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OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA GAZETTE

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NOTE

There are two Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 18 dated 30-07-2020, namely:—

(1) Extraordinary dated 04-08-2020 from pages 543 to 546, Notification No. 38/1/2017-Fin(R&C)(164)/559 regarding GST from Department of Finance (R&C) and Notification No. 120/03/JERC-FPPCA/CEE/Tech regarding Levy of FPPCA for 1st Quarter of FY 2020-21 from Department of Power.

(2) Extraordinary dated 04-08-2020 from pages 547 to 558 from Goa Legislature Secretariat regarding the Goa Appropriation Bills and from Department of Law (Legal Affairs) regarding the Goa Appropriation Act, 2020.

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Non Conventional Sources
of Energy

Notification

1-2/Admin/NCSE/2020-21/20

“SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE RURAL VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION
(RVE) PROGRAMME IN THE
STATE OF GOA

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (i) This scheme may be called as Implementation of “Rural Village Electrification in the State of Goa”.

(ii) It shall come into force with immediate effect.

(iii) The scheme shall be implemented through Goa Energy Development Agency (GEDA).

2. *Introduction to the scheme.*— Keeping in view the role of electricity in human and socio economic development, this scheme is formulated to ensure last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in the State of Goa.

This scheme is therefore formulated in order to fulfill the target of Government of 100% electrification in the state.

3. *Objectives of the scheme.*— The objective of the Programme is to achieve household electrification through renewable energy sources of those un-electrified remote census villages/hamlets/wadas where grid

connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.

4. *Scope of the scheme.*— The main scope of this scheme is providing Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible villages/habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or not cost effective.

5. *Eligibility for availing benefits under the scheme.*— The current eligibility of villages/hamlets/wadas will be as follows:

(i) Census un-electrified villages/hamlets/wadas having population of less than 50 subject to following certifications:

(a) A certificate from the Village Panchayat that the house/households is in existence.

(b) A certificate from the Electricity Department, Goa, that the villages/hamlets/wadas is un-electrified and is not being taken up for electrification under State/Central programmes.

6. *Quantum of financial subsidy under the Scheme.*— 100% financial assistance will be provided to household of maximum limit of Rs. 90,000/- per household for 500Wp solar system (including transport, installation and the cost of Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), for 5 years).

Electricity charges as determined by Government on monthly basis be charged from each households (depend on number of units consumed) to create corpus fund (village wise/hamlet wise) which can be used for maintenance of the systems after expiry of AMC period.

7. *Pattern of Assistance of the Scheme.*—

(i) “The GEDA shall be entitled to Government grants based on the estimate approved by the Government in the Budget Estimate during that financial year” for the scheme and will be sanctioned as per the terms and conditions laid by the Government.

(ii) The entire amount of the grants should be utilized within a period of one financial

year and only for the purpose of which it is sanctioned. Any portion of the grant, which is not ultimately required, will be refunded to the Government. After ‘utilizing/refunding’ the above sanctioned amount, an utilization certificate should be furnished to the sanctioning authority as required under Form GFR – 19A.

(iii) The account of the grantee in respect of this grant should be audited by the Government approved Auditor/Chartered Accountant concerned immediately after the end of the financial year on completion of six months for which the grant is sanctioned. The account of the grants shall be maintained separately and properly from its normal activities and submitted as and when required. They shall be open to a test check by the Controller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

8. *Relaxation of the provisions of the scheme.*— The Government shall be empowered to relax any or all of the clauses or conditions of this scheme in genuine case(s) for sanction of the grant.

9. *Interpretation of the provisions of this scheme.*— If any question arises regarding interpretation of any clause, word, expression of the scheme, the decision about the interpretation shall lie with the Government, which shall be final and binding on all concerned.

10. *Redressal of grievances and dispute.*— Grievances or disputes if any, arising out of implementation of this scheme, shall be referred to the Secretary, NCSE to Government of Goa who shall hear and decide such matters and the decision of the Secretary (NCSE) to the Government in this regard shall be final and binding on all concerned.

Provided no grievance or dispute regarding the decision of the Government under clause 6 (iv) above shall lie with any authority or tribunal or court, in respect of the decision.

11. This scheme has been issued with the concurrence of the Finance (Exp.) Department

vide their U.O. No. 1400070385 dated 2-05-2020.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Aleixo F. da. Costa, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (NCSE).

Panaji, 30th July, 2020.

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Notification

1-2/Admin/NCSE/2020-21/21

“SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF GRID CONNECTED SOLAR ROOFTOP SYSTEM WITH NET METERING SYSTEM”

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (i) This scheme may be called as Grant of subsidy to Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Installation with Net Metering System.

(ii) It shall come into force with immediate effect.

(iii) The scheme shall be implemented through Goa Energy Development Agency (GEDA).

2. *Introduction to the scheme.*— (i) The Govt. of India has put up the target of increasing renewable energy generation capacity of 175 GW by 2022. Out of which 40 GW is to be achieved through Solar Rooftop only. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India has set a target of 150 MW of Solar Rooftop (out of 40 GW) to the State of Goa.

(ii) Government of Goa has launched the scheme for promoting Solar Photovoltaic Rooftop Grid Connected systems with Net to complete the target by 2022 and fulfill the goal of the Government of India.

