



## ‘समर्थ’ सौर कर्ज योजना

### Target Solar Capacity for the State

Maharashtra has set a target of generating additional grid-connected solar power capacity of 7500 MW by 2019. Of this, 2500 MW would be generated as a public-private partnership with MAHAGENCO (Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd, formerly known as the MSEB). The remaining 5000MW solar power projects will be tendered to other developers.

### Public-Private Partnership for Solar Generation with MAHAGENCO

10% of the target planned to be developed using public-private partnership will be implemented at public spaces along water bodies belonging to the Water Resources Department and local government bodies like lakes, canals, channels and so on.

MAHAGENCO will sign agreements with the local government bodies and the Water Resources Department regarding project installation, project management, revenue sharing, etc.

The electricity developed using this mode will be used for fulfilling the RGO (Revenue Generation Obligation) of the MAHAGENCO, and the tariff will be fixed by the MERC.

### Public Solar Parks

The Public Private Partnership can also be carried in the form of solar parks. Solar parks will be installed in townships, industrial areas, and warehouse zones, wherever location is available. Departments like the Water Resources department, Metro or Public Transport department can partner with MAHAGENCO to build solar parks.

The electricity generated from solar parks will be sold to distribution licensees via competitive bidding, or for third-party sale, or captive purposes both within and outside the state. Projects developed as solar parks should have a minimum solar capacity of 1MW or more.

### Private Solar Parks

Private investors can also build independent solar parks in the state. If a solar installation project has a target capacity of less than 1 MW, it can be developed if several projects of minimum 250 kW capacity are combined.

The MSEDCL is in charge of providing grid connectivity to these smaller projects if the overall combined capacity exceeds 1 MW.

The project developer should procure the land required for private solar parks. However, the private investor can approach the respective district collector to grant government wastelands on a leasehold basis.

## Concessions offered by the State Government for Development of Solar Power Projects

- Government land, if available will be granted without auction for the manufacturing of solar modules, panels, and other allied machinery at 50% concessional rate.
- Solar power projects developed under this policy are free from obtaining NOC from the Pollution Control Board.
- Distribution license holders can purchase electricity from private solar power projects via competitive bidding, under the approval of the MERC. In the competitive bidding, solar projects can either participate independently or on a cluster basis.
- Private solar project developer can generate solar electricity for third-party sale or captive use within or outside the state. It can also be sold via the Renewable Energy Mechanism.
- Equipment used for solar power projects must meet the technical standards set by the MNRE.
- Private developers can also register their solar power projects as Industrial units under the Industrial Department.
- All solar power projects implemented in the state must be registered with the MEDA (Maharashtra Energy Development Agency).
- Solar power projects are exempted from electricity duty for the first ten years of operation.

## Rooftop Solar

Maharashtra approved the state's rooftop solar energy policy in January 2016.

- The policy offers several concessions encouraging both public departments and private entities to go solar. The policy instructs Civic Development Authorities to provide construction permission only to government buildings and colonies that pledge to [install rooftop solar](#).
- Government and semi-government offices that have pledged to go solar can receive up to 100% subsidy, while private offices and companies can receive up to 15% subsidy for installing rooftop solar panels.
- Residential, commercial and industrial buildings are setting up rooftop solar systems to cut down energy bills, making use of the subsidies offered by the government.

## Net Metering for Domestic Solar Rooftops

Maharashtra provides a net metering system for domestic solar rooftops. The size of the solar system determines the voltage level that will be fed into the grid, and the MSSEDCL (Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.) is in charge of the application processing for Net Metering.

Maharashtra is located in the Western region of India and is the third largest state by area in India. The capital of Maharashtra is Mumbai, which is also the Financial Capital of India. With 430.46MW commissioned solar energy, Maharashtra is one of the bigger contributors of solar power in India. Out of this, 44.70MW was commissioned in the Financial year 2016/17. Maharashtra approved its solar energy policy in January 2016, encouraging both public and private entities to go solar. The off-grid policy aims to save minimum 500MW of power in the next five years thanks to solar. In addition to this, the Civic Development authorities were asked to ensure that construction permission is only given to those buildings, government colonies, etc who pledge to install solar at rooftop. As much as 100% subsidy has been offered to government and semi-government offices and 15% to the private offices to setup rooftop solar. Talking about the installed projects, the Sakri Solar Plant is the biggest project in the state with a capacity of 125MW.

