To

1. Power/Energy Secretaries of States/UTs
2. Mines Secretaries of States/UTs

Sub: Minutes of the Conference of Power, Renewable Energy and Mines Ministers of States/UTs held on 6\textsuperscript{th} and 7\textsuperscript{th} November at Kochi, Kerala / Forwarding thereof.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith Minutes of the Conference of Power, Renewable Energy and Mines Ministers of States/UTs held on 6\textsuperscript{th} & 7\textsuperscript{th} November, 2015 at Kochi, Kerala.

2. It is requested that action taken report on the resolutions adopted at the above mentioned Conference pertaining to the respective States/UTs may please be sent to this Ministry on priority basis by 1\textsuperscript{st} January, 2016.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,

(Meera Shekhar)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Telefax: 23752497
MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE OF POWER, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES MINISTERS OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (UTS) HELD ON 6TH & 7TH NOVEMBER, 2015 AT KOCHI

Address by Secretary (Power)

1. Secretary Power in his welcome address stated that Ministry of Power (MoP) was conducting Power Ministers’ Conference twice a year. Conference at Kochi was the second such Conference during the year 2015. He mentioned that it was a great challenge to achieve the target for electrifying all the remaining 18,452 un-electrified villages within 1000, days as announced by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 15th August, 2015.

2. Deendayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Schemes (IPDS) supported by the Central Government for providing access of electricity to rural households and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system in urban areas, respectively, were under execution and States may implement the scheme expeditiously. States had to firm up the list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) consumers and detailed project reports (DPRs) for DDUGJY works needed to be prepared and processed expeditiously.

3. He informed that Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) had been subsumed under IPDS and projects worth Rs. 39,244 Crores were under various stages of implementation. Information Technology part envisaged in the scheme had already been completed in 14 States. District Electricity Committees at State level have been established and Feeder level on-line monitoring of data have to be evaluated to pinpoint the AT&C loss areas and take remedial action to reduce AT&C losses.

4. He mentioned briefly that the issues to be discussed during the Conference covers that of, Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Energy Efficiency, Coal availability, transportation and quality, Integration of Renewable with the grid etc. There were important issues like the amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003 and review of Tariff Policy for which the States were to be taken into confidence.

Address by Secretary (MNRE)

5. Secretary (MNRE) welcomed the participants and congratulated the State Government of Kerala for hosting the Power Ministers Conference. He congratulated the Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL) for becoming the first airport of the world meeting its entire power requirement through solar power. He mentioned that MNRE was in the process of establishing a 5 MW Solar Power Plant for the power need of Delhi Secretariat and Rajghat Complex. He mentioned about the beneficial link between renewable energy and social & economic benefits, if the renewable energy sources were developed it would help in mitigating the environmental issues to a certain extent. India
had taken lead in forming International Solar Alliance comprising 70 countries for promotion of Renewable Energy (RE).

World Bank loan at low interest rate was being availed for promotion of RE. He also lauded the role of Renewable Energy Development Agencies (REDAs) of the States.

**Address by Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal & New and Renewable Energy**

6. Hon’ble Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE extended a warm welcome to the participants and delegates. He appreciated the efforts of the State Government and Organizers in organizing the prestigious meet in the historic city of Cochin. He reminded various path breaking decisions arrived at the last Power Minister Conference held at Guwahati about six months back and reiterated that the efforts were to provide affordable power to the consumers all over the country. He lauded the team efforts of power sector officials and other stakeholders for their dedication, commitment and hard work to realize the Dreams of Powering the Nation with cleaner and affordable electricity.

7. He stated that the Government was very responsive and was ready to listen and deliberate on any issue concerning development of power sector and reiterated that the ultimate goal was to insure benefit to the people of India.

8. He announced that a scheme “Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana” (UDAY) has been announced which aims at Turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). He mentioned that UDAY is a path breaking reform for realizing the Hon’ble Prime Ministers vision of affordable and accessible 24X7 Power for All. It is a decisive step furthering the landmark strides made in the power sector during last one and a half years. It was informed that Discoms are the weakest link in the entire value chain of electricity having accumulated losses of Rs.3.8 lac crore and outstanding debt of approximately 4.3 lac crore. He added that due to legacy issues, Discoms are trapped in vicious cycle with operational losses being funded by debt with interest rates upto 14-15%. It was informed that UDAY assures the rise of vibrant and efficient Discoms through a permanent resolution of past as well as potential future issues of the sector. He reassured the commitment of the Government of India for ensuring financial sustainability of discoms so that people of the country were not burdened by higher tariff of electricity due to inefficiency in power sector.

9. He was sure that the conference would have fruitful discussion on various aspects of power generation, transmission, distribution, energy efficiency, promotion of RE etc. In addition to scientific development of coal fields and effective utilization of coal, there were very aggressive targets for carbon emission reduction for which focus was on huge RE capacity addition. In this backdrop he appealed for cooperation of all states/Union territories to work on comprehensive plans and try to achieve the targets of RE capacity addition. He mentioned that through reverse e-bidding process the price per unit of
solar generated power have come down to Rs. 4.63 per unit. He emphasized the need for a transparent process of reverse e-bidding, to reap the benefits of lower tariff.

10. He also appreciated the joint efforts of various stakeholders and gave the example of gradual reduction of prices of LED lamps. He appealed to make the "Make in India" move a success with clean, efficient and affordable power and take forward the sector in realizing the dreams for Hon’ble Prime Minister of India by providing electricity to all households. He indicated that from Cochin Conference a new chapter of cooperation of Indian power sector would rise as “Bharat Uday”. He requested all to contribute with their valuable suggestions and wished a grand success to the conference.

Distribution:

11. JS (Distribution), MoP made a presentation on programme of electrification of un-electrified villages (UE Villages) and stated that the electrification of remaining 18,452 villages was to be completed in a mission mode by 31.03.2017. It was indicated that Odisha, Bihar, Assam, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were the major focus states for village electrification.

12. It was informed that for carrying forward the electrification of UE Villages in a mission mode, 309 Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVA) have been appointed who were working in close coordination with agencies concerned.

13. Intervening the discussion Secretary (Power) appealed that in order to achieve the target of village electrification by 31.03.2017 the states should also gear up themselves and execute the plans in a time bound manner.

