



NITI Aayog



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Government of Jammu and Kashmir

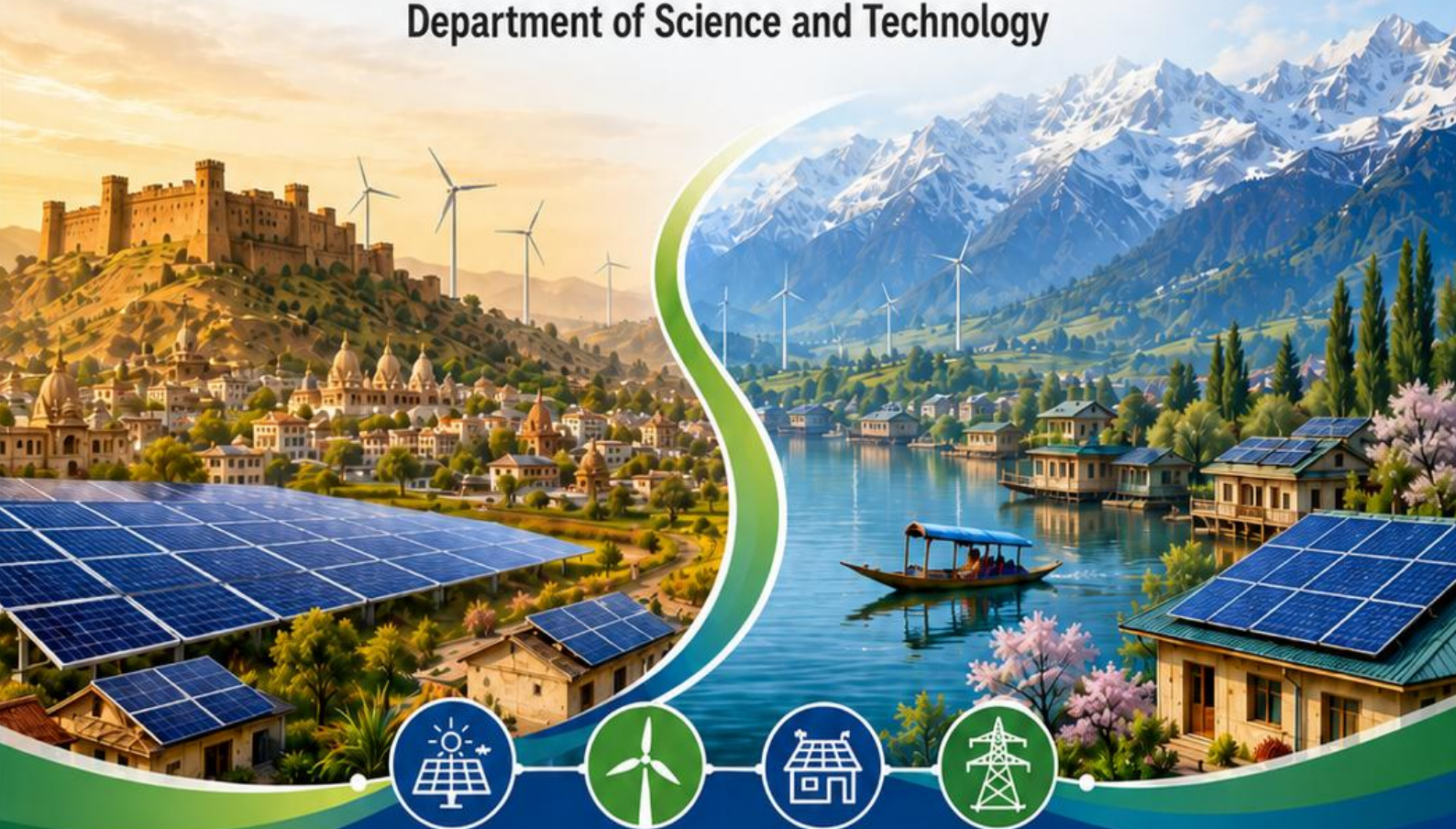


भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान जम्मू
Indian Institute of Management Jammu
Center for Innovation and Transformation in Governance

Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Renewable Energy Policy



Jammu and Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA)
Department of Science and Technology



**Centre for Innovation and Transformation in
Governance (CITaG)**



Planning Development and Monitoring Department (PD&MD)
Government of Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Renewable Energy Policy

Department of Science and Technology

Draft for Consultation

**Centre for Innovation and Transformation in Governance
(CITaG)**

**Planning Development and Monitoring Department (PD&MD)
Government of Jammu and Kashmir**



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Preamble, Scope and Legal Alignment

1.1 Short Title and Commencement

This Policy shall be called the **Integrated Renewable Energy Policy for Jammu & Kashmir**. It shall come into force from the date of notification by the competent authority and shall apply to eligible renewable-energy projects, programmes, incentives, facilitation mechanisms, public assets, beneficiary categories and implementation arrangements within the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.