(iii) Grid connected Rooftop Solar Power with Net metering system in the State will be as per the Goa State Solar Policy 2017 and its amendments from time to time.

(iv) This scheme is therefore formulated in order to promote Grid Connected Solar Rooftop systems with Net metering System in the State.

3. *Objectives of the scheme.*—This scheme is formulated with the objectives:—

(a) To promote Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Installations with Net Metering System to all the Prosumer's eligible for subsidy as provided in the Goa State Solar Policy, 2017 and its amendments from time to time.

(b) To provide Financial Assistance for promotion of Solar Rooftop Installations with Net Metering System to all the Prosumer's in the State and fulfill the target of 150MW of the State of Goa set by Government of India by 2022.

4. *Scope of the scheme.*— (i) The main scope of this scheme is to promote & popularize Grid Connected Solar Rooftop System with Net Metering System, to all the Prosumers by providing Financial Assistance as provided in the Goa State Solar Policy-2017 and its amendments from time to time to achieve the objectives set out in the scheme.

(ii) Financial Assistance under this scheme shall be provided for the Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop System with Net Metering.

(iii) 50% of Financial Assistance shall be provided in the form of subsidy with a maximum limit of Rs. 54,000/- per kW (i.e. Benchmark cost set by MNRE) towards the installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop systems with Net metering to residential purpose ranging from 1kW to 90kW. The benchmark cost shall vary time to time as per MNRE guidelines.

(iv) 50% of Financial Assistance shall be provided in the form of subsidy with a maximum limit of Rs. 54,000/- per kW (i.e. Benchmark cost set by MNRE) towards the installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Systems with Net Metering to Educational Institutions (non profit making) ranging from 1kW to 90kW. The benchmark cost shall vary time to time as per MNRE guidelines.

(v) 20% of Financial Assistance shall be provided in the form of subsidy with a maximum limit of Rs. 54,000/- per kW (i.e. Benchmark cost set by MNRE) towards the

installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Systems with Net Metering to residential purpose ranging from 1kW to 90kW. The benchmark cost shall vary time to time as per MNRE guidelines.

(vi) Installations upto LT level i.e. 1kW up to 90 kW only will be considered for subsidy.

5. *Eligibility for availing benefits under the scheme.*— (i) All the buildings/houses which are registered with Panchayat or Municipality having permanent Electricity connections are eligible for subsidy under the scheme.

(ii) Benefit under this scheme shall be disbursed on first come first serve bases.

(iii) All those Prosumers who have carried out installation after 21st December, 2017 will get benefit of the subsidy and incentives included in the policy.

(iv) The installations eligible for subsidy on bench mark cost of MNRE or as per the derived cost by GEDA whichever is lower.

6. *Quantum of financial subsidy under the Scheme.*— (i) The total amount of Financial Assistance shall be restricted to Rs. 2,00,00,000/- only on first come first serve bases.

(ii) The Financial Assistance @ 50% of the installation on bench mark cost of MNRE or as per the derived cost by GEDA whichever is lower shall be disburse as subsidy for the installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop systems for Residential and Educational Institutions purpose.

(iii) The Financial Assistance @ 20% of the installation on bench mark cost of MNRE or as per the derived cost by GEDA whichever is lower shall be disburse as subsidy for the installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Systems for Industrial and Commercial purpose.

(iv) Residential, Institutional and Commercial beneficiaries shall be entitled for subsidy from capacity of 1kW to 90kW i.e. restricted to LT consumers only.

(v) Government reserves the right to stop future grants and also modify the financial quantum, so also the conditions of the scheme, depending upon the budgetary provisions made.

(vi) Government also reserves the right to sanction the grant to the GEDA as well as to hold the scheme in abeyance or suspend or cancel the scheme, at any point of time and no claim or appeal or challenge shall lie with any authority or tribunal or court, in respect of this decision of the Government.

7. *Pattern of Assistance of the Scheme.*— (i) “The GEDA shall be entitled to Government grants based on the estimate approved by the Government in the Budget Estimate during that financial year” for the scheme and will be sanctioned as per the terms and conditions laid by the Government.

(ii) The GEDA shall promote the installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Installations with Net Metering system to all the Prosumer’s by following the needful formalities.

(iii) Financial Assistance in the form of Subsidy shall be released upon completion of six months of solar power being injected into the grid.

(iv) The entire amount of the grants should be utilized within a period of one financial year and only for the purpose of which it is sanctioned. Any portion of the grant, which is not ultimately required, will be refunded to the Government. After ‘utilizing/refunding’ the above sanctioned amount, an utilization certificate should be furnished to the sanctioning authority as required under Form GFR-19A.

(v) The account of the Grantee in respect of this grant should be audited by the Government approved Auditor/Chartered Accountant concerned immediately after the end of the financial year on completion of six months for which the grant is sanctioned. The account of the grants shall be maintained separately and properly from its normal activities and submitted as and when

required. They shall be open to a test check by the Controller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

(vi) The audited statement of accounts showing the expenditure incurred by the grantee from the grants should be furnished to the Government as soon as possible after the close of the financial year on completion of six months for which the grant is sanctioned together with a certificate from the Auditor to the effect that the grant was utilized for the purpose for which was sanctioned.