14. JS distribution (MoP) requested the State Governments to share the good experiences in implementation of DDUGJY. It was emphasized that for effective and regular monitoring, the States should compile relevant data and there should not be any inconsistency in reporting the number of villages and other details. Adequate provisions should be made in the State budget to meet the contribution of the States to the DDUGJY projects. He also mentioned about report submitted by the Committee A under chairmanship of Chairperson CEA regarding specification of equipments required under DDUGJY and Committee B was carrying out deliberations for empanelment of vendors / agencies for fixing prices of quality equipments to be used for strengthening distribution system in consultation with the States. The report of Committee was expected by the end of December, 2015. **Action: Distribution Divn., MoP**

15. **Secretary Power (Odisha)** mentioned that they had appointed contractors and engineers for carrying out survey of un-electrified villages and found that some of the villages were already partially electrified (PE). It was requested that they should be permitted to count the earlier identified UE villages as PE villages. It was also emphasized that the central procurement norms be notified early and in case such
norms were delayed, the States be given exemption to go ahead with the procurement process of their own.

16. **Principal Secretary Power (UP)** mentioned, as the report of Committee A and B was yet to come, the states be allowed to go ahead for tendering so that the works can be awarded and time could be saved. **Secretary (Power) West Bengal** endorsed the above view. Govts. of Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh were also of the same view.

17. Responding to the discussion Additional Secretary (BNS), MOP, mentioned that for economic advantage, the procedure for Central procurement was being mooted. **Principal Secretary (Power), UP** mentioned that with the proposed arrangements difficulties were likely to be faced in turn-key projects.

18. Intervening the discussion Secretary (Power) assured that the issues raised by the States would be addressed suitably after discussion with them. **Action: Distribution Divn.,MoP.**

19. **JS (Distribution),MoP** made a presentation on IPDS and the States responded to various issues. It was informed that there were delays in implementation of R-APDRP works (now subsumed under IPDS) particularly in the States of Odisha, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab. These states responded that the cause of delays would be analyzed and effective steps would be taken for speedy implementation of the works covered under IPDS.Special Secretary (Power), Delhi sought clarification on funding of smart meters under IPDS and it was clarified that provision of smart meters was covered under IPDS guidelines.

20. **Joint Secretary (Distribution), MOP** also made a presentation on AT&C loss reduction and mentioned that high losses were cause of concern.

21. **ED, PFC** made a presentation on the pilot project undertaken for monitoring 11 kV feeder level losses in West Bengal. It was suggested that Maharashtra and Gujarat representatives should visit West Bengal for sharing the experience on this aspect. **States were requested by Secretary (Power) to cooperate with NIC to facilitate the establishment of mechanism for feeder monitoring.** It was opined that to begin with those feeders could be covered easily where the communication facilities were available and APDRP towns had been declared ‘go live’. **Action: All States/PFC/NIC.**

22. **Director (Dist.), MOP** made a presentation on smart grids and mentioned that there were 14 smart grid pilots being taken up in the country. Out of these, 6 projects were yet to be awarded. States and concerned utilities need to expedite the work of awarding the works. Responding to this, Principal Secretary, Energy, Gujarat mentioned that there were challenges of viability of the smart grid projects. He also mentioned that there were issues as different proprietary protocols were being followed by meter manufacturers and urged for the need of a common communication protocol. They mentioned that they have to review their technical parameters in the tender for smart
grid project for Naroda and Disha pilot project sites. Regarding smart metre protocol, it was advised that BIS standards for the communication protocols would be finalized shortly. **Action: All Smart Grid pilots/States/CEA.**

23. Govt. of Chhattisgarh mentioned that their Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC) was expected to approve the smart grid pilot project very soon. **Action: All States/PFC/Distribution Divn.,MoP**

24. **JS (Distrn.) MOP** mentioned that the Forum of Regulators has issued the model smart grid Regulations and Bureau of Indian Standards had also come out with standards on smart meters. Additional Secretary, MOP stated that after the successful implementation of pilot projects the States should come out with smart grid roll out plan. **Action: All States/PFC/ Distribution Divn.,MoP**

25. **Joint Secretary (Distribution), MOP** made a presentation on the World Bank study on “Ease of Doing Business in India”, where on parameter ‘Getting Electricity’ India was ranked earlier at 99 and now it was listed at 70. **Secretary (P), Govt. of Delhi** stated that in Delhi there was a time limit of 15 days for release of connection for LT connections up to 140 kVA. He mentioned that there were other issues like right of way (RoW) and road cutting conditions etc. for releasing the connections. **Principal Secretary (UP)** mentioned that release of connection and its Third Party Inspection as was being deliberated, was not in line with the existing provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. **Govt. of Maharashtra** stated that they will examine the study conducted by the World Bank and mentioned that to facilitate the release of electricity connection in BMC (Mumbai) area, there was an online portal for obtaining the road cutting permission. **Secretary (Power), Delhi** mentioned that similar portal was coming up in Delhi for permission to be granted by PWD, Delhi. **Action: All State Governments**

26. A presentation was made by Ministry of Power on **Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for turnaround of power distribution companies.** The presentation contained details on financial health of discoms, need for permanent and sustainable solution in the matter. It also contained major features of the scheme including activities for operational efficiency, benefits and timelines. It also mentioned about the measures envisaged through UDAY like reduction of cost of power, reduction in interest cost of Discoms and enforcing financial discipline on Discoms through alignment with State finances. The presentation outlined that UDAY aims to reduce National average AT&C losses from around 22% to 15% and eliminate the gap between average revenue realized (ARR) and Average Cost of Supply (ACS) by 2018-19. The presentation added that the States would have to fund the future losses (if any) of the Discoms in a graded manner.

27. Hon’ble MoSP(IC) for Power, Coal & NRE mentioned that UDAY’s aim was to incentivize the states and not to penalize them. Office Memorandum on UDAY scheme would be
issued by MoP and for implementation of the Scheme, tripartite agreement has to be signed by MoP, States and Discoms.

