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NOTIFICATION

No. B.12012/27/2022-P&E, the 25th February, 2025: In compliance with the decision taken by Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 13th February, 2025, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to notify the **Solar Power Policy of Mizoram, 2025** with immediate effect.

This issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide their I.D No. FIN(E): P&E/512/2024 dt.13.11.2024.

K. Lalrinzuali
Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
Power & Electricity Department

SOLAR POWER POLICY OF MIZORAM 2025

1. Preamble

1.1 Energy security is the key to economic growth to all States. Energy from conventional which is fast depleting and will be exhausted in coming decades and is also the source of greenhouse effect attributing to global warming and has adverse impact on climate. Growing concerns of global warming and climate change require emphasis on clean and green energy. The Renewable Energy sources lay foundation for planners in developing the policy framework to ensure energy security and equity along with achieving the goals of reducing carbon emission and pollution mitigation.

1.2. Utility scale power producers, small power generators, state utilities such as generation, transmission and distribution companies, regulatory and power management agencies, Government and consumers are major stakeholders in the Renewable Energy (RE) sector. This Policy is envisaged for facilitation of the stakeholders for promoting solar energy sector while safeguarding interests of the end consumer.

1.3. Renewable energy brings enormous benefits in the form of zero fuel cost resulting in electricity prices free from volatility and external influence, reduced water usage, low import bill, and pollution mitigation.

1.4 Solar energy can be deployed in a decentralised manner which brings benefit to reduced transmission & distribution losses and savings in cost of establishing additional transmission infrastructure because of generation of power at load centres. Decentralised generation through rooftop solar systems, off-grid applications and small solar power plants at consumers end are efficient ways of utilisation of solar energy.

1.5 Mizoram, lying in the tropical region, receives an average solar insolation of about 4.5 KWh/ m^2/ day and have approximately 300 sunshine days/ year. The temperature favours setting up of solar power plants within the State as the State have cool natural breeze to cool down the Plants. The estimated solar potential of Mizoram, as calculated by National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) is approximately 9.09 GWp.

1.6 Mizoram has vast and largely un tapped potential in terms of intense solar radiation, about 300 sunny days in a year and availability of vast barren/ uncultivable unutilised government/private land. This has potential to make a highly preferred destination for solar energy at the national level.

1.7 To meet the 40% State consumption of energy from RE source, 75% contribution from solar energy by building 270 MWp capacity solar plant is projected by 2030. To keep pace with the changing needs of the solar energy sector, State Government has decided to review the existing Solar Power Policy of Mizoram 2017.

1.8 In view of ambitious national projections of RE capacity addition, planning of transmission system is an important factor to facilitate scaling up of renewable energy. Transmission planning requires a new framework in terms of multi stakeholder process and a long-term perspective plan. Better structured RE procurement system can be created based on low generation cost and best value to the system.

1.9 Due to unpredictability and variability of Renewable Energy generation, its largescale integration to the grid is a challenging task. It requires up gradation of transmission and distribution infrastructure. This leads to increase in system level cost of RE which is to be borne by the state utilities and the Government. Seamless integration of renewable power with grid to ensure grids ability requires deployment of technologies and implementation models for ancillary services.

1.10 Optimal generation capacity mix of renewable and conventional energy sources requires to be assessed by considering possible technology options to match the future demand curve and energy requirement with the generation profile of the State.

2. Vision and Objectives

2.1 To develop solar power sector in the State with "stakeholder-driven" policy and to develop Mizoram into an investor friendly State.

2.2 To be a major contributing State for achieving the national target of 100GW capacity of solar energy as a part of global commitment and to achieve "optimal energy mix" of conventional and renewable power, ensuring energy security of the State, efficient grid management and protecting interests of all to facilitate development of infrastructure in generation, transmission, distribution and manufacturing sector of renewable energy stakeholders.

2.3 To promote new technologies in solar energy generation and storage to make solar energy more cost competitive and reliable source of energy for consumers

2.4 To facilitate and support research & development activities in the field of RE. Nurturing better products, processes and systems to promote growth of renewable energy.