1.2 Technology Scope

The Policy shall apply to solar energy, wind energy, Battery Energy Storage Systems and hybrid configurations combining solar, wind and/or BESS. Eligible configurations shall include rooftop solar, ground-mounted solar, floating or canal-top solar where feasible, rooftop and micro-wind, utility-scale wind where validated, solar + BESS, wind + BESS, solar + wind, solar + wind + BESS, decentralized energy hubs, rural microgrids and storage-backed public-service systems. Hydropower, biomass, waste-to-energy, geothermal and green hydrogen shall not be treated as standalone eligible technologies under this Policy.

1.3 Nodal Agency and Institutional Role

JAKEDA shall be the nodal agency for implementation, coordination, facilitation, dashboarding, technical guidance, beneficiary workflows, vendor systems, project aggregation, monitoring and reporting under this Policy.

No additional project-level committee shall be created for routine approvals. JAKEDA shall operate a Renewable Energy Facilitation Desk for routing applications to the concerned department, tracking decision timelines, issuing deficiency notes once, and escalating unresolved cases.

A Renewable Energy Steering Committee chaired by the Administrative Secretary, Science & Technology Department, with representatives from PDD, Finance, Industries, Revenue, JKPTCL/STU, JPDCL, KPDCL and JAKEDA as members, shall meet at regular intervals to resolve inter-departmental bottlenecks.

JAKEDA shall remain the nodal agency for all the existing and new schemes of renewable energy sector notified by the Ministry of New and Renewable energy (MNRE), Government of India.

1.4 Legal and Regulatory Alignment

This Policy shall operate within the framework of the Electricity Act, 2003, Electricity Rules, applicable Ministry of Power and MNRE rules and guidelines, CEA regulations, CERC regulations, JERC regulations and orders, environmental and forest laws, land laws, battery-waste rules, public procurement rules, fiscal rules and binding directions of competent courts, regulators and statutory authorities. No provision of this Policy shall override any applicable law, regulation, tariff order, safety standard, grid code, clearance requirement, fiscal approval requirement or judicial direction.¹

¹ [CEA: Metering Regulations](#); [CEA: Safety Regulations](#); [JERC: Official Website](#)

1.5 Interpretation and Legal Hierarchy

In case of inconsistency between this Policy and any applicable law, rule, regulation, tariff order, safety standard, clearance condition, scheme guideline or judicial direction, the applicable legal or regulatory instrument shall prevail. In case of inconsistency between a general provision of this Policy and a specific provision relating to tariff, metering, banking, open access, BESS, land, safety, environment, fiscal support or safeguards, the specific provision shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.

Policy Vision, Mission and Objectives

2.1 Vision

Jammu & Kashmir shall build a fiscally prudent, storage-enabled renewable energy ecosystem in which solar, wind, BESS and hybrid systems improve energy security, reduce avoidable procurement pressure, support reliability needs and enable decentralized adoption.

2.2 Mission

The mission of the Policy shall be to accelerate solar, wind, BESS and hybrid deployment through a coordinated framework of rooftop adoption (including solar, wind, BESS and hybrid), public-sector solarization, industrial renewable consumption, low-conflict land use, green open access, storage-linked incentives, grid-safe metering, quality assurance and JAKEDA-led monitoring.

2.3 Policy Objectives

The Policy shall pursue eight objectives:

1. Increase solar, wind, BESS and hybrid deployment where technically feasible
2. Strengthen energy security through local generation and storage
3. Provide storage-backed support for evening peak and essential services
4. Promote rooftop self-consumption and zero-export systems
5. Create renewable demand from HT industrial and commercial consumers
6. Facilitate green open access and captive renewable procurement
7. Align RE manufacturing and services with J&K Industrial Policy and NCSS
8. Support remote and border habitations through decentralized storage-backed systems

2.4 Planning Targets

The following targets shall be treated as policy planning targets and shall be finalized through Year-1 validation by all concerned departments and District Administrations.

Table 1: Planning Targets

Target Area	2030	2035	2040
Solar capacity under this Policy	500 MW	1,200 MW	2,000 MW
Wind and micro-wind capacity	50 MW	150 MW	300 MW
BESS capacity	150 MWh	500 MWh	1,200 MWh
Hybrid capacity	150 MW	400 MW	800 MW
Rooftop and public-building solar	300 MW	600 MW	1,000 MW

Target Area	2030	2035	2040
Government buildings covered where technically feasible	100% feasibility assessment by 2030	100% eligible buildings solarized	Storage-backed essential public assets prioritized
Applicable HT industrial consumers	RE compliance framework notified	Phased compliance operationalized	Storage-backed and open-access compliance matured
Remote or strategic microgrid sites	50 sites	150 sites	300 sites