28. **After going through the presentation on UDAY, all the States appreciated the scheme and welcomed the initiative taken by Government of India Ministry of Power.**

29. Further, Hon’ble MoSP(IC) for Power, Coal & NRE mentioned that renewable purchase obligations (RPOs) would be discussed and the hydro power as a spinning reserve may be worked out. He emphasised that adoption of reverse e-bidding and a transparent process in every sector was desirable and central PSUs should ensure this process compulsorily. **Action: MNRE, R&R and Hydro Divn. Of MoP; and CPSUs of MoP and MoC**

30. **Principal Secretary (Power) UP** made a presentation on the initiatives taken by them for tackling various issues pertaining to power distribution system in their state viz “TARA”.

31. **Principal Secretary (Power), Chhattisgarh** made a presentation on off-grid village electrification programme undertaken by them in the State of Chhattisgarh.

**Renewable Energy:**

32. **JS (MNRE)** made a presentation on development plans of renewable energy sector. She mentioned that by 2022 there was a plan to establish 100 GW of solar power through various modes such as development of solar parks, roof-top installation etc. Further 75 GW was targeted through Wind Power. She emphasized the need for complying with the renewable purchase obligations (RPOs) by different entities. The main highlights of the presentations were as under:

- It was mentioned that the concept of solar zone was being developed where at least 10,000 acres of waste land will be identified and this land could be in different patches. From this solar zone the transmission of power in an economic manner would be arranged.

- A mention was also made about grid connected roof-top solar power initiatives and small hydro potential had been taken up.

- Loan for roof-top solar installation as per RBI guidelines was now treated as part of the housing loan for facilitating the roof-top solar installation.

- Forecasting and scheduling issues in respect of renewable energy were being addressed.

- 24 states had notified the regulations for promotion of renewable energy and remaining states were requested to do the same.

- National Wind Energy Institute (NWEI), Chennai was carrying out the forecasting and scheduling in the state of Tamil Nadu and the forecast was fairly accurate. Other states can also avail the services of NWEI, Chennai.
• Many good wind potential sites had been squatted by various people and organizations in the name of assessing wind potential and these States were not being developed as per the expectations. The issue of re-powering of old/small capacity wind turbines of up to 500kW capacity needed to be addressed.

• Inter-state transmission losses and transmission charges were waived off for solar power, such a facility need to be extended to intra-state transmission system also.

• Since RE is a must run status it was requested by the states that the power generated from RE sources should be excluded from the Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM).

33. In response from MoP it was informed that in this regard an advice has been received from CERC and the same was shared with the states. Further, a proposal was under discussion in Forum of Regulators regarding forecasting and scheduling of RE generated Power. The concept of aggregator in field of RE for financial support and market development of RE was also under discussion. **Action: MNRE, R&R Divn. of MoP**

34. A presentation was made by the officer of CIAL. He stated that Cochin Airport is the world’s first airport which is fully powered by solar power. It consumes about 48,000 units per day. A 12 MW solar power plant was commissioned at a cost of Rs. 62 crores in about 5.5 months.

**Transmission:**

35. **Joint Secretary(Trans), MoP** stated that four topics were to be discussed i.e. (i) Preparation of state specific documents for 24x7 Power for All, (ii) Advance transmission planning (iii) Re-conducting of transmission lines with high capacity conductors, and (iv) RoW issues and guidelines issued by MoP. She also mentioned that Chairman, CERC had sent a letter regarding Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) due to renewable energy. This was likely to address the problem related to DSM settlement and would also be discussed in detail along with the session on Renewable Energy integration.

36. **JS (Trans), MoP** made a presentation and informed that 24x7 Power for All (PFA) documents for 8 states have been prepared. The documents for 4 states were under formal approval of the State Governments and draft documents for 10 States had also been completed. These documents were expected to be finalized by end of November, 2015 and the documents of the remaining States/ UTs would be finalized by January 2016.

37. She mentioned that the guidelines for Right of Way issues had been shared with the states for speeding up the construction of transmission lines. She also said that the transmission capacity to Southern Region had been increased after commissioning of Auragnagabad – Sholapur Transmission line, which would be further enhanced by 1000 MW after commissioning of 765 kV Kolhapur - Nandre transmission line very soon. This would benefit Southern States. She emphasized need to carry out advance
transmission planning up to end of 13th Plan i.e. 2022 by all the states for their transmission networks. **Action:** All States, PGCIL, CEA and Trans. Divn. of MoP

38. **Director (PSPA-II), CEA** made presentation on advance transmission planning and informed that in August, 2014 CEA had prepared a perspective transmission plan for 20 years i.e 2014-34. This plan was based on peak load growth of 284 GW and generation capacity of 469 GW by end of 13th Plan.

39. He also made presentation on use of High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductors in new transmission lines as well as for re-conducting of existing transmission lines. He said that CEA has modified the manual on Transmission Planning Criteria in January 2013 which enlist a number of HTLS conductor along with their mechanical and electrical properties. He requested that provisions in the planning criteria may be used by all the state transmission utilities in new as well as existing transmission lines depending on various parameters like Right of Way optimization, transmission losses in the line, comparative cost and reliability considerations. **Action:** All States, PGCIL, CEA and Trans. Divn. of MoP

40. **COO, CTU, POWERGRID** made presentation on the issue of Right of Way (RoW). She said that transmission lines were passing through hundreds of kms and require RoW. Present stipulations provides for the compensation towards damages and no compensation towards land. Stiff resistance was being faced from land owners against erection of towers and therefore commissioning of lines were held up or get delayed. The matter of RoW was deliberated during the previous Power Ministers' conference at Guwahati also and a committee was constituted for framing uniform methodology for compensation. Based on the recommendations of the committee, MoP notified guidelines for RoW compensation in addition to normal tree and crop compensation. These were mainly:

(i) Compensation for tower base area (between four legs) - at the rate of 85% of land value as determined by the District magistrate or any other authority based on Circle rate/Guidelines value/Stamp Act rates;

(ii) Corridor Payment - Maximum rate of 15% of land value as determined by the District magistrate or any other authority based on Circle rate/Guidelines value/Stamp Act rates;

(iii) Alternate mode of compensation by concerned corporation/municipality under Transfer Development Rights (TDR) policy of the state.

41. **Hon’ble Power Minister of Karnataka** stated that the above rates for compensation may not be practicable and would vary according to location of the line. Near the cities, the land owners may not agree with 15% RoW compensation. **Secretary (Power), GOI** stated that these are guidelines and states may frame their own rules and guidelines. State Government may give enhanced compensation, if required but the overall cost of
transmission would increase, which may be considered by the Regulatory Commissions while determining the tariff.