2.5 To facilitate development of infrastructure in generation, transmission, distribution and manufacturing sector of renewable energy. To deploy ancillary services for making the grid flexible for RE Power integration by various modes like Demand Side Management, Time of Day Tariff, Scheduling & Forecasting, Storage Systems, Reactive Power Management, Grid Reserve/Balancing Capacity etc.

3. Title and Enforcement

3.1 This policy will be known as Solar Power Policy of Mizoram 2025.

3.2 This policy will come into operation with effect from its notification to the Mizoram Gazette and will remain in force until superceded by new policy or further order.

3.3 State Government may amend/ modify/ review this policy as and when required.

4. Applicability

This Policy shall be applicable for all solar energy-based power project (Solar PV/ Solar thermal in the State of Mizoram.

4.1 Grid Connected Projects:

For the development of solar power projects under this policy, an individual/ Firm/ Society/ Institution/ Registered Company including Public utilities shall be eligible for sale of power to Distribution Licensee/Power & Electricity Department or third party sale and captive consumption.

4.2 Grid Connected Rooftop Projects:

All individual's residential/ commercial/ institutional/ NGOs/ Industrial units/ Govt. Buildings are eligible to set up Rooftop Solar projects within the prescribed capacity limit in their own premises as well as third party rooftop. In addition, interested Firms/Registered Companies including Public Utilities shall be eligible to set up rooftop projects on third party roofs.

5. Definitions

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. **Act** means Electricity Act, 2003, including amendments there to;
2. **CAPEX Mode** means the mode under which entire investment is to be incurred by the power consumer for installation of solar power plant;
3. **CEA** means Central Electricity Authority;
4. **CERC** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, constituted under sub-(1)of Section 76 of the Electricity Act,2003;
5. **CERC** Regulations means Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms & Condition) for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2010 notified by CERC vide Notification dated 14.01.2010 as amended from time to time;
6. **COD** means Commercial Operation Date, i.e. the date when the Power Plant gets commissioned as per rules/provisions;
7. **CPP or Captive Power Plant** means Captive Power Plant as defined in Electricity Act, 2003 and Electricity Rules,2005;
8. **CSP** means Concentrated Solar Power;
9. **DISCOM** means a distribution licensee of the State/ Power & Electricity Department;
10. **Energy Storage Systems or ESS** shall mean the system(s) installed in addition to the solar PV and/or wind power capacity as part of the project, that can capture energy produced at one time for use at a later time;
11. **Financial Year** means a period commencing on 1st April of a calendar year and ending on 31st March of the subsequent calendar year;

12. **Force Majeure** means an event or circumstance which is beyond the reasonable director indirect control and without the fault or negligence of the solar power producer or developer and which results in solar power producer's/developer's inability, notwithstanding its reasonable best efforts, to perform its obligations in whole or in part and may include rebellion, mutiny, civil unrest, riot, strike, fire, explosion, flood, cyclone, lightning, earthquake, act of foreign enemy, war or other forces, theft, burglary, ionizing radiation or contamination, Government action, in action or restrictions, accidents or an act of God or other similar causes;
13. **Generating Plant Sub-station/Pooling Sub-Station** means Sub-station developed by the Solar Power Producer/ Developer for interfacing with the receiving sub-station;
14. **Government and State** means Government of Mizoram and the State of Mizoram respectively;
15. **Grid Code** means Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Manipur &Mizoram) (now Mizoram Electricity Regulatory Commission) Grid Code Regulations/Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time;
16. **Gross Metering** means methodology under which the entire electricity generated by the rooftop/ground mounted Solar PV System set up in the premises of the consumer is delivered to the distribution system of the licensee;
17. **GST** means Goods and Services Tax;
18. **Inter-connection Line** means Transmission/ Distribution Line connecting Generating Plants; Sub-station/Pooling Sub-station of Developer/ Power Producer to Receiving Sub-Station of DISCOM of Mizoram;
19. **Inter-connection Point** shall mean a point at Extra High Voltage (EHV) substation of Transmission Licensee or High Voltage (HV) substation of distribution licensee, as the case may be, where the electricity produced from the RE generating station is injected into the Grid;
20. **Licensee** includes a person deemed to be a licensee under section 14 of Electricity Act, 2003;
21. **MNRE** means Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of Government of India, responsible to develop and deploy new and renewable energy for supplementary requirement of the country;
22. **National Solar Mission or Solar Mission** means Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission 2010 launched by Government of India;
23. **Net Metering** means the methodology under which electricity generated by the Rooftop/Ground mounted Solar PV System setup in the premises of a consumer under the CAPEX/ RESCO mode is primarily for self-consumption, and the surplus generated electricity, if any, is delivered to the distribution licensee which will be off-set against the electricity supplied by the distribution licensee to the consumer during the billing cycle;