(vii) The performance-cum-achievement report specifying in detail the achievements made by the grantee with the Government grants/amount sanctioned should be furnished to concerned Department as soon as possible.

(viii) The audited statement of accounts showing the expenditure incurred by the Grantee from the grants should be furnished to the Government as soon as possible after the close of the financial year or on completion of six months for which the grant is sanctioned together with a certificate from the Auditor to the effect that the grants was utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

(ix) A performance-cum-achievement report specifying in detail the achievements made by the Grantee with the Government grants/amount sanctioned should be furnished to the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy annually.

(x) The grantee institution must exercise reasonable economy, observe all financial proprietary and the financial rules as issued by the Government from time to time while incurring the expenditure.

(xi) In case of miss-utilization of grants, the amount so miss-utilized shall be recovered from the grantee institution.

(xii) The amount remaining unspent out of this grant shall be refunded back to the Government Treasury by challan within 03 (three) months from the close of financial year.

8. *Relaxation of the provisions of the scheme.*— The Government shall be empowered to relax any or all of the clauses or conditions of this scheme in genuine case (s) for sanction of the grant.

9. *Interpretation of the provisions of this scheme.*— If any question arises regarding interpretation of any clause, word, expression of the scheme, the decision about the interpretation shall lie with the Government, which shall be final and binding on all concerned.

10. *Redressal of grievances and dispute.*— Grievances or disputes if any, arising out of implementation of this scheme, shall be referred to the Secretary, NCES to Government who shall hear and decide such matters and the decision of the Secretary to the Government in this regard shall be final and binding on all concerned.

Provided no grievance or dispute regarding the decision of the Government under clause 6 (v) above shall lie with any authority or tribunal or court, in respect of the decision.

11. This scheme has been issued with the concurrence of the Finance (Exp.) Department vide their U.O. No. 3785 dated 19-06-2020.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Aleixo F. da. Costa, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (NCSE).

Panaji, 30th July, 2020.

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Notification

1-2/Admin/NCSE/2020-21/22
AMENDED GOA STATE SOLAR
POLICY-2017

1. *Preamble.*— Solar energy is the most secure of all energy sources. It is abundantly available. It can be easily converted into electrical energy. Production of electrical power and its easy availability at regulated rates is an established benchmark of development. No major economic activity can be sustained without adequate and reliable

sources of power. The challenges of Climate Change and Global Warming resulting from burning of fossil fuels are continuously threatening the world community. Solar Power generation offer an environmentally safe and sustainable alternative.

Goa is richly endowed with moderate climate and bright sunshine for almost 8-9 months in a year for generating solar power. The State of Goa entirely depends on thermal energy generated from other States. Goa being eco-sensitive, no Thermal Energy generation is possible in the State. Hence in order to attain self-reliance in power generation and to promote clean source of power, Solar Policy is being adopted. This would also result in reduction of carbon emissions.

The challenge before the State Government is not only to meet the ever growing demand for power but also to progressively increase the share of Renewable Sources in the energy - mix so as to achieve overall energy security and also to meet the RPO as per the target fixed by appropriate authorities from time to time. This can be achieved by promoting the systematic tapping of the solar energy potential to the maximum. Technological improvements have now made generation of solar energy economically viable and would lead to reduction in expenditure of the State for purchase of Conventional Power from the Grid.

An appropriate policy framework is therefore essential to promote the Solar Energy generation initiatives. Therefore, the State Government is pleased to introduce the "Goa State Solar Policy -2017", as under:

2. *Title of the Policy.*— This policy shall be known as the "Goa State Solar Policy-2017"

3. *Operative Period.*—

3.1 The policy shall come into effect from the date of its notification and shall remain valid up to FY 2021-22, until superseded or modified by another policy.

3.2 The Government may undertake review of this Policy at regular time intervals and modify/amend the provisions of the Policy as and when required with a view of any technological advancement and/or to remove difficulties.

3.3 The eligible entities participating under this policy shall continue to be eligible for the incentives declared under this policy for the envisaged period.

4. *Abbreviations and Definitions.*—

5.1	GEDA	Goa Energy Development Agency
5.2	EDG	Electricity Dept., Govt. of Goa
5.3	MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
5.4	CEA	Central Electricity Authority
5.5	CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
5.6	JERC	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission
5.7	S RTPV	Solar Rooftop Systems
5.8	RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
5.9	SPG	Solar Power Generators
5.10	RESCO	Renewable Energy Service Company
5.11	PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
5.12	REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
5.13	APPC	Average Power Purchase Cost
5.14	SLDC	State Load Dispatch Centre
5.15	ACT	means Electricity Act, 2003, including amendments thereto

5.16	PROSUMER	“Prosumer” is a Consumer having an already connected load with the EDG and is also a Producer of Solar Power
5.17	SMALL PROSUMER	Small Prosumer is a consumer already having an LT connection i.e. Sanction load/Contract Demand upto 90 kW with EDG.
5.18	LARGE PROSUMER	Large Prosumer is a Consumer having an HT connection i.e. Sanction load/Contract Demand above 90 kW with EDG
5.19	PRODUCER	The Producer is an entity intending to set up a Solar Power plant with a capacity of more than 100kW exclusively for sale of power to the Distribution Licensee under Gross Metering as per the tariff discovered by Reverse Bidding.
5.20	PRE-DETER- MINED CEILING TARIFF	The tariff will be predetermined before the tender