42. It was informed that some of the important lines in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Assam were currently facing right of way issues and States were requested to provide help in resolving these issues. It was also suggested that the transmission corridors as far as possible be arranged by the side-of the highways to minimize the problem of Right of Way. This effort will also facilitate ease of patrolling and maintenance of lines. It was also suggested that transmission line be laid through cable by the side of National Highways and RoW issues could be totally avoided and projects completed on time. Action: Trans Divn. of MoP

43. Govt. of Chattisgarh said that Chhattisgarh being a State with high percentage of forest cover, issue of forest land diversion unfailingly appears in these projects. In the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Bastar, the forest cover was even higher and therefore, taking requisite permissions under the Forest Conservation Act was extremely time consuming and leads to inordinate delay in execution of projects, and suggested that in line with the special relaxation given for other linear projects like roads, the power to divert forest land for transmission projects in LWE affected areas may be delegated to the state government. Such a step would go a long way in timely completion of envisaged inter-sate and intra-state transmission lines and much needed infrastructure augmentation in these remote and backward areas. Action: Trans Divn. of MoP

44. Hon’ble Power Minister, Government of Tripura stated that the long awaited 800 kV HVDC from Agra to Biswanath Chariali had been commissioned which was very much needed for import and export of power by NER with main land of the country. But, it was seen that transmission congestion still persists in Power flow from NER to NR even after commissioning of this line. Small Power from Tripura was not flowing in open access due to network congestion. He also said that DISCOMs were forced to enter into interstate sale due to seasonal variation of demand and supply. Surplus power was available with Tripura during monsoon due to high hydro generation and during winter due to low demand but Tripura State was charged twice the PoC charges i.e. once for purchase of power and second for sale of surplus power whereas the merchant plants were paying only for sale of power. He requested MoP to examine the issue. Action: Trans Divn. of MoP

45. Gujarat State mentioned that as the transmission projects awarded through competitive bidding were delayed, there was need for close monitoring and ensuring timely completion to avoid congestion in the transmission system. They further said that CTU/STUs should be allowed to undertake implementation of transmission system under regular tariff mechanism instead of mandatory competitive bidding process to
avoid delay and cost over run. The Central and State Governments should be allowed to decide as to whether the projects needed to be developed under cost plus approach or through competitive bidding. **Action: Trans Divn. of MoP**

**Energy Conservation:**

46. **Director General (BEE)** made presentation on the energy efficient lighting programme on LED, street lights and mentioned about the various ongoing successful pilot programmes which had shown proven results. He also mentioned about energy efficient irrigation pumps. He described that there were different modes for distribution programme of LED lamps. Programme for street light replacement with LED lamps was under implementation.

47. **Govt. of Karnataka** expressed its desire to get 100% funding by EESL for efficient lighting. **Action: BEE, EESL, MNRE**

**Effective Management of Renewable Energy Integration:**

48. **MD (GETCO), Gujarat** made presentation on effective management of renewable energy integration in Gujarat Electricity Grid. He informed that RE generation in their State had increased from 2.8 BUs in 2010-11 to 7.29 BUs in 2014-15 and now it had reached 10% of total generation in Gujarat. He highlighted the challenges in managing RE as - uncertainties, variability, intermittency, forecasting issues, Deviation settlement Mechanism (DSM) violation, reactive power problem, impacting economic and operation of conventional plan but the biggest issue was “Must Run Status” of RE power. He informed about proactive actions taken by States like demand forecasting, intra-state Availability based tariff (ABT), integration at 66 kV level, tariff structure with cost of line by RE developer, penalty on RE generation if they were delayed. For this purpose, they had installed radio link between solar power stations and GETCO substations and also links between wind power station and their sub-stations by using available communication technologies. **Action: MNRE / Trans. Divn. of MoP**

**Other Issues:**

49. **Minister of government of Jharkhand raised the following points:**

   a) To expedite bidding process for Deoghar UMPP. **Action: Thermal Divn. of MoP**

   b) To support and supplement the efforts of Government of Jharkhand in resolving the issues arising out of the Termination Notice served by JIPL/RPL in respect of Tilaiya UMPP and to expedite re-bidding/selection of new developer for Tilaiya UMPP. **Action: Thermal Divn of MoP**

   c) For 4000 MW expansion of Patratu Thermal Power Station (PTPS), the Joint Venture Company between NTPC and Government of Jharkhand has been incorporated namely “Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (PVUNL). To expedite transfer of
specified assets to PVUL, following Condition Precedents related to Government of India were required to be expedited:

i.) Allocation of 100% power from the existing units of PTPS and 85% power from the expansion units Phase-I: 2400 MW and Phase-II: 1600 MW) in favour of Jharkhand. **Action: Thermal Division**

d) Reallocation of Gondulpara Coal Block to Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (TVNL) in second phase of coal block allocation, since TVNL was the prior allottee of the Coal Block. **Action: MoC, Thermal Divn. of MoP**

e) To minimize loss of JBVNL in DVC Command Area, DVC may be asked to allow JBVNL to cater to HT consumers as well along with LT Consumers instead of only LT consumers. **Action: Thermal Divn. of MoP/DVC**

f) To meet the objective of Government of India for ensuring “24x7 Power for All” by FY19, State Transmission Utility i.e. JUSNL had proposed new transmission infrastructure in DVC area. To avoid duplication of infrastructure and investments in DVC Command Areas, DVC and Government of Jharkhand may finalize a mutually agreeable arrangement for sharing/gradual transfer of Transmission and Sub-transmission/Distribution Infrastructure in favour of Government of Jharkhand Utilities (JUSNL/JBVNL). **Action: Govt. of Jharkhand, Thermal and Trans Divn. of MoP**

g) Promotion of New and Renewable Energy Schemes:

i.) Investors to be motivated to invest in Jharkhand under the new Jharkhand State Solar Policy 2015 which was targeting generation of 2650 MW. **Action: MNRE**

ii.) Special Financial Assistance to promote installation of Grid connected Roof Top Solar Plants on Government buildings. **Action: MNRE**

iii.) For completed schemes already approved by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, financial assistance of Rs. 40 crores may be released (utilization certificate already submitted to MNRE). **Action: MNRE**

iv.) Assistance in establishment of Energy Research Management Institute for development of solar and other renewable energy projects in the State. **Action: MNRE**

h) Ensuring speedy completion, Karnpura Power Plant of NTPC for making available power to the State at the earliest.

