

- Rationalising the charges for auxiliary consumption from RE projects and the need for taking some level of contract demand from DISCOM.
- Avoiding multiple OA applications along with its fees and registrations with both, MSEDCL and MSLDC.

The report of the committee shall be submitted to the MERC and GoM.

### 7.2.3. Pricing DISCOM services at cost

- Presently DISCOMs provide crucial grid services to facilitate non-DISCOM supply options. Unbundling of tariff charged by DISCOMs will enable that crucial services such as balancing, banking, grid support services are priced at cost. The recent trends from Power Exchanges prices make it quite clear that the day time prices with ever increasing share of low-cost solar are in the range of Rs 2.5-3/kWh while evening and night time peak prices can be much higher and be at the ceiling price of Rs 10/kWh on many occasions.
- Concessional provision of services (especially renewable energy banking, balancing) distorts price signals and economic incentives to adopt measures to align demand with available supply or undertake measures for grid integration at the consumer end. Further, concessions also implies that the services provided ultimately results in losses for DISCOM or translate to additional cost burden for smaller consumers who are unable to exercise consumer choice or avail competitive supply. It leads to a situation where smaller consumers pay the price for services provided either through deterioration of supply quality from a loss making DISCOM or higher tariffs. Similarly, net metering services provided to prosumers with onsite renewable system is also highly concessional. With renewables becoming economically viable, it is important to limit these services to smaller consumers who have limited options for non-DISCOM supply and no access to electricity markets.
- The framework for pricing DISCOM services shall ensure that:
  - the services provided are accounted for adequately and compensation is linked to services provided rather than the mode of migration.
  - the compensation arrived at does not erode away majority of the savings from sales migration for the consumer.
  - pricing incentivises consumer behaviour to align demand with supply availability and private investment in storage technologies.
  - For Open Access and Captive Systems > 100 kW, energy accounting shall be done on a 15-minute block wise basis along with appropriate banking charges.
  - there is transition financial support provided for revenue attrition of DISCOMs in the medium term.
  - there is review and revision of pricing based on demand-supply situation, market and technology changes in the sector.
  - There is long term certainty and clarity for consumers about various charges and methodology.

### 7.2.4. Meeting industrial and commercial demand for 24X7 renewable electricity

Due to expected carbon taxes like CBAM, stringent ESG requirements and voluntary commitments, there is increasing demand from various C&I consumers for 100% RE consumption which is verified for each time block and not based on monthly/annual notional accounting with energy banking. Given the demand diversity and scale, DISCOMs are also well suited to cost-effectively provide such solutions to customers.

DISCOMs are encouraged to offer this service under special tariff category and approach the MERC for necessary approvals. Provided that such 100% RE contracts will be for a minimum of one year and will have an additional 'RTC' green tariff as may be decided by MERC and considering principles mentioned in earlier section. Based on the MERC approval, necessary procedures shall be developed by concerned agencies.

GoM may designate any existing State Company or also consider setting up a new company specifically to provide 100% RE power to interested consumers. This company may also apply for being registered as a REIA (Renewable Energy Implementing Agency) by the Ministry of Power.<sup>23</sup> This will further enable the new company to sell such RE-RTC power to other states and consumers in other states.

### **7.3. Facilitative regulatory framework**

The Honourable MERC may establish a comprehensive framework for giving effect to various policy approaches (such as net-metering, net-billing, Green OA, banking, standby, grid support charge etc.) suggested in this section 7, through appropriate modifications to its regulations, practice directions and orders. Further, green tariffs opted by the consumers shall be provided at premium rates which shall be determined by the Commission.

## 8. Ease of Doing Business

### 8.1. Further simplification and streamlining of processes

A single window [web portal for RE projects](#) has been developed by MEDA as was directed under the earlier 2020 RE policy. MEDA shall review all procedures and registration requirements from time to time and shall undertake necessary modifications in the same to improve ease of doing business for RE developers. This will include processes and procedures related to land, RE project and developer registration and Wind micro-siting amongst other things. Specifically, the registration and other related processes for smaller projects (up to 5 MW) will be further simplified by MEDA.