Definitions

3.1 Core Definitions

For this Policy, the following definitions shall apply only for solar, wind, battery energy storage systems and their hybrid combinations. No other renewable energy technology shall be treated as an eligible technology under this Policy unless expressly notified by the Government of J&K through a formal amendment.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition for this Policy
Solar Project	A solar photovoltaic project developed as ground-mounted, rooftop, floating, canal-top or other approved solar PV configuration, subject to technical, land, environmental, structural and grid feasibility.
Ground-Mounted Solar	A solar PV project installed on land, preferably barren, non-arable, government, industrial-estate or other low-conflict land.
Rooftop Solar	A solar PV system installed on residential, institutional, commercial, industrial or public-building rooftops, primarily for self-consumption or regulated grid interaction.
Floating Solar	A solar PV project installed on a water body only where technically feasible, environmentally suitable and approved by the competent authority.
Canal-Top Solar	A solar PV system installed above canal or water conveyance infrastructure, subject to structural, operational and departmental approval.
Wind Project	A wind-energy project developed as utility-scale wind, rooftop wind or micro-wind, based on validated wind resource, safety, structural and grid feasibility.
Utility-Scale Wind	A grid-connected wind project developed for captive, open-access, third-party sale or utility procurement, subject to resource validation and evacuation feasibility.
Rooftop Wind	A building-mounted wind system installed only after structural, vibration, safety, turbulence and wind-resource suitability assessment.

Term	Definition for this Policy
Micro-Wind	A small wind system for household, institutional, commercial, public or remote-area use, generally deployed with self-consumption or battery-backed use cases.
BESS	A battery energy storage system used for storing electricity and delivering peak support, reliability, resilience, grid balancing, self-consumption optimization or renewable energy firming.
Standalone BESS	A battery storage system not physically co-located with solar or wind generation, but approved for grid-support, peak-support, reliability or consumer-side use.
Co-located BESS	A battery storage system installed with solar, wind or hybrid generation at the same project site or behind the same meter.
Hybrid Project	An approved combination of Solar + Battery, Wind + Battery, Solar + Wind, or Solar + Wind + Battery.
Solar + Battery Hybrid	A solar PV system combined with BESS for self-consumption, peak shifting, reliability support or regulated grid export.
Wind + Battery Hybrid	A wind-energy system combined with BESS for balancing variable wind generation and improving reliability or dispatchability.
Solar + Wind Hybrid	A project combining solar and wind generation to improve generation diversity, land-use efficiency and renewable availability.
Solar + Wind + Battery Hybrid	A project combining solar, wind and BESS for higher reliability, peak support, smoother output and better renewable absorption.
Decentralized Energy Hub	A rooftop, campus, public-building, institutional, industrial, village or community-level renewable energy system designed primarily for self-consumption, essential-load support, regulated sharing or storage-backed reliability.
Self-Consumption	Electricity generated and consumed at the same premises or approved consumer point without relying on unrestricted export to the grid.
Behind-the-Meter System	A renewable energy or storage system installed on the consumer side of the meter for self-consumption, backup, load management or bill optimization.
Zero-Export System	A renewable energy system configured through technical controls so that electricity is not exported to the distribution grid.
Prosumer	A consumer who both consumes electricity from the grid and generates renewable electricity for self-consumption, export or regulated settlement.
Net Metering	A metering arrangement under which eligible renewable generation export is adjusted against consumer import, subject to applicable regulations.
Gross Metering	A metering arrangement under which total renewable generation is separately measured and settled at an approved tariff or mechanism.
Virtual Net Metering	A regulatory arrangement allowing renewable generation at one location to be adjusted against eligible consumption at another approved consumer point, subject to anti-arbitrage safeguards.

Term	Definition for this Policy
Group Net Metering	A metering arrangement allowing eligible renewable generation to be adjusted across multiple service connections of the same consumer or approved group, subject to regulation.
Time-of-Day Metering	A metering and tariff framework that differentiates electricity consumption or injection by time blocks, including solar hours and peak hours.
Banking	Temporary accounting of exported renewable electricity for later adjustment, subject to applicable regulatory limits, charges and settlement rules.
Asymmetric Banking	A banking framework where renewable injection and later drawal are not treated as equal across time blocks, especially where daytime injection is used to offset evening or peak demand.
Green Open Access	Procurement of renewable electricity by eligible consumers through open-access mechanisms under the Green Energy Open Access framework.
Captive Project	A renewable energy project developed for consumption by the project owner, subject to applicable captive power requirements.
Group Captive Project	A renewable energy project developed by multiple captive users, subject to ownership and consumption requirements under applicable electricity rules.
Renewable Energy Consumption Obligation	A policy requirement for specified consumers to meet a defined share of consumption through eligible renewable energy sources or approved compliance pathways.
HT Industrial Consumer	A high-tension industrial electricity consumer connected at voltage levels specified by the applicable tariff order or supply code.
Interconnection Point	The point at which a renewable energy or storage project is electrically connected to the distribution or transmission system.
Pooling Substation	A substation where power from one or more renewable energy projects is pooled before evacuation to the grid.
DISCOM	The distribution licensee responsible for electricity distribution and retail supply in its licensed area, including JPDCL and KPDCL in J&K.
STU	The State Transmission Utility responsible for intra-state transmission planning and related transmission functions.
RESCO Model	A model where a renewable energy service company invests in, installs, owns or operates the system and supplies energy or services to the beneficiary.
CAPEX Model	A model where the beneficiary or public authority funds the capital cost of the system and owns the asset.
OPEX Model	A service-based model where the beneficiary pays for energy or service output rather than bearing upfront capital cost.
DBFOT Model	A PPP model in which the private partner designs, builds, finances, operates and transfers the project as per concession terms.