i) To de-allocate very costly power from NTPC, Kahalgaon and Farakka-II feeding the Santhal Pargana region of Jharkhand. **Action: Thermal / OM Division**

50. In response, it was informed that after procurers take final decisions on Tilaiya, UMPP termination notice, the process of re-bidding would be initiated. For Deoghar UMPP, there is resistance to land acquisition process by locals and also adequate water is not allotted and therefore timeline for Deoghar UMPP cannot be given. In DVC land area, they were catering only to HT consumers and JVVNL for other consumers. So there are issues of cross subsidy which needed to be examined. It was informed that these issues will be discussed in next board meeting of DVC wherein the issue of cross subsidy related DVC/JVVNL area could be resolved expeditiously. Action: Thermal Divn. of MoP/DVC

51. In order to conserve water, Maharashtra informed that they were not using irrigation water for power plants and for such purposes water from sewage treatment plant (STP) was being utilized.

52. Hon'ble MoS (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE informed that in the new tariff policy utilization of treated sewage water by the nearest thermal plant within 100 KM radius of STP is being envisaged. Action: R&R Division

53. Chef Executive Officer (POSOCO) made a presentation on Regulatory frame work for grid security in the context of RE integration. He briefed about new settlement mechanism which was implemented w.e.f 01-11-2015. For the state level model regulations had been floated by Forum of Regulators and the states should make similar arrangements. He also described about the ancillary services regulations notified on 19-08-2015, the procedures for implementation had been submitted to CERC. He emphasized the need for similar framework by respective SERCs. Regarding balancing requirement for variability in RE generation through flexibility in existing conventional generation technical minimum generation were being defined for thermal generation with compensation for station heat rate (SHR). He also requested the states for similar frame work for intra-state generation. Action: MNRE; Trans, R&R and Thermal Divn. of MoP

54. Govt. of Tripura raised the following issues:-

- Requested for increased assistance towards IPDS and DDUGUY from the Centre. To this MOP responded that the fund under these schemes were limited. However, they were approaching the Ministry of Finance for seeking additional provision of funds towards these schemes. Action: Distribution Divn. of MoP

- Also raised the issue of limited gas availability for their gas based project and sought support of Central Government for their gas-based projects to be funded through JICA. Action: Thermal Divn, of MoP
55. **Joint Secretary (Hydro), MoP** made a presentation on spinning reserve. The purpose was to make available hydro generation to meet the sudden fluctuations in demand. He indicated that the system must have certain surplus spinning capacity (Reserves) to immediately meet the mismatch between the demand and generation and for Grid stabilization.

56. National Electricity Policy provides for 5% of Spinning Reserves i.e. 13,950 MW (which was 5% of present installed capacity of 2,78,900 MW). CERC orders dated 13.10.2015 has suggested a road map for operationalization of reserves in the country. It was also emphasized that Hydroelectric projects and pumped storage schemes could serve as a good source of spinning reserve. The gas-based stations can also facilitate the spinning reserve requirement. **Action: All States, CEA, Hydro Divn. of MOP**

57. **JS (Hydro)** emphasized the need for expeditious completion of 36 on-going hydro power projects and to resolve issues relating to 11 stranded/stalled hydro projects.

**Coal Linkage:**

58. The Proposal for long-term coal linkage policy was discussed. The salient features of Long Term Coal Supply to Existing Linkage holders (LoA/FSA) were as under.

   a. **Pre – 2009 firm linkage holders (about 65,000 MW):** For plants commissioned before 31.3.2009, coal may be supplied as per requirement with minimum commitment of 90% of ACQ commensurate with PPA requirements.

   b. **Post -2009 Plants - CCEA approved 78,000 MW:** CCEA vide its decision dated 21.6.2013 had directed CIL to sign FSAs for a total capacity of about 78,000 MW (including cases of tapering linkages). As approved by CCEA, coal was being supplied to these units with minimum commitment of 67% in 2015-16 & 75% in 2016-17. It was proposed that with more coal production, coal may be supplied to these plants at minimum commitment of 90% of LoA for 78,000 MW (excluding tapering linkages) by 2019-20 commensurate with PPA requirements. However, trigger level will depend on actual coal availability.

   **FSA** for balance LoA holders (30,000 MW revised to 22,830 MW) may be signed as and when these plants were commissioned, with commitments by 2019-20.

   **Action: MoC / Thermal Division**

   c. **Long Term Coal Supply to Generation Capacities which do not have firm linkages and Coal Linkage against existing PPAs (long term PPAs) was as under:**

      - Coal linkages may be allocated to states who would allot it to concerned DISCOMS/State Designated Agencies (SDA). DISCOMS/SDAs may in turn assign these linkages for generation of electricity to State/Central GENCOS or IPPs commensurate with existing long term PPAs.
• Coal would be supplied at notified price by Coal India Ltd.

• In order to ensure that benefits of assignment of linkages were passed on to the consumers, DISCOMS/SDAs should approach the Appropriate Commission for revision of the tariff downwards in already concluded Power Purchase Agreements.

• Revision of tariff undertaken by the Commission as above may not lead to higher energy charges and total tariff throughout the tenure of Power Purchase Agreement than that which would have been obtained as per terms and conditions of the existing Power Purchase Agreement.

Action: MoC; Thermal, OM and R&R Divns. of MoP; State Govt. concerned

d. Coal Linkages to capacities without PPAs

• Respective states would be granted linkages on recommendation of CEA/Ministry of Power based on energy deficit, projected growth, etc.

• States would allot these linkages to respective DISCOMS/State designated agencies (SDA). These Discoms / SDAs will invite bids either for long term or medium term procurement of power from Power Producers as per Tariff based competitive bidding guidelines issued by Central Government.

• Linkage would be assigned to successful bidder by DISCOM/SDA against the PPA.