5. *Operating Modes.*— The general configuration adopted for deployment of Grid connected SRTPV in India is without storage capacity. However, the State of Goa had pursued deployment of Solar PV systems with storage in the past as off-grid systems. The storage component has been an enabling feature for the State prone to climatic conditions by allowing Grid connected SRTPV system with storage, the State strives to set an example. Thus, the State endeavours to promote Grid connected Solar Rooftop Systems, both with and without storage. A minimal storage component shall enhance the reliability of power supply in the State. The State envisages designing and promoting a unique and innovative Grid connected SRTPV program incorporating the storage component which opens pathways to increased self-consumption and improved grid services.

The State strives to promote Grid connected SRTPV Systems with both storage and non-storage systems for residential and other LT consumers and Grid connected SRTPV Systems with advanced storage options capable of peak power management for industries and other HT consumers.

6. *Target.*—

6.1 The State shall strive to achieve the objectives of the policy and aim to comply with the target of 150 MW by 2022 as proposed by MNRE for the State.

6.2 In the last financial years, there has been minimal Grid connected Solar Rooftop Systems installation in the State of Goa. The State shall revise the target to achieve its 150 MW solar rooftop by FY 2022. The revised target distributed during the policy period is shown in Table.

Table 1: Revised Target During Policy Period

Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Target	Yearly Target Distribution		
	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
150 MW	25	55	50

6.3 To help develop a robust implementation plan, the SRTPV target is further apportioned based on the consumer segment. The Industrial consumer category is the largest consumer in the State of Goa. This target trajectory and target segregation among various consumer categories shall guide GEDA and EDG to design or develop an

approach that may help accelerate Grid connected SRTPV Systems deployment in the State of Goa.

Table 2: Consumer Segment Wise Target (MW)

Consumer Segment	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Residential	5	25	15
Educational Institutions	10	15	10
NGO's	} 10	25	35
Commercial(Urban)			
Industrial			
Total			

Project Based Provisions

7. *Rooftop PV Solar Systems.*— Rooftop PV Solar Systems with NET Metering: The State Government will facilitate installation of Rooftop PV Solar Power Systems in the State.

(i) The State will promote setting up of grid connected Rooftop PV Solar Power Plants under Net metering arrangement.

(ii) Rooftop Solar Power Plants can be set up on Government Buildings on RESCO Model. A tri-parted Agreement shall be executed between Consumer, GEDA, EDG and Developer. Out of the total amount 1% of the amount shall be transferred to GEDA for long term maintenance of the system. If the developer defaults or abandons the installed system GEDA shall take over the system and maintain the system.

(iii) Rooftop consumers will be provided subsidies/incentives as per the guidelines of MNRE/State Government.

(iv) Start-ups will be promoted for installation of Rooftop Solar Systems.

The following provisions shall be applicable to Small and Large Prosumers:-

Capacity	Small Prosumers upto 100% of Sanction load/Contract demand upto 90 KW Large prosumers upto their Sanction load/Contract Demand such that anticipated generation in the year is not more than 100% of the electricity consumption in the previous (12) months.
Metering	Bi-directional meter as specified by EDG.
Tariff	In case of NET Import consumers existing tariff shall apply. In case of NET export any surplus energy generated and exported after consumption at the end of the billing cycle shall be purchased by EDG at JERC approved solar tariff rates for that year or APPC rate whichever is lower.

8. *Producer (For the Sale of Power to the EDG).*— EDG, in order to meet their RPO may purchase solar power from Producer at a power purchase rate determined through Reverse bidding. The solar power plant can be installed on rooftop or ground based.

Capacity	As advertised/published by Government or its agencies for four sizes of installation under Reverse bidding i.e. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) 100kW to 1MW, ii) 1MW to 5MW, iii) 5MW to 10MW and iv) 10MW & above.
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Tariff	The producer will be selected through Reverse Bidding on the basis of Generic Tariff notified by JERC for solar PV Projects. At the above discovered price of Solar tariff for that slab/size, the EDG will enter into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with all intending producers subject to availability of infrastructure for evacuation of power.
Metering	Using Trivector meter at receiving end of sub-stations of 11 KV/33 KV as specified by the EDG.
Transmission charge	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Transmission loss	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Wheeling charge	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Wheeling loss	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Cross subsidy surcharge & additional surcharge	Exempted.
RPO	The energy generated by the SPG and procured by the EDG shall be credited towards the DISCOMs RPO.

9. *Solar Projects with Sale of Power to Third Party under Open Access.*— In order to boost the growth and production of Solar Energy in the State, the Goa State opens up the state to Open-Access solar energy. Consumers with demand load of 1 MW and above shall be eligible to take power under open access during the peak hours (6 pm to 11 pm).