As part of the next phase of development of the portal, the Energy Department will ensure that all processes which are part of the portal registration & monitoring process, some of which are currently processed off-line by allied agencies such as the Electrical Inspectorate, DISCOMs etc. will also be completed only in the online mode through the portal. This will ensure that all processes to be done by the developers and allied state agencies are integrated into the online portal.

## 9. Strengthening Institutions, Promoting Innovation and Piloting New Initiatives

The ever-growing complexity of the energy sector and rapidly changing technologies as part of the energy transition means that the State need a strong institutional architecture to adapt, learn and benefit from this constant change. The intuitional structure needs to be nimble enough and open to innovation and trying out new pilots and ideas given the plethora of options out there. Over the long run, no one can pick out winners and losers with any level of certainty since a lot of the risks and benefits are not adequately known at this stage. This underlines the need for experimentation and piloting of a variety of approaches.

### 9.1. Skill building and human resource development

To meet the planning, operational, legal, monitoring and reporting demands of the energy transition with increasing share of renewables, energy efficiency, market operations, energy storage etc., there shall be a renewed focus on continuous training, skill building across the human resource value chain in all power sector institutions in Maharashtra. Similar to the provision in the National Training Policy of 2012, at least 2.5 percent of its annual salary budget shall be allocated for training, related infrastructure and procurement of advanced analytical tools, licenses and services.

With increasing size and challenges in the power sector, there is a need for review of roles and functional skill sets of personnel in the Regulatory Commission and other organizations like Energy Dept, GoM, STU, MSLDC, MEDA, MSETCL, MSPGCL, DISCOMs to align with new requirements. Within 6 months of this policy, Energy Dept, GoM, shall come out with a report outlining the need for new personnel and skills within all State power sector agencies. All agencies shall be adequately supported for training in the emerging technologies and skills in the power sector.

Specific training modules (both on-site and online) in traditional and emerging areas would be organised regularly based on the needs outlined in the above report. These will include but not be limited to power sector capacity addition and production cost optimisation modelling, IRP and RA modelling, power system protection, data analytics, cyber security, smart metering, energy storage etc. Modules can also include crucial areas involving legal, regulatory and economic aspects.

Leading training and research institutions across India, as well as higher education institutions in Maharashtra would be roped in for skill building and training exercises as appropriate.

## **9.2. Meeting challenges of the energy transition – building data, knowledge and planning expertise**

### **9.2.1. Periodic data collection and public sharing**

In today's age, one does not have to reiterate the importance of good quality, up to date and granular data across the various functions of the power sector. Data is key to good planning, forecasting, Monitoring & Verification and timely corrective actions if any. The Energy Dept, GoM in coordination with and with support of other sector entities in the state shall publish an annual electricity dataset for Maharashtra for improved transparency. The same data will also be part of a new Electricity Portal for Maharashtra.

Further, MEDA shall enhance and update its existing dashboard for renewable energy and energy storage project monitoring for review of the progress under this policy. This dashboard will include but not be limited to details of project registration (with details of energy resources, size, location etc.), project completion, energy generation, subsidies and benefits availed, land use for RE and ESS projects etc.

Within three months of the end of each financial year, MEDA will publish a progress report on the RE&ES policy implementation. For this purpose, all entities including DISCOMs, MSLDC will share project wise monthly generation data from RE and ESS projects with MEDA in a timely manner. Further all sector agencies like DISCOMs, MSETCL, STU, RE and ESS project developers etc. will share all necessary data needed for the annual progress report and monitoring dashboard with MEDA in a timely manner.