• Capacities having linkage/LoAs shall also be eligible to participate in bids invited by DISCOMs/SDAs subject to condition that they shall surrender the linkage/LoA granted by CIL if they were successful in winning bids and get fresh linkage assignment from DISCOM/SDA. Action: States / Thermal / MoC / OM

e. Coal Linkage to State/Centrally owned GENCOS

• Coal linkages may also be allotted to State/Central Govt. Gencos on recommendation of Ministry of Power.

• The Hon’ble Minister of Jharkhand requested for transfer for earlier allocated Banhardi coal block for Patratu TPS Exp. to Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., (PVUNL), a Joint Venture company with NTPC & Govt. of Jharkhand. He also requested for reallocation of Gondulpara coal block to Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd (TVNL) in 2nd phase of coal block allocation since TVNL was the prior allottee of the coal block.

Third Party Sampling Of Coal:

59. Joint Secretary (Thermal), MoP and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal gave a presentation on third party sampling of coal. The presentation, inter-alia highlighted the following issues:
60. After detailed discussion, it was decided that a Committee formed with Director (Op), NTPC and Director (Marketing), CIL as co-chair with representatives from CEA, NTPC, CIL, DVC, APP, States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka and Railways may examine the same with following Terms of Reference:

- The committee to look into issues of third party sampling for coal supplies for power sector including e-auction.
- The issue of re-grading of mines if there was persistent variation of mine declared grades with results of third party sampling.
- Issue of Coal shortfall on account of energy Shortage due to grade slippage as per third party report at loading end.
- Issue of non-materialization of quantity of coal due to non-placement of Railway rakes against indents of CIL.
- Issue of adjustment of quantity of coal due to variation in actual delivered quantity v/s normative wagon carrying capacity.
- Involvement of Railways to ensure transportation of coal as per billed quality and quantity.
- Committee to also look into feasibility of the following aspects:
  a. Use of IT in GPS tracking of coal supply,
  b. On-line coal analyzers/auto samplers to address the issues at loading end.
  c. Online submission of analysis results of coal samples for speedy settlement of bills.

**Action: MoC / Thermal / OM / States**

61. Joint Secretary (Coal) suggested that the whole process of sampling can be video graphed for redressal of any dispute. The outstanding dues as on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2015 in respect of SEBs/PCs were of the order of Rs. 9,090 crores against the opening balance of Rs. 9,887.36 crores as on 01.04.2015. Hon’ble MoS (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE advised that all efforts be made to clean outstanding dues of CIL by SEBs/Power Companies within 2-3 months. **Action: MoC / States**

**Coal Swapping – Methodology And Benefits:**

62. Joint Secretary (OM), MoP gave a presentation on swapping of coal to increase generation from efficient power plants. She said that in order to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal and to consider the feasibility of rationalization of these sources to optimize cost of coal transportation; an Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted by Ministry of Coal assonating KPMG. As per KPMG Report, total benefit by way of logistic savings was expected in the range of Rs.4500 to Rs.6000 crores.
63. After deliberating on the existing arrangements, it was highlighted that the current situation provided scope for optimization of coal supply arrangement and other necessary policy/regulatory directions for increasing generation at more efficient coal based power stations leading to cheaper generation. This optimization exercise would also reduce the cost of coal transportation as well as relieve railway congestion as it was expected that more coal can be utilized in the pithead power stations or power stations nearer to the coal mines in comparison to the far away power stations.

64. In the above background, she made a detailed presentation on proposed coal swapping policy, its methodology and benefits. The salient feature of the proposed arrangements were highlighted as under:-

a. Allowing all the long term coal linkages to be assigned to States, Union Territories and company owning the Central Generating Stations (CGSs), instead of individual Thermal Power stations.

b. Utilization of coal assigned to the state in Central Generating Stations

c. Utilization of coal assigned to the state in Generating Stations of other state utilities

d. Utilization of coal assigned to the state in Private Generating Stations

e. Optimum utilization of Surrendered/ Un-Requisitioned Surplus Power (URS)

65. It was stated that the Central Electricity Authority shall in consultation with the Stakeholders issue the methodology for implementation of above proposal. Changes on policy/regulatory framework may also be need to be carried out accordingly.

66. Govt. of Gujarat supported the proposal stating that it is an excellent initiative of GOI which will result in saving of thousand of crores by way of generation of cheaper power.

67. Govt. of West Bengal said that transportation of coal is mainly through Railways which have their own restrictions. The augmentation of infrastructure of the Railways is also very slow and, therefore, this aspect should also be considered.

68. On specific clarification sought by UP regarding portability of coal amongst the stations, Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE said that portability can be done without any restrictions.

69. The representative from UP said that the shares of the beneficiaries will also get affected. He suggested that IPPs should not be clubbed with state power stations. On this, JS (R&R) clarified that IPPs will not be clubbed and, in any case, the consent of original beneficiaries will be taken while allocating this extra power to some other beneficiaries.

70. Govt. of Punjab asked about the method of reallocation of power in case of such extra generation. It was clarified that the power generated from those stations will be changed from where coal had been shifted affecting the beneficiaries of that plant.
71. Govt. of Rajasthan wanted to know whether the coal from the CGSs may be shifted to the states plants. Minister of State (Power, Coal & NRE) said that though this was not in the proposal, however, this may also be allowed. He said that the objective was to reduce generation from the inefficient plant and generate cheaper from efficient plants. 

**Action: OM, Trans and Thermal Div. of MoP; CEA and State Govts. concerned**

**Gas Auctions:**

72. Joint Secretary (Thermal), MoP gave a presentation on gas auction mechanism and stated that out of 24150 MW gas based installed capacity connected to the grid, 14305 MW was stranded capacity. The Phase-I auction period was from June, 2015 to September, 2015. 31 Stranded Power Plants (SGP) and 23 Plants receiving Domestic Gas (DGP) declared eligible to participate in the e-Reverse Auction for receiving e-bid RLNG/PSDF support. Supplies commenced w.e.f 1st June 2015 on schedule and 9 Plants (6 in Gujarat & 3 in AP) received an average of 5.5 MMSCMD of e-bid RLNG.

73. The Phase-II auction period was from October, 2015 to March, 2016. 30 Stranded Power Plants (SGP) and 23 Plants receiving Domestic Gas (DGP) were declared eligible to participate in the e-Reverse Auction for receiving e-bid RLNG/PSDF support. Supplies commenced w.e.f 1st Oct 2015 on schedule and 12 Plants (8 in Gujarat, 2 in UP & 2 in AP) were receiving an average of 7.15 MMSCMD of e-bid RLNG.