Capacity	Contracted upto maximum of 50% of the sanction load/contract demand of the consumer.
Tariff	Mutually agreed upon tariff between the developer and the consumer for the energy consumed by consumer. Surplus to be sold to EDG at APPC if RPO not given to Discom or at 85% of rate if RPO given to Discom.
Metering	Using Trivector meter at receiving end of sub-stations of 11 KV/33 KV as specified by the JERC.
Transmission charge	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Transmission loss	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Wheeling charge	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Wheeling loss	As applicable to normal open access consumer determined by JERC.
Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge	For the projects not registered under REC-50% of cross subsidy surcharge applicable to normal open access consumers determined by EDG. For the projects registered under REC as applicable to normal open access consumers determined by JERC.
REC	i) if not registered under REC mechanism: not applicable. ii) if registered under REC mechanism: REC shall be claimed by producer.
RPO	i) Case I: if not registered under REC mechanism: if the consumer does not intend to take credit of the generated solar energy towards its RPO, the generated solar energy shall be credited towards meeting the DISCOM's RPO. ii) Case II: (a) consumer who set up SPG for meeting its own RPO credit to the extent of the solar energy consumed by it. However, DISCOM shall get RPO credit for surplus solar energy (after 15 minutes cycle adjustment) purchased by it at APPC of the year in which the SPG is commissioned. (b) if registered under REC mechanism: not applicable as REC will be claimed.

10. Metering Arrangements

10.1 *Net Metering.*— In this arrangement, the energy generated from Grid connected SRTPV systems installed at the premises of eligible entity is consumed by the consumer and surplus electricity, if any, is delivered to the Distribution Utility after offsetting the electricity supplied by the Distribution Utility during the applicable billing period. The metering and billing arrangement should comply with appropriate Regulations and Guidelines, technical standards and safety measures of CEA or JERC.

10.2 *Gross Metering.*— Gross Metering Framework is not allowed for Solar Rooftop System as per the “Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and UTs (Solar PV Grid Interactive System based on Net Metering) Regulations, 2019.

The Metering of grid connected SRTPV systems shall be as per NET or GROSS as specified by EDG.

11. *Business Models.*— Business models are critical to develop an investment-friendly climate in the Grid connected SRTPV Systems sector. Further, to achieve the target of 150 MW as laid out under this policy, it is pertinent to incorporate the best possible business models to lay foundation for large scale deployment of Grid connected SRTPV Systems in the State. Robust business models ensure investors/developers adequate return on their business. There are multiple ways and means for an investor/developer to generate maximum possible revenue out of their investment such as, through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the Distribution Utility/rooftop owner/open access consumer or through direct sale of equipment and engineering services.

The Government of Goa envisage following business models to develop vibrant and dynamic market.

(A) *Model-I: Self-Owned.*— Self-Owned business model, also known as capital expenditure based (CAPEX) business model, is the most common business model for solar rooftop deployment. Under this business model, a consumer develops solar rooftop system within their premises to own, operate and generate electricity to be used for own consumption within the premises (under net metering only).

(B) *Third Party/RESCO/BOOT Model.*— Under this model any RESCO, builds, owns and operates solar rooftop plants in the consumer’s premises to generate and sell electricity to the consumer. The Consumer may lease out/rent the Rooftop Space/Land to a Solar Project Developer on a mutual commercial arrangement for setting up Solar Project under Net Metering framework.

Under JERC Net Metering Regulations, it is specified that Consumer and investor signs a Power Sale Agreement and/or Roof Lease Agreement for a period of 15 – 20 years on mutually agreed basis, which covers tariff of electricity, tenure of the agreement, ownership at the end of the tenure etc. Post PPA term the project is transferred to the consumer at NIL or mutually agreeable price.

The Consumer will pay the Solar Project Developer for all the energy generated by the Solar Project at a mutually agreed tariff. The commercial arrangement between the Project Developer and the Prosumer will be submitted to the Distribution Licensee for records and the Distribution Licensee will not have any role in such commercial arrangement.

All the provisions of Net Metering framework shall be applicable for Solar Project set up by a Solar Project Developer.

(C) Utility Driven Model

EDG /GEDA shall increase their participation in the solar rooftop sector through facilitation and/or direct investment. Through facilitation, EDG/

GEDA may aggregate demand and facilitate procurement of the systems (Self-Owned Model) or services (RESCO Model) to the Government Buildings, Government/Government aided/unaided High/Higher secondary schools, colleges etc.

As a facilitator, EDG/GEDA may charge a facilitation fee to enable solar rooftop transaction. Through investing, EDG/GEDA may aggregate demand and invest equity in developing these projects (Self-Owned Model) or providing services (RESCO Model). EDG/GEDA can also play a key role in financing these systems by tying up with the financial institutions either as a lender or as a collection agency.

12. *Solar Power Plants under Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Mechanism.*— The State Government shall promote the development of Solar Power Plants under the REC mechanism specified by the JERC. Under the REC mechanism the producer will set up the solar plant and sell the power to EDG at APPC as per current year Tariff Order of JERC. The solar power generator will be permitted to sell the REC as per the market mechanism. The State shall not claim any benefit for REC.

13. *Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power Projects.*— Decentralized Grid Connected Solar Power Projects provide an opportunity to meet power requirement close to the load centres. Such generation will help the utilities to reduce their T&D losses and optimize the cost of transmission and distribution system.

(i) The State will promote setting up of decentralized solar power projects with a minimum capacity of 100 KW and maximum capacity of 1 MW in the premises and vicinity of 33 kV Grid Sub-Stations for sale of power to DISCOMs. The sub-stations for which decentralized solar power projects are to be established will be selected by EDG. The tariff for these projects will be determined on basis of tariff-based competitive bidding process or

as per the guidelines of State Government/Government of India.