Term	Definition for this Policy
Green Land Bank	A screened inventory of low-conflict land, rooftops, campuses, industrial-estate areas and public assets suitable for solar, wind, storage or hybrid deployment.
Low-Conflict Land	Land that minimizes agricultural displacement, forest diversion, ecological impact, slope risk, community conflict and resettlement concerns.
Environmental and Social Screening	Prior assessment of ecological, land, community, safety, labour, biodiversity, drainage, slope, fire and waste-management risks.
Decommissioning	Safe dismantling, removal, site restoration, recycling or disposal of renewable energy and storage assets at end of life.
Recycling and End-of-Life Management	Collection, reuse, recycling or authorized disposal of solar modules, batteries, electrical components and associated waste in accordance with applicable law.

Technology Scope and Eligibility

4.1 Eligible Technology Scope

The eligible technology scope under this Policy shall be restricted to solar, wind, battery energy storage systems and their approved hybrid combinations. Hydropower, biomass, geothermal, waste-to-energy, standalone green hydrogen and other renewable technologies shall not be eligible technologies under this Policy, except were mentioned only as enabling demand-side or sector-coupling use cases for absorbing solar, wind or storage-backed renewable electricity.²

4.2 Eligibility Matrix

Table 3: Technology Eligibility Matrix

Eligible Technology	Eligible Size / Category	Eligible Beneficiaries	Metering Treatment	Approval Pathway
Ground-mounted solar	Utility, captive, group captive, open-access or government-aggregated projects, subject to land and evacuation feasibility	Developers, industries, government entities, institutions, DISCOM/authorized procurers	Gross metering as per JERC regulations, open access, captive/group captive or PPA-based settlement	JAKEDA facilitation; land, DISCOM/ STU, environmental and statutory approvals
Rooftop solar	Residential, institutional, commercial, industrial and public-building systems within sanctioned load/regulatory limits	Households, government buildings, institutions, C&I consumers, group housing	Net, gross, group/virtual net metering or zero-export as permitted	JAKEDA/DISCOM portal-based approval and vendor empanelment
Floating solar	Only where technically and environmentally suitable	Government entities, utilities, public agencies, developers	Gross metering, PPA or captive/open-access settlement	Water-body owner approval, environmental screening, JAKEDA and grid approval

² [JAKEDA: Policies](#) [MNRE: Solar Programme](#); [MNRE: Energy Storage Systems](#).

Eligible Technology	Eligible Size / Category	Eligible Beneficiaries	Metering Treatment	Approval Pathway
Utility-scale wind	Resource-validated wind projects	Developers, industries, captive/group captive users, utilities	Gross metering, open access, captive/group captive or PPA settlement	Wind-resource validation, land approval, JAKEDA facilitation and grid approval
Rooftop and micro-wind	Building, campus, institutional, public-asset and remote-area systems after feasibility validation	Households, institutions, tourism units, public assets, remote habitations	Behind-the-meter, zero-export, net/gross metering where permitted	Structural, vibration, safety, turbulence and DISCOM approval
Standalone BESS	Grid-side, distribution-side, consumer-side or public-service reliability projects	DISCOMs, STU, government agencies, industries, institutions, developers	Standalone storage metering and dispatch accounting	JAKEDA facilitation with DISCOM/STU/grid approval
Solar + Battery	Rooftop, captive, public-building, remote or utility-scale hybrid	Households, public assets, institutions, industries, developers	Behind-the-meter, zero-export, ToD-aligned, gross/open-access as applicable	Solar approval plus BESS safety and metering approval
Wind + Battery	Resource-validated wind with co-located or linked storage	Developers, industries, remote assets, public agencies	Gross/open-access/captive or behind-the-meter as applicable	Wind approval plus BESS approval
Solar + Wind	Co-located or contractually linked hybrid generation	Developers, industries, public agencies, utilities	Gross/open-access/captive/group captive settlement	JAKEDA, land, resource and grid approval