74. He stated that Governments of Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat had to expedite issuance of notifications for waiver of CST on the e-bid RLNG. The state Government should take-up with the concerned SERC for waiver of STU charges. He also informed that a committee had been constituted in Govt. of India, MOP to examine and suggest measures for augmentation of supply of gas to gas based power projects of Post March, 2017 plants. 

**Action: State Govts. Concerned, Thermal Divn. of MoP**

75. Secretary (Power) said that in the CERC (PSDF) Regulation, a list of tasks had been mentioned for which proposes funds may be utilized by the States. Secretary (Power) further said that the list includes “any other scheme” under which the fund had been released for subsidization of gas. **Action: States / Distribution**

76. Govt. of Gujarat appreciated the step taken by Ministry of Power, Government of India by notifying the scheme for utilization of stranded gas based generating capacity through arrangement of gas under e-bid RLNG.

77. Govt. of Uttarakhand gave a presentation on Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy- 2013 of Hydro Electric Plants in Uttarakhand. It was stated that the effective implementation of R&R policy would boost setting up of new hydro electric plants.

78. Hon’ble Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE said that GIS mapping of deforestation may be done at the time of implementation of R&R policy. **Action: Hydro / CEA**
79. Govt. of West Bengal suggested that due to “levy of coal cess”, they were affected and, therefore, Government should consider to give them grant under NCEF (with 40% grant) for setting up of pump storage plants. He further expressed that though there was development of renewable energy taking place, however, the thermal power generation will remain the main stay. Hence, R&M of existing plants should be funded by the Central Govt. Coal Handling Plant (CHP) should also get funding from the Centre. He suggested for constitution of a committee. On this Secretary (Power) agreed that a Working Group in the Ministry would be setup to look into the development of hydro power plants. **Action: Hydro and Thermal Divn. of MoP**

80. Govt. of Chhattisgarh said that as per MoEF guidelines coal should be washed if it was transported beyond 750 km and the distance will be restricted to more than 500 km from June, 2016. Therefore, large amount of ash would be generated in States having coal mines while using washery reject coal. He further said that back filling of mine could be done by the ash generated. He expressed that a committee may be constituted to look into the aspect of disposal of fly ash. In this regard, **Hon’ble Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE** stated that a committee may be constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Power) Chhattisgarh with representation from MOP, NTPC, Jharkhand, CIL, West Bengal & CEA. The committee would study the international best practices of ash disposal and submit its report within 3 months. **Action : MoC / Jharkhand / Chhattisgarh / West Bengal/ Thermal Divn. of MoP /CEA.**

**Other issues:**

81. Power Minister from Kerala suggested that further revision was required in the proposed electricity amendment act in regard to separation of Carriage and Content. Central Power Minister responded that the role of the Centre in the matter of power was that of a facilitator and renders guidance from time to time. The states also have their own say in the matters pertaining to power. **JS (R&R), MoP** responded that as regard to separation of Carriage and Content in the electricity distribution, the proposed intermediary companies will have very lean structure and they will have the responsibilities of power purchase agreements (PPAs) and some other pertinent issues. **Hon’ble Power Minister, Kerala** also raised the issues related to Electricity Act amendment and expressed that bifurcation of distribution in KSEB will be difficult. He suggested that intermediary company under the Amended Act should be as a guideline only. **Action: R&R Divn. of MoP**

82. Govt. of Karnataka mentioned that there were transmission corridor constraints and sought the intervention of central government to ease out the same. **Action: Trans Divn. of MoP**

83. Govt. of Delhi raised the concern that some of the central government funded schemes were not applicable to the private Discoms and they did not find it appreciable to accept those schemes. **Action: Distribution Divn. of MoP**
84. As regard to dues of NTPC and its interest burden on Rajasthan, they requested that as one time settlement the interest burden be waived off. It was indicated that NTPC was also a commercial organization and this issue be settled mutually. **Action : NTPC and Govt. of Rajasthan**

85. Govt. of Rajasthan raised that they had large number of pending application for providing connections to irrigation pump sets and this require financial assistance. They were advised to approach EESL which could facilitate procurement of energy efficient pumps at reasonable rates which will help them in release of large number of irrigation pump set connections. **Action: Dist. Divn. of MoP and EESL**

86. Government of Jharkhand requested that the city of Ranchi had been selected to be developed as a smart city and sought financial assistance for the same. **Action : Distribution Divn. of MoP**

87. Uttar Pradesh mentioned that at present hydro plants up to capacity of 25 MW were covered to qualify for RPO, they suggested that this limit should be raised suitably. **Action: MNRE / Hydro Divn. of MoP**

88. Some states desired that coal block development may be delinked with environmental clearances. JS (Coal) intimated that it will be difficult to notify such delinking.

89. Hon’ble MoS (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE emphasized that the consumers should get electricity connection within a reasonable time and Discoms should come out of the regime of subsidy support from the government. The Discoms ultimately should be financially sustainable entity. He also sought the views of states on development of hydro power.

90. Further, it was advised by Hon’ble MoS (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE that the pending issues among States, centre and PSUs should be resolved before next conference of Power Minister. He also directed that henceforth a representative from Ministry of Environment and Forest should also be invited to the Conference of Power, Coal and Mines Ministers of States/UTs.

91. Hon’ble Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal & NRE thanked all Ministers from States and officials for their active participation and indicated that we would meet again in six months.

92. Thereafter the Resolutions listed at annexure were adopted by the Conference.
RESOLUTIONS

24x7 Power for All:

1) The States resolve to work in Mission mode to complete the activities in the roll out plan for achieving ‘24x7 Power for All’ in the State by 2019 or earliest. Further the States, whose plan documents on ‘Power for All’ have not been prepared, resolve to get it expedited with the help of appointed consultants and central team members so that all these documents are completed by 31st December, 2015.

