधिनियम (EA) 2003 की धारा 61 के तहत, सी.ई.आर.सी. के विनियमों को, आर. ई. स्रोतों से ऊर्जा उत्पादन से संबंधित मामलों से निपटने के दौरान एस.ई.आर.सी. के लिए मार्गदर्शक कारक माना जाता है। भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने अपने संशोधनों के साथ विद्युत (हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुँच) नियम, 2022 को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसके आधार पर, इस आयोग द्वारा तैयार सीएसईआरसी (नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के लिए टैरिफ के निर्धारण हेतु निर्बंधन और शर्तें) विनियम, 2025 में कुछ प्रासंगिक पहलुओं को शामिल किया जा रहा है।

पवन ऊर्जा तकनीक केन्द्र (CWET)/ राष्ट्रीय पवन ऊर्जा संस्थान (NIWE) के साथ ही क्रेडा ने छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कतिपय ऐसे स्थलों को चिन्हित किया है, जिनकी पवन ऊर्जा क्षमताओं का दोहन, विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए किया जा सकता है, इसके लिए इस क्षेत्र में निवेशकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए उन्हें समुचित प्रतिफल देना आवश्यक होगा।

भारत ने वर्ष 2070 तक कार्बन उत्सर्जन शून्य करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। अभी हाल ही में ग्लास्गो में हुए सीओपी–26 में भारत ने गैर जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित स्रोतों से विद्युत उत्पादन के अपने लक्ष्य को बढ़ाकर 2030 तक 500 गीगावॉट किया है और इस तरह 2030 तक खपत की जाने वाले कुल ऊर्जा का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत नवीकरणीय स्रोतों से प्राप्त होने की उम्मीद है। चूंकि भारत जीवाश्म ईंधन से गैर जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा प्रणाली की ओर बढ़ रहा है और उसने ग्रीन हाऊस गैस/कार्बन डाई आक्साइड गैस उत्सर्जन को 2030

Raipur, the 17th December 2025

NOTIFICATION

**Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and conditions for determination of tariff for Renewable Energy sources) Regulations, 2025**

**No. 114/CSERC/2025.-** Govt. of India is giving thrust to develop renewable source of energy being environment friendly in nature. The Electricity Act 2003 (EA 2003) provides for policy formulation by the Government of India and mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to take steps to promote renewable sources of energy within their area of jurisdiction.

The Central Commission (CERC) has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources), Regulations, 2024 under which tariff determination aspects for various renewable energy technologies including biogas-based power project, municipal waste to energy have been discussed. Under Section 61 of EA 2003, the CERC Regulations have been considered as guiding factor for SERCs while dealing with matters related to energy generation from RE sources. The Ministry of Power, Government of India, has notified the Electricity (Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, read with its amendments, based on which, certain relevant aspects have been factored into the CSERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff for Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2024 framed by this Commission.

Centre of Wind Energy Technology (CWET)/ National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) along with CREDA has identified few wind energy potential sites in the Chhattisgarh State, wherein wind energy potential can be harnessed for power generation, which needs suitable considerations to attract the investors in this sector.

India is aiming to have Net Zero Emission by 2070. In the COP-26 Summit at Glasgow, India has upped its target of electricity from non-fossil fuel based sources to 500 GW by 2030 and thus, about 50% of total energy consumed by 2030 is expected to come from renewable sources. As India prepares for the energy transition from fossil fuel to non-fossil fuel based energy systems and aims to achieve the reduction in GHG/CO2 emission by 1 billion tones by 2030, India will need to promote installation of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity, out of which 450 GW will come from renewable energy. Keeping these commitments in mind, Central Government has been launching various schemes and mechanism to promote bundling

of cheaper renewable energy with costlier thermal power, promote energy transition and enable the beneficiary DISCOM achieve RPO at least costs.

Keeping the above in view and in exercise of powers vested under Section 61 and 86 read with Section 181 of the Electricity Act 2003 (36 of 2003) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (the Commission) hereby makes the following Regulations specifying the terms and conditions of tariff for renewable energy sources for the purpose of sale of power to distribution licensees.

**1. Short title and commencement**

1.1 These Regulations may be called the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and conditions for determination of tariff for Renewable Energy sources) Regulations, 2025.

1.2 These Regulations shall come into force from April 01, 2025 and shall remain in force for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement.

1.3 These Regulations shall extend to the whole of the State of Chhattisgarh and shall be applicable to renewable energy based generating stations established in the State.

**2. Definitions and Interpretation**

**2.1** In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

**a)** **"Act"** means the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), as amended from time to time;

**b)** **"Auxiliary Energy Consumption"** or **"AUX"** in relation to a period in case of a generating station means the quantum of energy consumed by auxiliary equipment of the generating station, and transformer losses within the generating station, expressed as a percentage of the sum of gross energy generated at the generator terminals of all the units, combined or separately of the generating station;

**c)** **"Biogas"** means a gas produced when organic matter like crop residues, sewage, cattle dung, poultry waste and manure breaks down (ferments) in an oxygen-free environment;

**d)** **"Biomass"** means wastes produced during agricultural and forestry operations (for example straws and stalks) or produced as a by-product of processing operations of agricultural produce (e.g., husks, shells, de-oiled cakes, etc.); wood produced in dedicated energy plantations or recovered from wild bushes/weeds, and the wood waste produced in some industrial operations including such other wastes as may be recognized by the Central Government as being part of biomass;

**e)** **"Biomass Gasification"** means the process of incomplete combustion of biomass resulting in the production of combustible gases consisting of a mixture of carbon

monoxide (CO), hydrogen ($H_2$) and traces of methane ($CH_4$);

**f)** **"Capacity Utilization Factor"** or **"CUF"** or **"Plant Load Factor"** or **"PLF"** for a given period, means the total electricity corresponding to actual generation (gross generation) during the reference period, expressed as a percentage of gross generation electricity corresponding to installed capacity in that reference period and shall be computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\textbf{CUF} = \frac{\text{Gross generation over the reference period}}{\text{Installed capacity x total hours during the reference period (including outage hours)}} \times 100\%$$

**g)** **"Capital Cost"** means as defined in the Regulation 13, 25, 28, 34, 42, 47,52,56,62,68 and 73 for the respective renewable energy source;

**h)** **"CERC"** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission;

**i)** **"Commission"** means the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission;

**j)** **"Commissioning"** means testing and operation of systems and components of generating plant as may be required for successful synchronization of the generating plant:

Provided that, the commissioning process may be applied not only to new projects but also to existing units and systems subjected to expansion, renovation or revamping;

**k)** **"Control Period"** or **"Review Period"** means the period during which the norms for determination of tariff specified in these Regulations shall remain valid;

**l)** **"Date of Commercial Operation"** or **"COD"** means the date of commissioning declared by a Generating Company in relation to a Unit of its Generating Station in line with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code/ State Grid Code:

Provided that, the date of commissioning shall be certified based on joint inspection by RE Generator and concerned Distribution Licensee or SLDC as may be applicable;

**m)** **"Financial Year"** means a period commencing on 1st day of April of a calendar year and ending on 31st March of the subsequent calendar year;

**n)** **"Firm Power"** means any electricity supplied from and after the COD of project;

**o)** **"Floating Solar Project"** or **"FSP"** means a solar PV power project where the arrays of photovoltaic panels on the structure of the project float on top of a body of water, such as an artificial basin or lake, with the help of a floater, anchoring, and mooring system;

**p)** **"Gross Calorific Value"** or **"GCV"** in relation to a fuel used in generating station means the heat produced in kcal by complete combustion of one kilogram of solid fuel