(ii) State aims to increase participation of farmers in solar energy sector to augment their sources of income by production and sale of solar energy to DISCOMs, in following manner.

(iii) Farmers, on their own or through a developer, can set up decentralised power project on their un-cultivable agriculture land as per clause 13)(i)

(iv) The State will promote solarization of existing grid connected agriculture pumps as per the provisions/guidelines issued by DISCOMs based on Regulations of JERC/Guidelines of Central/State Government.

14. *Off-grid Solar Applications.*— (i) The State will promote and incentivize off-grid solar applications, including hybrid systems, as per the guidelines issued by MNRE to meet various electrical and thermal energy requirements for domestic and commercial use.

(ii) The State will also promote setting up of standalone solar systems to provide electricity to households in remote villages/hamlets.

(iii) The State will promote installation of Solar PV Pumps for pressure irrigation systems.

15. *Promotion of Setting up of Renewable Energy based Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.*— Adoption of Electric Vehicles ('EVs') for road transport contributes to a wide range of goals. These include — better air quality, reduced noise pollution, enhanced energy security and in combination with a low carbon power generation mix, reduced greenhouse gas emissions. With vehicular pollution being a consistent source of air pollution in the State rapid adoption of zero emission electric vehicles is of great importance.

Under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP), Government of India

envisions six millions electric and Hybrid vehicles on India's roads by 2020. Towards this purpose faster adoption and manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric vehicles (FAME) has been launched by Government of India and its targets a saving of 120 millions barrels of oil and 4 millions tons of CO₂ and lowering of vehicular emissions by 1.3 % by 2020, by promoting use of EVs. FAME India scheme has four focus areas—Technology development, Demand creation, Pilot projects and Charging Infrastructures.

The shift to clean and green transport has become necessary due to increase in carbon emission from fossil fuel which leads to global warming and climate change. The rapid increase in fossil fuel consumption due to rising vehicular movement has led to increase in pollution and an adverse impact on Balance of Payment situation because of the rising import bill. Based on the recent techno-economic developments in EV sector and the vision of Government of India, a need was felt by Government of Goa for promotion of this sector in Goa. Government of Goa envisions to build Goa as a model State in EV.

Further reduction of carbon footprint it is essential that the EVs are charged from renewable energy sources. In view of the above, the State will promote the use of renewable energy for charging of EVs in the following manner:

(i) The Charging Infrastructure will be developed as per the guidelines and standards issued by Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority.

(ii) The State Government shall identify potential locations and provide land belonging to Government, Government agencies and PSUs on long lease-basis for setting up of EV Fast Charging Stations.

(iii) The State Government shall promote charging infrastructure of different capacities (Levels 1, 2 and 3) and promote variety of business models as a part of the

overall learning process. Private-owned, Discom-owned and Investor-owned charging stations are encouraged through this Policy.

(iv) The State Government shall provide a capital subsidy to the first 200 Fast Charging Station commissioned in the State to the tune of 25% of the charging equipment up to a maximum of Rs. 10 Lakh per station.

(v) The charging station service providers may set up renewable energy generation plants within their premises for captive use, and may also draw renewable power through open access from generation plants located within the State.

(vi) The aforesaid benefits would also be available to the chain of EV charging stations owned by a single service provider.

(vii) The State will support Research and Development activities regarding promotion and use of Renewable Energy by EV charging stations and also for the impact of EV charging infrastructure on the grid.

16. *Subsidy/Incentives.*—

16.1 The feed in tariff for the settlement of net surplus energy credits outstanding at the end of the settlement period will be as per the JERC approved solar tariff rates for that year or APPC as per current year Tariff Order of JERC whichever is lower.

16.2 If the prosumer opts for battery bank for storage and supply power during peak hours i.e. 18.30 to 23.00 hrs then a benefit of 50 paise in addition to APPC Cost will be passed to the Prosumer.