Eligible Technology	Eligible Size / Category	Eligible Beneficiaries	Metering Treatment	Approval Pathway
Solar + Wind + Battery	Integrated hybrid with storage	Developers, industries, DISCOM/STU, public agencies, strategic/remote sites	Gross/open-access/captive, ToD-aligned or dispatch-based settlement	Integrated approval through JAKEDA facilitation with DISCOM/STU concurrence

4.3 Eligibility Conditions

Eligibility under this Policy shall not create an automatic right to subsidy, grid connectivity, land allotment, net metering, banking, open access, government procurement or deemed approval. Every project shall comply with applicable electricity regulations, DISCOM/STU technical requirements, land and environmental approvals, structural and fire safety norms, metering requirements, quality standards, end-of-life obligations and any additional conditions notified by the competent authority.

Fiscal Framework

5.1 Fiscal Principle

The fiscal architecture of this Policy shall be guided by prudence, convergence and leverage. The Government of J&K shall not act only as the primary subsidy-provider for renewable generation; it shall act as facilitator, aggregator, regulator and risk-reducer.

5.1.1 Notional Fiscal Support and Ongoing Subsidy Principle

Eligible projects under this policy shall receive **notional fiscal support** through exemption from stamp duty, registration fee, land-use conversion charges, mutation or lease-registration charges, and other UT-level fees and charges directly attributable to the allotment, lease or registration of land and project assets, to the extent legally permissible and notified by the competent Revenue and Finance authorities.

The value of such exemptions shall be recorded as **notional subsidy or revenue foregone** and shall not constitute a cash payment to the developer.

Table 4: Fiscal Framework

Fiscal Treatment	Policy Position
Stamp duty and registration fee	100% Exempt
Land conversion, mutation and lease-related charges	100% Exempt
Other UT-level project-establishment fees	100% Exempt
Statutory taxes, electricity tariff, grid/open-access charges, security deposits, penalties and environmental compensation	As per JERC / CERC Norm

Any ongoing existing subsidy or otherwise for beneficiary linked incentive schemes of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) or any other central government shall continue as per the policy guidelines. Also, any scheme that is announced in the future which has a subsidy component or otherwise shall be adopted in totality under this policy.

5.1.2 Ring-Fenced Support for BESS

Battery Energy Storage Systems shall be eligible component for direct UT capital support, VGF, capital subsidy or equivalent fiscal support under this Policy, subject to Finance Department concurrence and measurable grid, peak, resilience or reliability value. Support may be provided for standalone BESS, co-located BESS, public-service BESS, industrial BESS, remote-area BESS and

storage-linked hybrid systems, but disbursement shall be linked to availability, safety compliance, metered performance, warranty, degradation norms, dispatch value and end-of-life obligations.

5.1.3 Industrial Policy and NCSS Convergence

Renewable energy manufacturing, storage manufacturing, mounting structures, balance-of-system components, EPC services, O&M enterprises, battery servicing, energy management systems and recycling activities shall be aligned with the J&K Industrial Policy 2021–30 and the New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir, 2021, wherever legally permissible. Eligible units shall be facilitated to access central and UT industrial incentives instead of creating a separate renewable-energy manufacturing subsidy window under this Policy.

5.1.4 Rooftop and Household Convergence

Residential rooftop solar shall be primarily financed through PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana or otherwise, consumer contribution as per the guidelines of PM Surya Ghar or otherwise, and bank finance, while J&K government's role shall focus on beneficiary support, banking support, vendor quality, smart metering mechanism, grievance redressal, rooftop suitability assessment and storage-ready adoption where justified.

5.2 Financing Channels

The Policy shall mobilize investment for renewable energy projects through a layered financing model comprising CAPEX, central scheme convergence, IREDA loans, REC/PFC power-sector financing, bank credit, RESCO and PPP models, green open-access procurement, captive and group captive investments, carbon and ESG finance, green bonds, donor or multilateral agency support.

Transmission and evacuation support shall be aligned with approved national or regulatory schemes only for Green Energy Corridor projects meeting eligibility and technical requirements.

5.3 Fiscal Safeguards

All incentives under this Policy shall be subject to budget availability, Finance Department concurrence, competent approval, sunset timelines, beneficiary eligibility, verified commissioning, metered performance and compliance reporting.

Incentives shall be withdrawn or recovered where a beneficiary misuses virtual metering, violates grid rules, misrepresents eligibility, fails safety compliance or claims duplicate benefits.

Incentive by Beneficiary Category

6.1 Incentive Design Principles

The incentive framework under this Policy shall be beneficiary-specific, technology-specific and performance-linked. Incentives shall not be structured as open-ended entitlement or uniform capital subsidy; they shall be designed to support self-consumption, grid-safe deployment, storage-backed reliability, industrial renewable demand, public-service resilience and private investment leverage.