24. **State Nodal Agency** means Power & Electricity Department;
25. **PPA** means Power Purchase Agreement;
26. **Pooling Station** means sub- Station developed by the Developer for interface with the Receiving Sub-station;
27. **Project Capacity** shall mean the maximum Alternating Current (AC) capacity at the Delivery point;
28. **PSC** shall means Project Screening Committee;
29. **Receiving Sub-station** means EHV/HV Sub-Station developed by DISCOM of Mizoram for evacuation of power generated from Renewable Energy Sources;
30. **Renewable Energy Certificate or REC** means the Renewable Energy(Solar) Certificate issued by the Central Agency in accordance with the procedure prescribed by it and under the provisions specified in this regard by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms & Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations,2010;
31. **Renewable Energy Power Plants** means power plants other than the conventional power plants generating grid quality electricity from Renewable Energy Sources;
32. **Renewable Energy Sources** means and includes non-conventional renewable generating sources as approved by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India;
33. Mizoram Electricity Regulatory Commission. **Commission** means State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
34. **Distribution Licensee** means Power & Electricity Department, Govt. of Mizoram
35. **ZEDA** means Zoram Energy Development Agency.
36. **RESCO Mode** means the methodology in which entire investment is to be incurred by a company/individual other than the consumer for setting up of the solar power project in the consumer premises and the consumer pays for the electricity generated from such solar power project at mutually agreed tariff to such invest or company/individual;
37. **RPO** means Renewable Purchase Obligations;
38. **SLEC** means State Level Empowered Committee constituted under the provisions of this Policy;
39. **Solar Park** means a group of solar power plants in the same location used for the generation of electric power;
40. **Solar Power Park Developer** means a person who develops and/or maintains solar parks and the related common infrastructure facilities;
41. **Solar Power Producer/Developer** means a person that makes an investment for setting up of solar power project and generating electricity from solar energy;
42. **Solar Plant/Solar Power Plant** means a power plant or system utilizing solar energy through solar photo-voltaic or concentrated solar thermal devices for generating electricity;

43. **Solar PV Power Plant** means Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through Photo Voltaic technology;

44. **Solar Thermal Power Plant** means Solar Thermal Power Plant that uses sunlight through Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) technology based on either line focus or point focus principle for conversion into heat/steam which can be used for producing electricity;

45 **Scheduled Commissioning Period** means the scheduled period of the completion of the project counted from the date of final approval from PSC/SLEC to the date of COD;

46 **State Load Despatch Centre or SLDC** means the Centre established by the State Government for the purposes of exercising the powers and discharging the functions under Section 31&32 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

47. **Tariff** means the schedule of charges for generation, transmission, wheeling and supply of electricity together with terms and conditions for application thereof. The terms not defined above will have their usual meanings.

6. Regulatory Framework

The Electricity Act 2003 read with Tariff Policy 2006, as amended from time to time, mandates the State Electricity Regulatory Commission to set tariffs for renewable energy as well as to issue regulations pertaining to Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), and set charges for wheeling, transmission and distribution of electricity.