16.3 For all Prosumers, Tariff meter (Bi-directional) and Solar generation Meter will be installed by EDG and

- rented to the Prosumers by payment on monthly fees to EDG. All officials of the EDG authorized for the purpose shall be allowed to access and inspect the same as and when required.
- 16.4 The State Government shall provide subsidy restricting to 50% (including Central) for the prosumers of Residential and Educational Institutions (non profit making) upto LT level i.e. having solar plants upto 90kW size, on the capital cost or the benchmark cost provided by MNRE or cost arrived through tendering process by GEDA whichever is lower.
- 16.5 The State Government shall provide subsidy restricting to 20% (including Central) for the prosumers of Commercial and Industrial establishments upto LT level i.e. having solar plants upto 90kW size, on the capital cost or the benchmark cost provided by MNRE or cost arrived through tendering process by GEDA whichever is lower.
- 16.6 The State subsidy shall be released upon completion of 06 months of the solar power injected into the grid.
- 16.7 The Prosumers shall be eligible to avail the Subsidy provided the Solar rooftop system is installed by GEDA empanelled vendor only.
- 16.8 The State subsidy shall be applicable for the prosumers upto the financial year 2022 or till the target achieved by the State of Goa whichever is earlier.
- 16.9 The State Government shall provide a subsidy as per guidelines provided by MNRE for plants of size upto 100kW for the standalone systems including the cost of battery (Off-grid Systems). A Energy meter tested and sealed by EDG is required to be installed at the generation side to measure the solar power generation. No payment shall be made to such producer under Net/Gross metering to avoid possibility of Double benefit.
17. *Land for Solar Project.*— Producer shall be responsible for obtaining suitable Rooftop or Private land for atleast 25 years for their projects within the State of Goa.
- 17.1 To generate solar power, conversion of land is not needed. However for Rooftop solar units have to be fitted on legally approved structures only.
- 17.2 2% of the total area can be used for construction, operation and office set up subject to a maximum of 200 Sq. mtrs./per MW.
- 17.3 No Town & Country Planning (T&CP) permission will be required for setting up of solar farm including construction for operational space as mentioned at (17.2) above.
- 17.4 For the rooftop installation of 100kW and above, the Producer will have to obtain the stability certificate for building structure from reputed Chartered Engineers. Apart from structural stability certification, no other certification is required.
- 17.5 No Gram Panchayat/Urban Local body/T&CP Department Construction licence/NOC/Completion certificate is required for setting up of Land/Roof Top Solar Plant.
- 17.6 For setting up of solar plant on Comunidade land, the lease rent agreed to between the solar power producer and the Comunidade will have to be approved by General Body of the Comunidade and the State Government.
- 17.7 Separate Policy will be formulated for the allotment of Government land and

or buildings for setting up of solar plants.

18. *Grid Connectivity, Safety and Billing Cycle.*— As per JERC the State shall allow cumulative capacity addition up to 75% of the capacity of the Distribution Transformer in its Net Metering Regulations. JERC in its Regulations also specified that Distribution Licensee may allow solar capacity connected to a particular Distribution Transformer and feeder connected to the same exceeding 75 percent of capacity upon consideration of detailed load study.

The Billing cycle for all prosumers under NET Metering will be monthly/bimonthly and the settlement period as specified in the regulations i.e. "Settlement Period means Period beginning from the first day of April as per English Calendar year and end with thirty first day of March of the next year.

For all the grid connected and battery backup stand-alone installations, all the instrumentation, operating unit specifications and safety norms will as per the guidelines of JERC and MNRE but State specific. These will be specified, reinforced and checked periodically by EDG.

19. *Administrative modalities.*— Every Prosumer in the State will have to enter in PPA with the EDG for the period of 25 years and the tariff will be determined as per JERC tariff order and Regulation and are required to submit account of the power generated annually before year end.

The 10% of the savings/amount on the generated electricity shall be transferred to the empanelled agency installing rooftop solar power plant as an AMC for atleast 10 years.

The disputes related to the power sale to EDG will have to be settled through the empowered committee constituted by the State as notified.

The Prosumer/Producer or EDG shall have the right to terminate the PPA at any time by serving a written notice of 90 days in advance

to the EDG except cases where subsidy or incentives are disbursed.

All the Solar/RE power projects will have to be initiated through GEDA, the nodal agency which will serve as single window dealing with projects.

20. *Roll of State-holders:*—

Roll of State Nodal Agency, GEDA

20.1 *Announcement of Scheme:* The Nodal Agency shall bring out a comprehensive scheme to implement the targets of Renewable Energy (RE). The scheme should elaborate the appropriate process for invitation of bids/applications, incentives and central financial assistance, if any, targets, implementation mechanisms etc.

20.2 *Allotment of the Solar Power Capacities:*

The Nodal Agency shall, from time to time, undertake the process for allotment of solar power capacities to the project developers. The Nodal Agency in consultation with the related stakeholders shall announce the process for allotment of solar power capacities.

20.3 *Facilitation in Development of Solar Power Plant:*

The Nodal Agency shall, facilitate the project developers in Setting up of solar projects including sanctions/clearances from Government agencies/departments. The State Government will provide requisite clearances through a "Single Window Clearance Mechanism". It will be operated through GEDA.

20.4 *Identification of Government Land and Facilitation of its allotment for Solar Power Plant Development:*

The Nodal Agency shall identify government land and shall coordinate

with the Government departments, prepare transparent procedure, take necessary approvals and clearances for the allotment of Government Land to the project developers for the development of power plant subject to policy formulated by Government as per para 17.7.

20.5 Support in availing the Subsidy:

The Nodal Agency shall facilitate the prosumer/producer to avail the subsidy, if any, available from Central and/or State Government.

20.6 Capacity Building & Awareness:

The Nodal Agency shall organize Capacity Building & Training Sessions for participation by the segment stakeholders. The Nodal Agency shall also take necessary steps in creating awareness among the citizens of the State.

20.7 Coordination with MNRE for Technical Specification: The State shall follow the technical specifications and standards as specified by the MNRE, from time to time. The Nodal Agency shall provide its inputs to the MNRE for specifying new standards or amending existing technical specifications for different component of solar plant photovoltaic.

Role of Department of Electricity (EDG), Goa.—

The EDG shall extend their support and guidance to the eligible entities desired to install solar power plant and their connectivity with their electricity system.

