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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, Raghnesada, 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.