7. Minimum Program Targets

The Policy aims to achieve a target of Plant Capacity 275 MW Solar Power Projects upto 2029- 2030 in the State as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Capacity
1	Grid Scale Solar Parks	270 Mw
2	Rooftop Solar	4.5 Mw
3	Solar Pump	0.5 Mw

i. Promotion of Rooftop Solar Projects through Net Metering and Gross Metering mechanism or in any other manner as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 and relevant Regulations/Orders issued by the Commission/CERC.

ii. Promotion of Off-Grid Solar applications like Solar Water Pumps, home lighting systems, water heater, etc.

iii. Promotion of Solar Energy Projects with Storage Systems. Development of Solar Parks.

iv. Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network for Renewable Energy.

v. Promotion of manufacturing industries of solar energy equipment and storage systems.

vi. Promotion of floating/reservoir to solar power projects

vii. It would be mandatory for all State Government department/institutions to install Rooftop Solar Systems on the official buildings, wherever technically feasible. All Central Government department/institutions are also expected to install Rooftop Solar Systems on the official buildings, wherever technically feasible.

8. Power & Electricity Department to act as State Nodal Agency:

i. Registration of projects;
ii. Screening of projects;
iii. Development of Solar Parks;
iv. Selection of projects by process of competitive bidding.
v. Facilitating allotment of Government land;
vi. Facilitating approval of power evacuation plan and allocation of bays and other related facilities; arranging any other statutory clearances/approvals;
vii. Facilitating water allocation for Solar Thermal Power Plant/for auxiliary consumption and cleaning of Solar PV Plants;
viii. Coordination with MNRE/Central Agency/other relevant agency.

9. Grid Connected Solar Power Projects

Category 1 : Projects under Government of India

The State will promote Solar Power Projects sanctioned under National Solar Mission/MNRE as amended from time to time. Eligibility criteria shall be as per the respective scheme.

Category 2 : Projects under State Government

Projects may be taken up by the State Government on its own, or through nomination basis to CPSUs or under PPP mode based on tariff based competitive bidding.

Category 3 : Projects under Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) Mechanism

Solar projects setup under the REC mechanism shall be eligible for Policy benefits as allowed under CERC/ REC mechanism as per the Guidelines/ Orders/ Regulations issued by the Commission/ CERC from time to time.

Category 4 : Projects under Captive Generation

The projects setup under this category shall generate power for captive use and comply with provisions of Section 9 of Electricity Act 2003, the Electricity Rules, 2005 with amendments and orders issued by the Commission from time to time. The project developer will be allowed to avail REC in compliance with the Commission / CERC regulations.

Category 5 : Projects under Independent Power Producers

Power plants those put up for sale of power to 3rd party constitute this category.

10. Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Projects (RTSPs)

The State Government of Mizoram is committed for promotion of Rooftop Solar projects on public buildings, domestic, commercial and industrial establishments etc. All incentives provided by Government of India and the State government from time to time shall be extended to grid connected Rooftop Solar projects (RTSPs). The total capacity targeted under the policy directives for RTSPs, including metering, billing, settlement, payment(s) and technical aspects etc. be made available by the Distribution Licensee.

10.1 **Eligibility and targets under the scheme**

The policy aims to harness the available potential for generating solar power using unutilized roof space, along with promotion of green and clean power to reduce the dependence on conventional source of energy. All the individuals, residential/ commercial/ Institutional/ Govt/ Semi-Govt building owners, Industrial units are eligible to set up Rooftop Solar Power Plant within the prescribed capacity limit. Eligible project capacity under the scheme will be from 1 KWp and above with/without battery back-up support.

10.2 **Capacity**

The project site/rooftops at office buildings, commercial buildings, residential complexes etc. can be selected on the basis of total energy requirement of the premises and the area available for installation of roof top Solar PV system. Though rooftop systems shall be generally connected on LT Supply, large solar PV system may have to be connected to 11KV system. Grid connectivity levels for rooftop systems shall be as per the regulation laid down by the Commission

10.3 **Metering system**

Consumers will generate solar power for self-consumption and can feed excess power into the grid through a bi-directional export/import meter. All the equipment to be installed shall be as Indian/ IEC standards which shall be notified by the State Nodal Agency. The same could be purchased by the Plant owner or provided by the Distribution Licensee at pre-notified rates. However, net metering shall be implemented by the Distribution Licensee.