### **9.2.2. Dedicated and analytically empowered cells/wings to undertake critical functions**

As part of redefining and reimagining the new HR framework for the power sector, there is a need for further empowering existing cells or establishing dedicated and analytically empowered cells which will be housed within appropriate agencies to undertake specific and critical functions. These shall be set up within 6 months and would include

- Planning Cell, housed in DISCOMs, which will assist in demand forecasting, power procurement planning, innovative tendering, etc.
- Power Sector Modelling Cell, housed in MSLDC, which will assist in capacity addition, production cost optimisation, Resource Adequacy and IRP modelling studies including overall demand forecasting of all DISCOMs.
- Trading Cell, housed in DISCOMs, which will undertake efficient trading to maximise benefit of electricity markets, green credits and future carbon trading for consumers.
- Legal Cell, housed in DISCOMs, which will undertake coordination and faster responses to legal issues and build electronic repository of documents for legal processes and tracking.
- Optimal power procurement, trading and storage planning is extremely essential to ensure reliability of supply in a cost-effective manner. This requires significant analytical capacity and modern planning tools. Power procurement depts/cells across DISCOMs shall be suitably strengthened to undertake this complex power procurement planning. To provide certainty and visibility to investors, DISCOMs shall publish an annual calendar of generation and storage capacity procurement up to FY 2029-30.

### **9.2.3. Building institutional framework for state wide coordination and planning**

With increasing complexity of Energy Transition related developments as well as evolving institutional structure and multiplicity of entities involved in generation, transmission, distribution and market mechanisms, it is critical to have state level coordination and coherent approach to electricity sector planning. To facilitate this, an empowered institutional structure is necessary. Energy Department, GoM shall propose such an institutional structure within 6 months of the notification of the policy.

### 9.3. Maharashtra R&D, innovation, and start-up centre for renewable energy and energy storage

The GoM shall establish a new R&D, Innovation and Start-up Centre for Renewable Energy in the state. This centre could be housed in appropriate academic or electricity sector institution in the state and would provide support for multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder (industry, academics, start-ups, research institutions, civil society group etc.) research and innovation in the electricity sector. The centre will work closely with electricity sector entities in the state such as MERC, DISCOMs, SLDC, MSETCL, MEDA, MSPGCL etc. as well as higher education institutions in the state. The Centre/s shall be initially supported by budgetary grant of Rs 100 crore / year for 3 years by the GoM.

The Centre shall undertake several activities, prominent among which could be

- Research and Development (R&D) and Adoption of New Technologies
- Promotion of Start-ups in energy, climate change, data, AI/ML based Support System for Energy Portfolio Management, IoT, storage etc.

There is a need for trying out various pilots and initiatives to better understand the risks and benefits of various approaches. Hence the above Centre could support pilots on topics such as: Agro-voltaics, Demand Response and aggregation; Load shifting; Metering and Billing Innovations, Green Manufacturing, new BESS technologies, Trading of rooftop solar amongst users, etc.

As part of its mandate, the Centre shall also explore pilot initiatives such as 'Storage-as-a-Service' and 'Vehicle-to-Grid' (V2G) applications. These pilots will assess technical feasibility, regulatory readiness, and commercial models suitable for Maharashtra's energy transition, particularly in urban transport and decentralized storage ecosystems.

### 9.4. Repowering wind power projects

MNRE has come out with its [National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects in December, 2023](#). NIWE has estimated the repowering potential at just over 3 GW for Maharashtra. The national policy lays down the various eligibility criteria, implementation modalities along with roles and responsibilities of various relevant entities and the same shall be followed for any wind repowering projects in Maharashtra.

This policy envisages a target of 1 GW of wind repowering projects by 2030 and to that effect proposes the following incentives.

- a. For projects selling power to MSEDCL through competitive bidding route, repowering projects shall be eligible for an additional Government of Maharashtra incentive payment of Rs 0.5/kWh for the first 5 years from the date of CoD.
- b. For projects set up for captive consumption, repowering projects shall be eligible for Electricity Duty exemption for the first 10 years from the date of CoD.
- c. A designated REIZ agency may explore taking over an existing old wind power site and do the Repowering Site Preparation work with the cost being borne out of the Harit Urja Nidhi. Following this, location specific bidding for wind projects for sale to MSEDCL would be carried out by MSEDCL.

### 9.5. Gearing MSPGCL for the energy transition

As the energy landscape transitions toward a clean energy future, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL) must evolve from a predominantly thermal power utility into a diversified, future-ready generation company. With the growing cost-competitiveness of solar, wind, and energy storage technologies—and their increasing share in the grid—MSPGCL is well-positioned to play a central role in Maharashtra's clean energy build-out. Following the example of national counterparts such as NTPC, MSPGCL will be expected to strategically expand its portfolio to include large-scale renewable energy projects, hybrid systems with storage, and flexible capacity that can complement variable renewable energy sources.