BESS and storage-linked hybrid systems may receive direct support where they deliver measurable grid, peak, reliability or resilience value.

6.2 Common Incentive Rules

All incentives under this Policy shall be subject to eligibility verification, Finance Department concurrence wherever fiscal support is involved, applicable electricity regulations, DISCOM/STU technical approval, safety compliance, metering compliance, commissioning verification and performance reporting.

No beneficiary shall receive duplicate support for the same eligible cost from multiple public schemes; central scheme subsidy, NCSS benefits, J&K Industrial Policy incentives, PM Surya Ghar or otherwise support, BESS VGF, tax reimbursement, concessional land, interest subvention and performance-linked incentives shall be mapped before sanction to avoid double counting.

6.3 Beneficiary-Wise Incentive Framework

6.3.1 Industrial Estates and Manufacturing Parks

Industrial estates, manufacturing parks and HT industrial consumers shall be treated as the principal demand anchors for renewable energy absorption in J&K. Eligible technologies as notified under clause 4.2 of the policy shall be emphasised upon. HT industrial consumers shall progressively meet a minimum renewable energy consumption threshold of 25% of annual electricity consumption within 24 months of notification, subject to technical feasibility, regulatory alignment and verified exemptions.

Under this policy fast-track facilitation, green open-access assistance, common renewable procurement support within industrial estates, technical advisory, possible interest subvention where separately approved, and convergence with the J&K Industrial Policy 2021–30 and NCSS wherever eligible shall be provided.

BESS deployed for peak reduction, reliability, demand management or renewable firming may be considered for direct support, VGF or capital assistance subject to Finance Department concurrence and measurable system value.

6.3.2 Commercial Hubs, Malls, Business Complexes, Tourism and Hospitality Establishments

This category shall cover commercial hubs, shopping malls, markets, office complexes, hotels, resorts, guest houses, restaurants, convention centres, tourism facilities and pilgrimage-related commercial establishments. Renewable-energy deployment shall focus on reducing electricity costs, managing daytime and cooling loads, improving service continuity and reducing diesel-generator use.

Eligible establishments shall use rooftops, parking areas, solar carports and other suitable premises for solar, rooftop wind, BESS and hybrid systems. Systems shall be designed as per their sanction load or connected load. Zero-export or controlled-export systems shall receive priority in feeder-constrained areas.

Remote, snow-prone and weak-grid tourism or hospitality establishments shall prioritize solar-wind-BESS systems for essential loads. BESS support shall apply only to the eligible storage component.

Projects shall be financed through CAPEX, RESCO/OPEX, energy-as-a-service, BESS-as-a-service, green loans, captive or green open-access models. Facilitation, approved interest subvention, expedited processing for verified zero-export systems and storage-linked support shall apply subject to Finance Department concurrence, budget availability and non-duplication of benefits.

All installations shall comply with structural, electrical, fire, public-access, noise, vibration and BESS safety requirements. Export, banking, open access and settlement shall operate only under applicable JERC orders and approved metering arrangements.

EV to added as a separate point in context of solar charging

6.3.3 Government Infrastructure

This category shall cover government offices, administrative complexes, educational institutions, universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, health centres, water-supply installations, public parking areas, street-lighting systems and other departmental infrastructure.

Departments having multiple buildings shall adopt a **collective generation/ unified billing and energy-accounting approach in case of RESCO model** instead of installing separate generation systems on every building. Each department shall assess its aggregate electricity demand separately for Jammu Division and Kashmir Division and identify larger rooftops, campuses, parking areas and departmental land capable of hosting generation for multiple departmental connections. Smaller buildings with limited or unsuitable rooftops shall receive renewable-energy allocation from the department's pooled generation portfolio.

A department shall be permitted to establish one or more solar, wind, BESS or hybrid generation units on suitable land, rooftops or other assets under its ownership or lawful possession. Electricity generated from such units shall be allocated against the eligible electricity connections of the same department within the respective DISCOM area through virtual metering, group settlement, open access or another regulator-approved accounting arrangement. Generation units shall be sized against the department's aggregated consumption, grid feasibility and public-service requirements.

The billing shall be done on basis of **Departmental Collective Generation and unified Billing Framework** approved by JERC for approval. Energy credits shall not be transferred between the JPDCL and KPDCL areas unless permitted under an approved regulatory or open-access arrangement.

For buildings that host multiple government department's offices there shall be a **centralised billing** for such buildings as per the approved framework by JERC. The billings shall be done separately by the concerned DISCOMs for Jamm and Kashmir Region.

Government infrastructure projects shall use departmental CAPEX, RESCO/OPEX, public-building aggregation, PPP, energy-as-a-service and BESS-as-a-service models. Hospitals, health centres, water-supply systems, emergency facilities and other critical infrastructure shall receive priority for BESS-backed systems in accordance with Chapter 7.