The famous Shirdi shrine has the largest solar steam system in the world and helps cool 50,000 meals per day. Several housing societies especially in Mumbai including the Andheri housing society have installed rooftop solar systems to help save on the energy bills. Beyond residential commercial buildings are also participating with the World Trade Centre, Mumbai inaugurating a 250kWp rooftop grid connected system in September 2016.

By installing solar rooftop systems, people can generate their own energy and use it for different purposes. These panels are eco-friendly and they can help in curbing the user's carbon footprint. The generated energy can be used to power residential, commercial or industrial buildings. In fact, people can even supply excess electricity to the grid and make some money out of it. Thus, a rooftop solar system is a worthy investment.

However, the problem is the huge upfront installation cost of a rooftop solar system. As per MNRE, the average cost of a rooftop solar system connected with the grid is Rs 75 per watt. Most of the population of India cannot afford this installation cost. Thus, in order to pose a solution to this problem and to encourage people to exploit renewable energy, the Government of India has launched a subsidy scheme as well as various other incentives.

## Government subsidy scheme for rooftop solar systems

Both the Central Government as well as State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) offer subsidy schemes to the people for installing rooftop PV systems. This encourages people to exploit renewable energy and to cut their electricity bill. Though the upfront cost of installation of a rooftop PV system is high, it is inexpensive in the long run when compared to electric generators. Once rooftop PV systems are installed, they don't need any other expenses as they use solar energy instead of fossil fuels.

According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the Central Government pays 30% of the benchmarked installation cost for rooftop PV systems. This subsidy is applicable in states that are in the general category. However, a subsidy of up to 70% of the benchmarked installation cost is offered in some states that lie in the special category -- North MNRE PV Rooftop Cell. These include states such as Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep. In addition to this, State Nodal Agencies also offer subsidies in various states

This subsidy scheme is applicable for institutional, residential and social sectors. However, it is not applicable to the commercial sector, industrial sector and public sector undertakings. PSUs are eligible to avail incentives on the basis of energy generation.

Other perks offered by the government for installing a rooftop PV system

In addition to the subsidy, people can avail various other benefits by installing a rooftop solar system:

- Those planning to install rooftop PV systems can avail priority sector loans of up to 10 lakhs from nationalized banks. This loan shall fall under the category of home loan or home improvement loan.
- Consumers will be eligible for generation-based incentives and will receive Rs 2 per unit of electricity generated.
- Furthermore, people can sell the excess of electricity. For this, they'd receive a regulated cost per unit as per tariffs set by the government.

Specifications of rooftop PV system for the subsidy scheme

- Approximately 100 square feet of space is required for the installation of the rooftop PV system.
- The average cost of installation of rooftop PV system without subsidy is around Rs 60,000 - 70,000.
- After leveraging 30% subsidy, people just have to pay Rs 42,000 - 49,000 for installing a rooftop PV system.
- In order to avail generation-based incentive, the customer should generate 1100 kWh - 1500 kWh per year.
- Under the scheme, a customer can earn up to Rs 2000 to 3000 per annum as generation-based incentive.

Application process for the scheme

- Interested people should contact their electricity provider to express their interest. Next, concerned officials will visit the installation site, assess it and give approval. They will also explain the necessary details for installation along with fee structure.
- Users can also seek approval for the installation of monitoring systems from the inspection officers during their visit.
- The customer needs to call the electricity provider for inspection after completion of the installation process as well.
- Next, the officer will inspect the installation and give their approval for availing the subsidy.
- Then, customers can avail the subsidy amount. They can also get tariff details of the excessive units that will be sold to the government.

## ‘समर्थ’ सौर कर्ज योजना

**कर्जाचा उद्देश** :- केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या विविध स्वरूपाच्या सौर योजना राबवीत आहेत. शहरी व ग्रामीण भागासाठी देखील विविध योजना आहेत विविध सरकारी कार्यालये, कॉलनी येथे छतावर जास्तीत जास्त सोलर लावण्यात येत आहे. मात्र शहरी भागातील जनतेचा सहभाग वाढावा व जास्तीत जास्त प्रतिसाद लोकांनी द्यावा व त्यासाठी आवश्यकता असल्यास आपल्या बँकेमार्फत जास्तीत जास्त अर्थसहाय्य करावे व त्यामाध्यमातून कर्जात वाढ व्हावी.