As part of its broader transformation, MSPGCL shall simultaneously enhance the efficiency, flexibility, and environmental compliance of its existing coal-based fleet. A detailed roadmap shall be prepared within 1 year to improve operational flexibility of thermal units, including reduction in technical minimums, faster ramp rates, and improved start-stop capabilities, in alignment with CEA guidelines.

In this regard, MSPGCL shall ensure compliance with the *Central Electricity Authority (Flexible Operation of Coal based Thermal Power Generating Units) Regulations, 2023*, notified on 25th January 2023. All thermal units shall be suitably retrofitted or operated to achieve a minimum power level of 40% and shall demonstrate ramp rate capabilities of at least 3% per minute between 70%–100% Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR), and 2% per minute between 55%–70% MCR.

Further, to address persistent slippage in coal quality (GCV) between billed and received supplies, MSPGCL shall engage with the Ministry of Power (MoP), Ministry of Coal (MoC), and Indian Railways to minimize discrepancies and secure appropriate compensation wherever justified. Additionally, recognizing that a portion of the State's coal fleet is aging and approaching end-of-life and considering the stability needs of the grid, MSPGCL shall formulate a strategic plan for phased decommissioning or modernization of such units, ensuring that these decisions are taken in an economically, socially, and environmentally responsible manner, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

To this end, MSPGCL shall prepare and submit to the Government of Maharashtra a comprehensive business and organisational transformation plan within six months of the notification of this policy. This plan will outline a phased roadmap for asset diversification, institutional capacity building, workforce reskilling, and financial restructuring necessary to become a competitive player in the renewable and storage sectors. MSPGCL will also identify opportunities to repurpose existing land and transmission assets at its thermal stations for solar and hybrid energy parks, thereby leveraging legacy infrastructure for the energy transition.

## **9.6. Restructuring and transforming MEDA for the energy transition**

Over the past two decades, the renewable energy and energy storage sectors have undergone a fundamental transformation, moving from early-stage demonstration projects to becoming a central pillar of India's energy future. The steep decline in costs of solar, wind, and now energy storage technologies, coupled with the rapid evolution of business models such as open access, hybrid RE-storage systems, and distributed energy solutions, has shifted the sector from one requiring subsidy and awareness-building to one needing sophisticated market integration, regulatory foresight, and innovation-led facilitation. The scale and complexity of projects is also increasing. In this new paradigm, the role of institutions must evolve accordingly.

Originally conceived to promote awareness and pilot renewable energy projects, MEDA needs to be re-envisioned in the context of the strategic and operational imperatives of this new era. To respond to this shift, the Government of Maharashtra will initiate a comprehensive restructuring of the Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA). GoM will form an expert Committee within 3 months to propose a comprehensive restructuring plan within 1 year of the notification of this policy.

## **9.7. Feasibility study for innovative two-part tariff for wind and solar power**

Nearly all large utility scale variable RE (VRE), especially wind and solar power procurement is taking place through the competitive bidding route in line with the TBCB guidelines issued by MoP as per section 63 of the EA, 2003. As part of this framework, the wind and solar tariff is a single part tariff which is fixed for the duration of the PPA, usually 25 years. As the share of wind and solar in the overall procurement mix increases, the marginal capacity value of every subsequent RE capacity addition reduces. For example, as the share of solar power increases, the net demand in the day-time keeps reducing and capacity value of subsequent solar capacity reduces unless it is paired with energy storage which can shift its time of generation. Wind and solar curtailment is also expected to increase as net demand reduces beyond a point while all coal capacity is

already operating at their technical minimum generation levels. An innovative approach to partly address this falling capacity value of wind and solar power and their curtailment is to have a two-part tariff for wind and solar power like thermal or hydro power plants. DISCOMs shall study this possibility of two-part tariff of wind and solar power for future procurement and submit this report to the Energy Dept, GoM and MERC within 6 months of the notification of the policy. As part of this study, they will analyse the advantages and challenges of this approach and further outline the changes needed in TBCB guidelines, regulations and other operational practices.