The EDG shall comply with the regulatory framework specified by JERC and provisions contained in this policy only if they are not contradicting the JERC regulations.

Its role includes:—

20.8 To provide banking facility for solar energy, incentives in the form of exclusion from open access charges, wheeling charges, T & D loss for solar power.

20.9 To conduct feasibility study for evacuation facility and connectivity with the local grid.

20.10 The voltage of evacuation of electricity generated, from the solar power plant shall be governed by the directions of the JERC. The evacuation infrastructure for the solar power plant wherever necessary shall be developed and augmented, by the EDG as per the JERC regulations in force.

20.11 EDG will conduct supervision, safety check and extend technical support to Developers wherever the evacuation line is laid from site of power production to the nearest grid connectivity point as per the JERC regulations in force.

21. Time frame for implementation of project.—

For solar projects beyond 100kW capacity proposed under Reverse Bidding, the time schedule of completion will be from the date of approval by the EDG is as follows:

Plant Capacity	Time Schedule
100kW - 1MW	240 Days
1MW – & above	1 Year

unless specifically provided for in the bid document.

22. Empowered Committee.— To oversee, monitor and resolve various issues arising out of this policy and disputes settlements, an Empowered committee will be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Non Conventional Energy Sources (NCES) of the

state. The committee shall have following members.

Secretary, NCES	: Chairman
Jt. Secretary (Finance) or Rep. not below Under Secretary	: Member
Chief Electrical Engineer, EDG	: Member
Director, Science & Technology or his Rep. not below Dy. Director	: Member
Director (Accounts)	: Member
Member Secretary, GEDA	: Member Secretary

The Chairman of the Committee is empowered to co-opt subject matter experts if required. The committee shall be authorized to deliberate and decide on aspects related to implementation of this policy on its own motion or on the written representation by the stakeholders. It can take help/assistance of Technical experts as Consultants on payment basis for the same. The Government reserves the right to change any of the provisions of this policy giving 30 days public notice. However, the said changes will not have any retrospective effect and will not have any effect on the agreements already entered in by Solar Prosumer/Producers with EDG or any other State Government Department/Organisation.

In case of any dispute with regard to this policy wherein the policy is silent, then provision of Solar Regulation of JERC-2019 as amended from time to time shall apply.

23. *Power to remove difficulties.*— In case of any difficulty arising in implementing this policy the Government [Min. (Power) with approval of Chief Minister] may clarify subject to condition that no such clarification will impact already signed contracts.

24. *Communication facilities.*— All grid connected Solar Power Projects shall have Static Trivector Meters designated as Solar Meter with features to record energy for 45 days at injection point into the grid. The Solar Meter should comply with JERC Regulation-2019. All projects with capacity of above 25KWp the meter shall have communication port for exchanging real time information with the distribution licensee. For plant size of 1 MWP and above the Producer shall establish communication will be with SLDC also, in addition to the distribution Licensee.

25. *Power to amend and interpret the policy.*— Government of Goa will have power to amend/review/relax/interpret any of the provisions under this policy as and when required.

This policy has been issued with the concurrence of the Finance (Exp.) Department vide their U.O. No. 3785 dated 19-06-2020.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Aleixo F. da. Costa, Director & ex officio,
Joint Secretary (NCSE).

Panaji, 30th July, 2020.

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Department of Rural Development
District Rural Development Agency

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Notification

DRDA-N/MON./8-181/2020-21/604

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Goa Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2017 (Goa Act 11 of 2017), (hereafter referred to as the "said Act"), the Government of Goa hereby notifies the Schemes

enlisted in the following Schedules for which the authentication or proof is required as per section 3 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE "A"

Sr. No.	Name of the Schemes
1.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
2.	Goa State Rural Livelihood Mission (GSRLM) (DAY-NRLM)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
4.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) b) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) c) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) d) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
5.	Goa Gramin Urja Yojana (GGUY)

SCHEDULE "B"

Sr. No.	Name of Subsidies
	NIL

SCHEDULE "C"

Sr. No.	Name of the Benefits
1.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G): Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakhs (in 3 installments) for construction of house.
2.	Goa State Rural Livelihood Mission (GSRLM) (DAY-NRLM): Financial Assistance of Rs. 15,000/- as Revolving Fund to Self Help Groups and Rs. 24,300 /- as Start-up Fund to Village Organization.
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household (Job Card Holder) @ Rs.280/-per day.
4.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Financial Assistance of Rs. 200/- per month for Senior Citizen in the age category between 60 to 79 years and thereafter Rs. 500/- per month. b) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): Financial Assistance of Rs. 300/- per month for Disabled person in the age category between 18 to 79 years and thereafter Rs. 500/- per month. c) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): Financial Assistance of Rs. 300/- per month for Widow in the age category between 40 to 79 years and thereafter Rs. 500 /- per month.

d) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): Assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is provided to the family on the death of its primary bread winner.

5. Goa Gramin Urja Yojana (GGUY): LPG installation comprising of one gas stove with two burners and two cylinders for a total cost of Rs. 6,087/- who do not possess gas connection.

SCHEDULE "D"

Sr. No.	Name of Services
	NIL

This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

By order and in the name of Governor of Goa.

Sanjit Rodrigues, Project Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (RD).

Panaji, 27th July, 2020.

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