10.4 **Restrictions on level of overall or local grid penetration**

i. Applicants who desire to install grid connected SRPs are free to choose either net or gross meter option for sale of power and shall apply to the Distribution Licensee through the State Nodal Agency. Projects shall be approved on a first come first serve basis subject to technical feasibility such as availability of roof space, strength of roof and aspect of building etc.

ii. Net-metering based rooftop solar systems are small capacity systems and can be expected to proliferate fast when the policy and procedures are conducive. The impact and level of proliferation of net-metering based rooftop would have an impact on the local grid which has to address technical, safety and grid security issues arising out of possible reverse flow of electricity in the local grids. Therefore, the cumulative capacity to be allowed for a particular distribution transformer shall not exceed 100% of the rated capacity of the distribution transformer.

10.5 **Settlement of Energy/RPO**

(a) An eligible consumer's net export of energy, if any, shall be settled through net metering system. In case there is net energy injected into the grid in a particular billing cycle, it will be adjusted in the next billing cycle. The net balance of units, if any, at the end of the settlement period (financial year) shall be credited/ liquidated to the consumer as return on investment as per the tariff determined by the commission.

(b) The quantum of electricity generated from the solar energy system of an eligible consumer shall qualify for accounting towards the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) fixed by the commission. The consumer will also give full co-operation to access the data from the energy meter for the purpose of energy accounting and other information to be furnished by the Distribution Licensee from time to time to fulfil obligation.

10.6 **Option for installation of Rooftop Solar Projects (RTSPs)**

The following business models can be considered for installing Rooftop Solar projects:

(a) **Solar installations owned by consumer**

i) Rooftop Solar facility owned, operated and maintained by the consumer(s).

ii) Rooftop Solar facility owned by consumer but operated and maintained by the 3rd party.

(b) **Solar installations owned, operated and maintained by 3rd Party**

The 3rd party implements the Rooftop Solar facility and provides services to consumers, combinations could be.

(i) **Arrangement as a captive generating plant for the roof owners**

The 3rdParty implements the facility at the roof or within the premises of the consumers; the consumer may or may not invest as equity in the facility as mutually agreed between them. The 3rd party may also take up operation and maintenance as mutually agreed with the rooftop owner and then sold the energy generated to the rooftop owner.

(ii) **Solar Lease Model, Sale to Grid**

The 3rd party implementing the solar facility shall enter into a lease agreement with the consumer for medium to long term basis on rent. The facility is entirely owned by the 3rd party and consumer is not required to make any investment in facility. The power generated is fed into the Grid and the roof top owner gets a rent.

(c) **Solar Installations at roofs of Government and its allied buildings/ structures**

Government and its allied buildings/structure will be eligible to avail benefits under the policy. Power & Electricity Department, Mizoram/Zoram Development Agency (ZEDA) will be the implementing agency for rooftop solar systems in privates, Government Departments and its allied Institutions. However, subsequent operation and maintenance (O&M) beyond the initial guaranteed period if any, shall be the responsibility of the owners.

11. Solar Off-grid and Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG)

i. The State will promote decentralized and off-grid applications, including hybrid systems as per guidelines issued by MNRE to meet various electrical and thermal energy requirements for domestic and commercial uses.

ii. The State will promote setting up of solar power plants for sale of power to individuals through its own distribution system.

iii. The State will also promote setting up of local solar grid and stand alone solar systems to provide electricity to remote villages.

iv. The State will also promote uses of SPV water pumping systems wherever possible for drinking as well as irrigation purposes.

v. The State will promote uses of small SPV systems, such as: Solar Home Lighting systems, Solar Lanterns, Solar Power Packs etc in places where grid power supply is not available or where grid connection is not cost effective.

vi. The Agency shall work to create an enabling framework with direct/indirect benefits for replacement of conventional applications with solar powered applications in the State.'

12. Solar Power Projects with Storage System

12.1 Solar power is intermittent in nature as it is available only in daytime and it also depends on prevailing weather conditions. Therefore, to reduce the variability of output of solar power injected into the grid and to ensure availability of firm power for a particular period, the State will promote Solar Power Projects with storage systems in form of battery storage, pumped hydro storage or any other grid interactive storage system.