### **9.8. Harnessing demand-response initiatives for a greener and robust grid**

Maharashtra's peak demand has increased to ~30 GW in early 2025 and is expected to grow significantly in the coming decade. To prevent load shedding and shortages in the future, it is paramount to build a robust grid that not only balances the demand with optimum supply options, but also induces/incentivises consumers to shift their loads to high energy availability periods and away from stress periods. While effective ToD tariffs is one of the critical steps in this process, another important piece of the puzzle is to deploy demand-response (DR) measures. In line with this objective, a three-year programme to carry out at-scale demand-response pilots to assess their scalability and techno-economic feasibility shall be initiated by MSLDC / DISCOMS.

These pilots should have the following elements:

- Manual and Auto DR should be tested
- Should be targeted at Residential, Commercial, and Industrial consumers
- Should meet a pre-determined cost-effectiveness criterion
- Should have rigorous monitoring, verification, and evaluation mechanisms
- Should focus on scaling up

An appropriate budget may be allocated for conducting these pilots which will enable the State to align policies and regulations to minimise shortages during peak periods and increase savings.

## 10. Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Review Structure

### 10.1. State-Level Steering Committee

To ensure the successful and effective implementation of this policy, achieve the intended objectives, address operational challenges arising under existing policies or procedures, and make necessary amendments from time to time, a *State-Level Steering Committee* is hereby constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister / Energy Minister, as detailed below:

#### Composition of the Committee:

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister / Energy Minister – Chairperson
2. Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary (Energy), Industries, Energy and Labour Department – Member and Convener
3. Principal Secretary (Industries), Industries, Energy and Labour Department – Member
4. Principal Secretary (Revenue) – Member
5. Chairperson and Managing Director, MSEDCL – Member

#### Functions of the Steering Committee:

1. Review the implementation of this policy once every quarter to ensure it is proceeding appropriately.
2. Resolve issues or inter-departmental challenges arising during the implementation of this policy.
3. Evaluate experiences and lessons learned during the implementation of the policy and accordingly recommend necessary changes or improvements.
4. Issue directions to the implementing agencies and ensure coordination among them. Experts, relevant departmental officials, etc., may be invited to the meetings of the committee as required.
5. To ensure effective and timely implementation of the policy, the steering committee shall have the power to clarify or resolve ambiguities, and to remove difficulties if any, in the provisions of this policy

### 10.2. Implementation Committee

To ensure successful and time-bound implementation of the policy, an *Implementation Committee* is hereby constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary (Energy), as detailed below:

#### Composition of the Committee:

1. Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary (Energy) – Chairperson
2. Chairperson and Managing Director, MSEDCL – Member
3. Chairperson and Managing Director, MahaGenco – Member
4. Chairperson and Managing Director, MahaTransco – Member
5. Managing Director, MahaUrja – Member
6. Chief Electrical Inspector, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Chembur – Member
7. Executive Director, MSLDC - Member
8. Deputy Secretary (Renewable Energy), Energy Department – Member Secretary

#### Functions of the Committee:

1. Ensure timely implementation of interventions under the policy such as improvements, modifications in working procedures, financial incentives, policy outreach, and achievement of intended objectives.
2. Monitor the same and conduct periodic reviews.
3. Review the status of action plans, completed activities for each month, and future targets and plans; ensure implementation and monitor progress.
4. In case of any issues arising during implementation, evaluate and recommend necessary modifications to the State-Level Steering Committee.

5. Issue necessary instructions to all concerned stakeholders/agencies for speedy implementation and ensure coordination among them.

As required, the Committee may invite experts, concerned departmental officers to its meetings.

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## Annexure 1: Indicative list of actions, documents, and timelines for different entities.