All projects shall comply with structural, grid, electrical, fire, BESS, environmental and public-safety requirements. The concerned department shall remain responsible for site availability, payment of consolidated bills, internal allocation of energy costs, O&M oversight and protection of the generation asset.

6.3.4 Residential Households and Group Housing Societies

Renewable-energy support for the residential sector shall cover individual houses, apartment buildings, multi-family housing complexes, cooperative housing societies, resident welfare associations and other eligible group residential arrangements.

Individual households shall access rooftop solar support primarily through **PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana or any other rooftop solar system scheme of Government of India**, including

applicable central financial assistance, bank finance, vendor facilitation and DISCOM-approved metering.

To encourage technology diversification and generation beyond solar hours, targeted UT Budget support shall apply to the **rooftop wind component** of residential wind and solar-wind hybrid systems:

Table 5: Eligible UT Support

Residential Category	Eligible UT Support
Individual household	50% subsidy of the eligible rooftop wind-component cost or capped at ₹50,000 per kwh per household , for a wind component up to 5 kW, whichever is lower For any subsidy related to the schemes of MNRE shall prevail as per the scheme guidelines.
Group housing society / RWA	50% of the eligible rooftop wind-component cost, capped at ₹1,00,000 per kW and ₹25 lakh per society , for an eligible wind component up to 100 kW , unless a higher capacity is specifically approved. For any subsidy related to the schemes of MNRE shall prevail as per the scheme guidelines.

The incentive shall apply to the eligible wind component Rooftop wind systems shall receive support only after site-specific wind assessment, structural certification, vibration and noise review, safe anchoring, overspeed protection and electrical-safety verification.

Residential BESS shall be supported only in accordance with Chapter 7, where storage improves backup for essential loads, supports rooftop hybrid operation, shifts renewable energy to evening use or addresses weak-grid conditions.

All residential incentives shall remain subject to annual budget ceilings, beneficiary and consumer-number verification, approved equipment, commissioning inspection, metering compliance, non-duplication of financial assistance and continued residential use of the premises. Misrepresentation, duplicate subsidy, unsafe installation, transfer of benefits to an ineligible consumer or unauthorized allocation of renewable-energy credits shall trigger withdrawal and recovery of support.

6.3.5 Microgrids and Border / Strategic Habitations

Microgrids and border or strategic habitations shall be treated as reliability and resilience projects, not conventional commercial renewable projects. Eligible configurations shall include solar + BESS, wind + BESS where validated, solar + wind + BESS and rooftop or community-scale solar + wind systems for essential loads in remote, snow-prone, border, weak-grid and access-constrained locations. Each project shall be approved on the basis of a site-specific DPR covering critical-load demand, backup duration, ownership model, security clearance, access conditions, remote monitoring, O&M responsibility, emergency response and asset-protection measures. Incentives may prioritize BESS, control systems, remote monitoring and service-level guarantees, while generation support shall be routed through convergence, public procurement, or capped UT funding where justified.

6.3.6 Irrigation Pumps, Agri-photovoltaics and Agro-Processing Units

Renewable-energy support for agriculture shall extend beyond standalone irrigation pumps to an integrated **farm-energy and value-chain model** covering solarization of agricultural pumps, agrivoltaic systems, pack houses, controlled-atmosphere and cold-storage facilities, milk-chilling units, grading and sorting lines, dryers, food-processing equipment, water-lifting systems and other eligible farm-gate infrastructure. PM-KUSUM or otherwise central scheme shall remain the principal convergence route for standalone solar pumps, solarization of feeder/ grid-connected agricultural pumps and eligible decentralized renewable-energy installations.

Agri-photovoltaic projects shall combine solar generation with continued agricultural or horticultural activity on the same land through elevated or suitably spaced modules. Agricultural use shall remain the primary land function, and productive land shall not be converted into a solar-only project.

Agri-photovoltaic or agri-photovoltaic systems shall be eligible where solar generation and agricultural activity are undertaken on the same parcel through elevated modules, suitably spaced module rows, greenhouse-integrated systems or other technically validated dual-use configurations. Such systems shall preserve continued cultivation, horticulture, floriculture, nursery activity, livestock use or another legitimate agricultural function and shall not be used to convert productive agricultural land into a solar-only installation.

Financial support shall be mobilized through PM-KUSUM or otherwise, agricultural and horticultural schemes, Mission YUVA or other enterprise programmes where applicable, bank finance, FPO and cooperative investment, RESCO models, CSR, climate finance and industrial-policy convergence for eligible processing enterprises.