12.2 Initially, power upto the capacity of 10% of RPO target in MW (Solar & Non-Solar combined) from Solar Power Projects with Storage Systems (including Wind and Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Projects with Storage Systems), will be procured by DISCOM/Power & Electricity Department at a tariff discovered through competitive bidding, in addition to the RPO target.

12.3 The minimum rated energy capacity of an Energy Storage System (ESS) shall be equal to 'X/2' MWh, where 'X' is the installed capacity of the Project in MW. For example, in case the installed capacity of a Project is 20MW, then minimum energy rating of the ESS installed shall be 10MWh.

12.4 The State will also promote Solar Power Projects with Storage Systems for captive use/third party sale.

12.5 The State will facilitate Research and Development (R&D) of storage technologies including generation of hydrogen for use in hydrogen fuel cell, by renewable energy.

13. Development of Solar Park

Solar Park is a concentrated zone for development of solar power projects. It provides a well demarcated area with proper civil and power system infrastructure to a power producer, where the risk in projects is minimized and the fast approval process is facilitated. The Solar Power Park Developer creates supporting infrastructure and facilities including power evacuation, water arrangements, internal roads and administrative facilities.

13.1 **Solar Parks by DISCOM**

DISCOM will develop Solar Parks in the State on its own or through any other SPV which may be created as required.

13.2 **Development of Solar Parks by Private Sector**

i) State will promote development of Solar Parks by Private Sector. The Private Sector Solar Power Park Developer (SPPD) will submit an application in the prescribed online format prepared by Nodal Agency for development of Solar Park along with a non-refundable Registration charge @ Rs10,000/- MW +GST subject to maximum of Rs 1lac +GST for each Solar Park. Nodal Agency will complete the processing of registration application within a period of 30 days.

ii) The Private Sector Solar Power Park Developer(s) shall be obliged to create common infrastructure facilities for development of Solar Park(s) such as creation of power evacuation systems and development of roads, lights, water supply systems and other administrative support systems.

iii) Land purchased/acquired by SPPD conversion to Land Lease will be required in accordance with the provisions of prevailing Mizoram Land Revenue & Settlement Acts for the development of solar park on private agriculture land.

iv) Allotment of Government land by means of lease to Private Sector for Solar Park/Plants will be considered on recommendation of Nodal Agency.

v) The Private Sector Solar Power Park Developer(s) shall be responsible for registration of solar power projects within their park with DISCOM as per the provisions of Solar Power Policy of Mizoram 2024.

13.3 **Development of Solar Parks through Joint Venture Companies (JVCs)**

(a) The State will promote development of Solar Parks in Joint Venture with private developers by investing upto 50% equity or any other percentage of equity participation as decided by the State Government. The cost of land allotted by State Government would be part of its equity participation in the joint venture company.

(b) The State Government will separately formulate guidelines regarding selection of partner for the formation of Joint Venture Companies in a transparent manner for the purpose of development of Solar Park.

(c) Applicant will submit proposal to Nodal Agency for formation of Joint Venture Company with the State Government. Nodal Agency after examining the same will submit the proposal to State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC)if found suitable as per the guidelines for approval.

14. Ease of Business-Enabling Provisions

In order to encourage solar based generation, the following enabling provisions are available to a developer for ease of doing business. However, the Project developer has to ensure that the project is commissioned within the time limit stipulated in the Power Purchase Agreements except Force Majeure.

(a) Various concessions allowed by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy shall be allowed to project Developers. Any other incentives or grant available from MNRE shall also be extended to the project developers and State will responsible to pursue for implementation.

(b) Government of Mizoram shall facilitate purchase of energy generated under this policy through the Power & Electricity Department. There shall be a set of qualification criteria fixed by the Government of Mizoram for the prospective developers of solar projects.

(c) Contents of Mizoram State Investment Policy 2023 will be applicable whatever and whenever need arise.