No	Agency	Topic	Section within policy	Timeline (from notification of the policy)
1	Energy Dept, GoM.	Further, for all RE projects seeking connectivity from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2026 or any other date as may be notified by the Government of Maharashtra, it would be mandatory for developers/prosumers to install a minimum level of storage capacity and duration for such RE (limited to only solar PV and wind) projects above a threshold of 100 kW under the Grid Interactive Rooftop Renewable Energy Generating Systems regulations.	5.4, 7.2	
		GoM may also consider setting up a new company specifically to provide 100% RE power to interested consumers. This company may also apply for being registered as a REIA (Renewable Energy Implementing Agency) by the Ministry of Power.	7.2.4	
		Committee under MSETCL, STU and MSLDC for operationalising Green OA.	7.2.2	3 months
		To further improve power system operation and planning, as envisaged under Section 39 and Section 31(2) of the EA, 2003, GoM shall initiate steps for restructuring of MSETCL within one year of the notification of this policy. In order to ensure autonomy and accountability, STU and MSLDC, MSETCL functions shall be restructured and ring fencing / independence of STU and SLDC activities will be ensured through new structural arrangements.	6.5.3	12 months
		Publish an annual electricity dataset for Maharashtra. The same data will also be part of a new Electricity Portal for Maharashtra.	9.2.1	
		Detailed guidelines for State PSU participation in the RE Industrial Zone scheme. Nomination of designated REIZ developer.	6.4	3 months
		Report outlining the need for new personnel and skills within all State power sector agencies	9.1	6 months
		As part of the next phase of development of MEDA's RE registration portal, the Energy Department will ensure that all processes which are part of the portal registration & monitoring process, some of which are currently processed off-line by allied agencies such as the Electrical Inspectorate, DISCOMs etc. will also be completed only in the online mode through the portal.	8.1	
		Energy Department, GoM shall propose an Institutional Framework for State wide coordination and planning.	9.2.3	6 months
		Establish a new R&D, Innovation and Start-up Centre for Renewable Energy in the state.	9.3	
Initiate a comprehensive restructuring of MEDA. GoM will form an expert Committee within 3 months to propose a comprehensive restructuring plan within 1 year of the notification of this policy.	9.6	3-12 months		

2	MERC	The Honourable Commission shall be guided by the approach detailed in this policy and shall undertake appropriate steps including amendments in existing regulations to facilitate the implementation of this policy and achieving targets set in this policy	3 (c); 4, 5.1, 5.2.2; 6.5.5; 7.1.1, 7.3; 9.7	
3	MEDA	Revised Developer/Project registration process and updating RE web portal.	8.1	
		Publish a progress report on the RE&ES policy implementation. Enhanced Monitoring Dashboard for Implementation and Tracking of RE&ES Policy	9.2.1	3 months after end of each FY
4	STU / MSETCL	Revise RE and ESS Grid Connectivity Procedures	6.5.2	3 months
		Revised IRP and Transmission System Plan for 65% RE and 10% ESS by 2035-36.	6.5	
		STU/MSETCL shall specifically study Energy Storage deployment with transmission infrastructure to optimize and defer transmission infrastructure investments, maximize the utilization of the transmission assets, reduce state level congestion, RE curtailment and strengthen grid stability. Based on study by STU, within one year of the notification of the policy, MSETCL shall undertake assessment of transmission linked storage requirements and initiate necessary regulatory approvals for procurement thereafter.	6.5 (B)	
		To further encourage solar+storage projects and to enhance the utilisation of the transmission network, connectivity for solar projects (without storage) maybe restricted only to solar hours. Study this possibility and initiate action to operationalise this for InSTS once the same is adopted at the central level.	6.5 (C)	12 months
		A comprehensive set of guidelines on implementation, sizing, safety and operation of grid-interactive hybrid RE projects and energy storage projects (stand-alone or co-located with RE) for new and existing projects.	5.2.2, 5.3	3 months
		STU shall prepare grid strengthening plan	6.5 (H)	
		Transmission Licensee shall proactively prepare a five year grid modernization plan and seek STU approval for implementation	6.5 (H)	
		STU, SLDC along with MSEDCL will conduct a study to assess the concept and feasibility of a Distributed System Operators in Maharashtra and shall submit the same to the Energy Dept, GoM For further consideration.	6.5.4	12 months
		Further necessary modifications and changes will be made to the LDC and STU Green OA portals and the application process to streamline it and reduce timelines.	7.2.1	3 months
		Ease of accessing Green Open Access: simplified procedures with timebound clearances	7.2.1	
Submit a plan to set up a 500-1000 MW BESS/Energy storage plant specifically to improve grid stability and provide ancillary services.	6.5.5			