   [Action: All States/UTs]

Rural Electrification

2) States/UTs resolve to ensure electrification of all remaining un-electrified villages by 31st March 2017 in Mission Mode under DDUGJY, by undertaking the following activities:

   i. Award of all pending village electrification works sanctioned under XII Plan immediately.
   ii. Award of village electrification works sanctioned under DDUGJY by 30th December, 2015.
   iii. Submission of DPRs for un-electrified villages to be electrified through off-grid solution immediately.
   v. To complete village electrification as per prescribed schedule of 12 months.
   vi. Appointment of Project Management Agency (PMA) for DDUGJY projects by 30th November, 2015 to assist in efficient and effective implementation.
   vii. Deployment of dedicated teams at DISCOM/District level to monitor implementation of DDUGJY projects as per prescribed schedule of 24 month from date of award i.e. completion by 31st December, 2017.

   [Action: All States/UTs]

3) States/UTs resolve to ensure access to electricity to all rural households by 31st March 2019.

   [Action: All States/UTs]

IPDS

4) States/UTs resolve to ensure expeditious implementation of IPDS Projects by:

   i. Implementation of IPDS projects within 30 months from date of sanction.
   ii. Complete the projects sanctioned under erstwhile R-APDRP by March 2017.
   iii. Appointment of Project Management Agency (PMA) for IPDS Projects by 30th December, 2015 to assist in efficient and effective implementation.

   [Action: All States/UTs]
5) States/UTs resolve to ensure reduction of AT&C loss as per the agreed trajectory with the objective of achieving 15% AT&C loss at National level by year 2018-19.

[Action: All States/UTs]

6) States/UTs resolve to establish State Level Mission to plan smart grid activities in the state. Smart Grid pilot projects sanctioned earlier would be implemented by March 2016. DPRs under the Smart Grid Mission would be submitted by States at the earliest.

[Action: All States/UTs]

Transmission

7) States/UTs resolve to send the required information on perspective Intra-State Transmission System for dovetailing the same in the National 20 Year Perspective Plan.

[Action: All States/UTs]

8) States/UTs resolve to expedite the timely resolution of RoW issues for timely completion of Transmission Projects by supplementing the compensation provided in the guidelines issued by the MoP dated 15th October, 2015, if required.

[Action: All States/UTs]

9) States/UTs resolve to identify possible areas for re-conductoring of transmission lines, under the guidelines provided in the revised manual of CEA on Transmission Planning Criterion.

[Action: All States/UTs]

Thermal

10) States/UTs resolve to make all efforts to provide physical possession of encumbrance free land for thermal project.

[Action: All States/UTs]

11) States/UTs resolve to take measures for providing congenial work environment in and around project premises to ensure uninterrupted work at project.

[Action: All States/UTs]

12) State resolve to expeditiously take up the issue of the waiver of STU charges with the SERCs and Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat to expedite the issuance of notification for waiver of CST on the e-bid RLNG.

[Action: All States/UTs]

Coal related issues

13) It is resolved that expeditious steps would be taken for appointment of single third party agency for coal sampling

[Action: All States/UTs and CIL]
14) It is resolved that long term coal linkages would be rationalized/swapped to ensure efficient usage of coal, enhanced power generation and availability of power to consumers at affordable prices.

[Action: Ministry of Coal and Thermal Division of MoP]

Energy Conservation

15) The States resolve to set target for replacement of all existing conventional street lights and incandescent bulbs with LED by 2018-19

[Action: All States/UTs]

16) The States resolve to initiate action for improvement of street light supply network infrastructure for ensuring reliable operation of LED lights and that the necessary funds for the same would be provided under IPDS/budgets of State/Central Government.

[Action: All States/UTs and Distribution Division of MoP]

17) 9 States namely, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, M.P, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, which accounts for 80% of 2.1 crore electric pumps in the country, resolve to undertake the following measures:

i. To replace 10% of existing pumps with Energy Efficient Pumps in one year.

ii. To issue notification mandating that all new pumpsets connections would be only BEE 4 or 5 star rated.

[Action: All States/UTs]

18) States/UTs resolve to facilitate that every DISCOM conduct the survey & energy audit and implement the finding of the Detailed Project Report.

[Action: All States/UTs]

19) States/UTs resolve that they would purchase only 5 star labeled (energy efficient) appliances in all their offices.

[Action: All States/UTs]

Hydro:

20) Central Government and the State Government would regularly monitor the under implementation as well as stranded hydro projects and endeavor timely completion of the projects.

[Action: All States, MNRE, MoP]

21) Central Government and the States would endeavor action/compliances for Environment, Forest and other clearances as also provide active support and cooperation in the resolution of land and R&R issues required at the State level for upcoming and stranded projects.

[Action: All States and MoP]

22) The States may review/recast projects based on the approved Basin Studies completed by the MoEF and seek early clearance for the revised proposals.

[Action: All States and MoP]
Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources:

23) The revised target of 175 GW by 2022 seeks not only RPO compliance but also an increasing RPO trajectory. It is resolved that States would seek RPOs in line with and as envisaged under National Action Plan on Climate Change, and devise mechanisms for RPO compliance.

[Action: All States/UTs]

24) It is resolved that States would set up solar parks as per stipulated schedule and explore possibility and feasibility to set up more such parks in their respective states/UTs.

[Action: All States/UTs]

25) States/UTs resolve to mandate installation of Solar Rooftops on Government building and consider issuance of directives/advice to local bodies for promotion of rooftops, including compliance with provisions on roof top under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

[Action: All States/UTs]

26) States/UTs resolve to encourage Inter-state and Intra-state transmission of renewable energy through various measures like allowing open access, not charging wheeling charges, cross subsidy charges, banking charges etc. Also keeping in view the RE target of 1,75,000 MW, States resolve to promote storage technologies, better grid integration and grid stability, spinning reserves and energy access.

[Action: All States/UTs]

27) The States rich in wind resource agree to put in place a mechanism for forecasting and scheduling of wind power either by utilizing the services of NIWE or any other agency by 1st January 2016. The States also resolve to notify the mechanism for scheduling and forecasting for intra-state transmission of solar and wind power.

[Action: All States/UTs]

28) The States resolve to discourage squatting on good wind potential sites for long period and ensure strict adherence to the line line fixed for installation of the project.

[Action: All States/UTs]

29) States resolve to install solar pumps sanctioned to them within the stipulated period of two years from the date of sanction, and combine inclusion and promotion usage of more energy efficient pump sets to reduce energy usage.

[Action: All States/UTs]

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