15. Transmission and Distribution charges for wheeling of power.

The developer shall be laying of power evacuation line from generating station to the nearest substation or interconnection point. The Distribution Licensee will undertake to transmit on its grid the power generated by eligible producer and make it available to the end user or to a third party nominated by eligible producer for sale within the State at uniform wheeling charge as determined by the Commission, irrespective of the distance from the generating station. However, the third party will have to be HT consumer of the power unless this condition is relaxed specifically by the Distribution Licensee. In case there is no interconnection between the solar plant and the nearest sub-station, the developer shall be responsible for laying the power evacuation line as per the modalities laid out in Clause 30 of the policy.

16. Power Scheduling and Banking

The State or the Government, as the case may be, shall permit electricity generated by eligible producers to be banked for a period upto one year. All energy produced from Solar Power Projects shall be considered as deemed to be scheduled. Banking of 100% of energy shall be permitted for all Captive and Open Access/Scheduled consumers as per the schedule with the Distribution Licensee in a year. Banking charges shall be adjusted in kind @ 2% of the energy delivered at the point of drawal. Banked units can be consumed/redeemed as per mutual agreement with the Distribution Licensee. For captive/third party sale, energy injected into the grid from date of synchronization to open access approval date will be considered as deemed energy banked.

The unredeemed banked energy shall be considered as deemed purchased by the Department/Distribution Licensee at Average Pooled Power Purchase Cost (APPC) as determined by the Commission for the year.

17. Electricity Duty

Electricity duty shall be exempted for captive consumption sale to Distribution Licensee and third-party sale in respect of all SPPs set up within the state. Also, Electricity duty will be waived for the new manufacturing facilities and ancillaries of the Solar Power Projects.

18. Cross subsidy Surcharge

Cross subsidy surcharges for Solar Power Project (SPP) located within the state and selling power to third parties within the state shall be as determined by the Commission from the date of commissioning of the SPP.

19. Bill settlement

All transactions between the Department and the eligible producer involving wheeling, banking or sale of power will be settled on a monthly basis.

20. Exemption from Demand Cut

A reduction in contract demand to the extent of 50% of installed capacity of the solar power plants shall be permitted by the Distribution Licensee, in case the power plant is not utilizing the Department's grid for supply of power to consumer.

21. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

The Distribution Licensee/Consumer and eligible producers under this policy may enter into a Power Purchase Agreement for a minimum period of 10 years.
However, if any eligible producer intends to enter into Power Purchase Agreement for shorter period, the Power & Electricity Department will consider such proposal on the merit of the case.

22. Security Package for Eligible Producer

The Distribution Licensee shall provide facilities of an irrevocable, divisible, revolving and confirmed standby Letter of Credit by any nationalized bank. The amount of the Letter of Credit shall be equal to the expected payment for two months by the Department.

23. Pollution Control Board Clearances

SPPs using PV or solar thermal technology, being a renewable energy will be given deemed clearances by Mizoram Pollution Control Board.

24. Open Access

Inter State/Intra-State open access & transmission charges shall be levied to the generator as per JERC (M&M) (now Mizoram Electricity Regulatory Commission) / CERC regulations as amended from time to time.

25. Deemed Industrial status

Eligible producers generating electricity from solar energy will be treated as an eligible industry under the schemes administered by the Industry Department and incentives available to such eligible producers shall be available to solar power producers.

26. Land for grid connected projects

Government land will be provided to project developers depending on availability.

27. Refund of Stamp Duty

The State Government (concerned department) will provide incentive in terms of 100% refund of Stamp Duty for land purchased for setting up solar power project and Stand-alone Solar Power System. Registration Charges are payable as per rules.

28. Indicative Locations

a) Land holding Government Departments (demonstration plots of Agriculture, Soil & Water Conservation, Sericulture Department etc.)

b) Hydro power project areas of DISCOM

c) Land owned by Village Council

d) Industrial areas

e) Any other available land

29. Grid evacuation & evacuation facility.

The developer shall be responsible for arrangement upto interconnection point. Additional requirement which includes transformer, panel, protection system, metering etc. at the substation or interconnection point if required will be responsibility of the State Nodal Agency at its own cost. All the evacuation facilities/infrastructures shall be as per the standard laid down by the Central Electricity Authority or as per the standard being adopted by the State Distribution Licensee. These arrangements shall be in accordance within the regulations of the Commission or CERC Regulations as amended from time to time.