5	Revenue Dept	Standardised/Model Land Leasing Agreement if needed		3 months
		Notification for waiver of NA tax / premium for RE and ESS	6.3	3 months
6	MSPGCL	To encourage such bundling of RE (mainly solar PV) and or battery storage which would use common transmission evacuation system with existing thermal plants and to reduce fuels costs, the MSPGCL and other IPPs selling power to DISCOMs in Maharashtra are encouraged to explore such projects.	5.5	
		MSPGCL shall prepare and submit to the GoM a comprehensive business and organisational transformation plan	9.5	6 months
		MSPGCL shall ensure compliance with the Central Electricity Authority (Flexible Operation of Coal based Thermal Power Generating Units) Regulations, 2023, notified on 25th January 2023. All thermal units shall be suitably retrofitted or operated to achieve a minimum power level of 40% and shall demonstrate ramp rate capabilities of at least 3% per minute between 70%–100% Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR) and 2% per minute between 55%–70% MCR.	9.5	
7	MSLDC	A three-year programme to carry out at-scale demand-response pilots to assess their scalability and techno-economic feasibility shall be initiated	9.8	
		Further necessary modifications and changes will be made to the LDC and STU Green OA portals and the application process to streamline it and reduce timelines.	7.2.1	3 months
		Power Sector Modelling Cell, housed in MSLDC, which will assist in capacity addition, production cost optimisation, Resource Adequacy and IRP modelling studies including overall demand forecasting of all DISCOMs.	9.2.2	
8	MSEDCL	For BESS projects connected to the LT network, guidelines will be proposed by DISCOMs. Among other things, the guidelines will cover procedures related to energy accounting frameworks, connectivity, metering requirements, data collection and reporting etc.	5.1	3 months
		A bulk procurement program of BESS systems between 10-100 kW with two to four hours storage shall be undertaken by MSEDCL to reduce cost of such systems for MSME consumers.	7.1.3	
		Feasibility study for innovative two-part tariff for wind and solar power projects.	9.7	6 months
9	DISCOMs	To improve supply reliability and increase the integration of distributed RE projects, DISCOMs will conduct cost-benefit analysis to assess the value of distributed storage in rural and urban areas	5.4	1 year
		Appoint a dedicated officer, not below the rank of Superintendent Engineer, in each Zone to provide support to MSMEs seeking green open access and help them in completing necessary procedures.	7.2.1	

		DISCOMs are encouraged to offer 24X7 RE power for interested consumers under special tariff category and approach the MERC for necessary approvals.	7.2.4	
		Dedicated and analytically empowered cells/wings to undertake critical functions (Planning, Trading, Legal, Power procurement)	9.2.2	
10	DISCOMs, MSETCL / MSLDC / STU / MEDA as the case maybe	Ease of accessing Green Open Access: simplified procedures with timebound clearances and unified single window clearance portal.	7.2.1	
		Meeting Industrial and Commercial demand for 24X7 renewable electricity - Based on the MERC approval, necessary procedures shall be developed by concerned agencies.	7.2.4	

## References

- <sup>1</sup> <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3716e1b8c6cd17b771da77391355749f3/uploads/2026/02/202602091660392380.pdf>
- <sup>2</sup> <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3716e1b8c6cd17b771da77391355749f3/uploads/2023/08/2023080358.pdf>
- <sup>3</sup> 2015 policy targeted 14.4 GW and 2020 policy targeted 17.3 GW (combined target of 31.7 GW).
- <sup>4</sup> [https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/resd/2025/04/Broad\\_Overview\\_of\\_RE\\_Generation\\_March\\_2025.pdf](https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/resd/2025/04/Broad_Overview_of_RE_Generation_March_2025.pdf)
- <sup>5</sup> <https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/installed/2026/01/Website.pdf>
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