**उद्दिष्ट** :- सर्व शाखाच्या माध्यमातून दरमहा किमान १ कोटी कर्ज वाटप व्हावे.

**साधन** :- बँकेचे खातेदार, सभासद, ठेवीदार तसेच विविध कर्जदार, शोरूम, हॉटेल्स, कारखाने, छोटे व्यापारी, घरगुती ग्राहक इ.

**कर्ज रक्कम** :- मान्यताप्राप्त डिलर कडील कोटेशनच्या ७०% (जीएसटीसह)

[standered comapany चे Panel, Angles, Wiring, Fabrications etc)

अ) किमान रक्कम रु ५०,०००/- ते रु ३,००,०००/- (विना-तारण)

ब) रक्कम रु ३,००,००१/- व त्यापुढे (तारण आवश्यक)

**मुदत** :- अ) ३ वर्ष ब) ५ वर्ष

**व्याजदर** :- १२% (विना-तारण) (सध्याचा MCLR/PLR :- १०.५०%)

११% (तारण असल्यास-नवीन ग्राहक)

१०.५०% (सध्याचे ग्राहक-ज्यांची मालमत्ता ह्यापूर्वी तारण घेतली असल्यास )

**जामीनदार** :- किमान १ ( इन्कमटॅक्स पेअर)

**सिबिल** :- किमान स्कोअर ७००+ आवश्यक

**प्रोसेसिंग फी** :- १%

**तारण** :- १) आपल्या बँकेतील मुदतठेव (८०%),  
२) विमा पोलिसी (Surrender Value च्या ८०%)  
३) स्थावर मालमत्ता

### **नियम व अटी :-**

१) फक्त अधिकृत मान्यताप्राप्त डिलर अथवा व्हेंडर कडील कोटेशनस ग्राह्य धरण्यात येईल.

२) सर्वप्रथम मार्जिन रक्कम ३०% अदा करावे व त्याचे दप्तरी पावत्या सादर कराव्यात अथवा बँकेतील बचत/चालू खातेस जमा करावे.

३) सोलर सिस्टीम करिता लावण्यात येणा-या जागेत, जागा मालकाचे "ना-हरकत" पत्र आवश्यक राहिल.

४) मंजूर रक्कमेचे मार्जिन भरल्याची खात्री झालेनंतर उर्वरित रक्कम चेकने अथवा NEFT/RTGS द्वारे अधिकृत मान्यताप्राप्त डिलर अथवा व्हेंडर ह्यांना देण्यात येईल. त्यापूर्वी सोलर सिस्टीम इरेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट व शाखाधिकारी प्रत्यक्ष साईट व्हिजीट रिपोर्ट आवश्यक राहिल.

५) सदर योजनेच्या नियम व अटी मध्ये बदल करणे, शिथिल करणे इ.चा अधिकारी मा. संचालक मंडळास राहिल.

६) मा.रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिया चे वेळोवेळी येणारे आदेश, नियम व अटी कर्जदार व जामीनदार यांना मान्य व बंधनकारक राहिल.

७) सदर प्रोजेक्ट वर कधीही तपासणी करण्याचा अधिकारी बँकेच्या अधिकृत कर्मचारी व अधिकारी वर्गास राहिल.

८) सदर योजनेसाठी कर्जदार ह्यांनी नियमित आय.टी.आर. दाखल केलेले असावेत,

९) सिबिल स्कोअर किमान ७०० अथवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक असावा, कुठलेही कर्ज खाते सेटल्ड, राईट ऑफ, नसावे. ह्यात काही अपरिहार्य परीस्थित बदल करणेचा अधिकार मा. संचालक मंडळास राहिल.

१०) ह्यापूर्वीच्या कर्जास स्थावर मालमत्ता तारण असल्यास distress मूल्याच्या ८०% पर्यंत ह्या योजनेत कर्ज देता येईल. तसेच बँकेच्या वकिलांच्या अहवालानुसार इक्विटेबल मोर्गेज, रजी. मोर्गेज, अथवा रु ५००/- च्या Stamp पेपर वर वाढीव बोजा साठी अग्रीमेन्ट करण्यात येईल.

११) सदर योजना Priority Sector Lending मध्ये येते.

दि ११ सप्टेंबर २०१९ च्या कर्ज समिती व मा. संचालक मंडळ सभा मध्ये सदर योजनेस मंजूरी देण्यात आली. सदर योजनेचे जास्तीत जास्त विपणन (Marketing) करावे असे ठरले.