Power & Electricity Department/Distribution Licensee in the state of Mizoram may take up the work and maintain the same on cost basis the work upto interconnection point if requested by developer which are to be borne by the developer.

30. Provisions under Factories Act,1948

The grid connected SPPs set up for sale of power to Distribution Licensee/Captive use/Third Party sale will be registered as factory under the Factories Act, 1948 and the entire process shall be completed within 30 days by Department of Industries of Mizoram. The wages of the labour shall be guided by Mizoram Trade Union Regulation amended from time to time.

31. State Nodal Agency

Power & Electricity Department shall be the State nodal agency for implementation of solar power projects under this policy and will be authorized to test all devices/equipments related to solar energy to be used/sale in Mizoram for quality control which are implemented under the Central/State Government scheme or solar power to be sold to State Electricity Licensee.

32. Single Window Clearance System

32.1 Power & Electricity Department will act as single window clearance for Solar Power Projects for following activities:

(a) Ensuring all relevant Government Orders are issued in a time bound manner by concerned department in accordance with this policy.

(b) Facilitating all clearances, approvals, permissions and consents required from the State Government/ it's Agencies.

(c) Ensuring that all Policies are applicable to the solar power producers.

(d) Ensuring timely provisions of evacuation infrastructure for the upcoming solar power plants.

(e) Promoting maintenance of grid-interactive systems so as to ensure full utilization of the plant capacity.

(f) Facilitating allotment of land by the State Government or its agencies.

32.2 (i) Power & Electricity Department shall float tender for tariff bidding competition at the land owned by Government and Solar Park developed by Government to enable Private Developers participate.

(ii) In a land owned by Private Developer, Expression of interest/Registration as per Clause 13.2(i) shall be submitted by interesting Developer quoting the offer rate per unit to sell to Distribution Licencee/Private/Third Party.

(iii) Tender documents/EOI Stated above (i)&(ii) will be examined, scrutinised and spot verified as required by a Project Screening Committee headed by Engineer-in-Chief or his representative not below the rank of Chief Engineer formed by Power & Electricity Department. Project Screening Committee also will also cross check the quoted/offered rate in consultation with the Commission.

(iv) The Project Screening Committee will submit its finding to the State Level Empowered Committee for consideration and approval.

33. State Level Solar Power Project Empowered Committee:

A high State Level Solar Power Project Empowered Committee shall be constituted under the provision of this Policy with the following members will approve and monitor the progress of implementation, including removal of difficulties of solar projects.

Chairman : Minister, P&E Department

Member Secretary: Secretary, P&E Department

Members:

1. Secretary, Finance Department
2. Secretary, Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
3. Secretary, Land Revenue & Settlement Department
4. Secretary, Commerce & Industries Department,
5. Engineer-in-Chief, Power & Electricity Department
6. Director, Zoram Energy Development Agency.
7. Representative from Solar Power Developer as invitee if deemed necessary.

34. Incentive/Facilities available to Solar Power Projects

34.1 The State shall extend support its cooperation to the SPD participating in the schemes announced by the MNRE, Government of India from time to time.

34.2 The State Government shall provide maximum subsidy upto 20% of benchmark cost of MNRE of the rooftop solar both grid and off-grid.

34.3 The State Government shall award cash incentive award worth ₹ 15 lakh/MW to private developers who develop solar plants with energy storage system (mentioned at Clause 12.3) after completion and successful commissioning of Solar plants with Energy Storage System with an upper ceiling of ₹ 2 Crs. per plant.

35. Review

The Government of Mizoram reserves the right to review the policy as and when need arises in view of any technological breakthrough or to remove any inconsistency with Electricity Act 2003, as amended from time to time, rules and regulations made thereunder or any related policy of Govt. of India.