Battery Storage and Hybrid Incentive Framework

7.1 Storage-First Policy Position

Battery Energy Storage Systems shall be treated as critical grid, reliability and resilience infrastructure under this Policy, and not merely as an accessory to solar or wind generation. BESS shall be prioritized where it enables evening peak support, renewable energy firming, weak-feeder reliability, essential public-service backup, remote-area resilience, industrial load management, zero-export systems, and reduction of unmanaged daytime injection into the distribution grid. Direct fiscal support under this Policy shall therefore be ring-fenced for BESS and storage-linked hybrid systems, while solar and wind generation assets shall continue to be supported through facilitation, convergence, open access, self-consumption and indirect incentives.

7.2 Eligible BESS Configurations

Eligible BESS configurations shall include standalone BESS, co-located BESS with solar or wind, behind-the-meter BESS, distribution-level BESS, public-service BESS, industrial BESS, remote-area BESS and BESS integrated with Solar + Battery, Wind + Battery, Solar + Wind + Battery and rooftop hybrid systems. Standalone BESS shall be eligible only where the project provides grid-support, peak-support, reliability or consumer-side load-management value; co-located and hybrid BESS shall be eligible where storage improves dispatchability, reduces curtailment risk, supports self-consumption or shifts renewable energy from solar hours to evening and peak periods.

7.3 Direct Capital Support and VGF

BESS support under this Policy may be provided through direct capital support, VGF, interest subvention, performance-linked payment or viability support, subject to Finance Department concurrence and annual budget ceiling. For UT-funded BESS support, the benchmark ceiling shall not exceed the prevailing Government of India BESS VGF support norm or **40% of eligible BESS capital cost**, whichever is lower, unless a more restrictive cap is notified by the Finance Department. Any UT support shall apply only to the eligible BESS component, power conversion system, battery management system, safety system, energy management system, metering and control equipment.

7.4 Performance-Linked Disbursement

BESS incentives shall not be released only on the basis of procurement or installation. Disbursement shall be milestone-linked and performance-linked: first tranche after commissioning and safety certification; second tranche after metered availability and dispatch performance are demonstrated; and final tranche after warranty registration, degradation baseline, monitoring integration and end-of-life compliance documentation are submitted.

7.5 Technical Performance Requirements

Every BESS supported under this Policy shall meet minimum technical requirements for notified projects. These shall include usable capacity declaration, minimum availability, round-trip efficiency reporting, cycle-life declaration, warranty period, degradation curve, augmentation plan, remote monitoring, metering accuracy, fire detection, emergency shutdown, ventilation or thermal management, and protection against unsafe charging or discharging. Round-trip efficiency shall be project-specific and technology-specific, but no supported BESS shall be approved without a declared efficiency guarantee and performance-testing protocol.

7.6 Safety, Fire and Siting Norms

BESS siting shall be subject to strict safety and fire-risk screening. Supported BESS shall not be installed in unsafe basements, congested residential spaces, public corridors, staircases, hospitals without fire separation, schools without access controls, or any location where ventilation, thermal management, emergency access and electrical isolation cannot be assured. Larger BESS systems shall require a site-specific safety plan covering battery chemistry risk, fire detection, suppression or containment, emergency response, signage, access control, drainage protection, flood or snow exposure, isolation distance, and coordination with Fire & Emergency Services.

7.7 Warranty, Degradation and End-of-Life Obligations

All BESS projects receiving public support shall include warranty-backed performance obligations, declared degradation limits, replacement or augmentation obligations, safe handling requirements and end-of-life management arrangements. No supported BESS shall be approved where the procurement document fails to assign responsibility for battery replacement, accident liability, waste handling and recycling.

Regulatory Metering

8.1 Metering Options

Eligible projects may be settled through net metering, gross metering, group net metering, virtual net metering, zero-export configuration, behind-the-meter consumption, open access, captive or group captive arrangements, subject to the applicable regulatory framework and DISCOM/STU technical approval. Net metering shall be used only where grid capacity, consumer category, sanctioned load and settlement rules permit; gross metering shall be used where total generation is separately procured or settled; virtual or group net metering shall be restricted to verified beneficiary relationships; and zero-export or behind-the-meter systems shall be preferred where self-consumption is the policy objective or the feeder cannot absorb export.³

8.2 Open Access, Captive and Group Captive

Green open access, captive and group captive projects shall be promoted for industrial, commercial, institutional and eligible public-sector consumers where they reduce DISCOM procurement burden, create bankable renewable demand and comply with applicable charges and scheduling requirements. Exemption on wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge, standby charges, banking charges, grid support charges or other applicable charges shall be governed as per the CERC/ JERC Norms.

8.3 Permitted Virtual and Group Settlement

Virtual net metering, group net metering and shared renewable settlement shall be permitted only where beneficiary relationships and consumer-number mapping are clearly identifiable and verifiable. Eligible arrangements shall include group housing societies, government departments, industrial estates and institutional campuses, subject to applicable JERC/ CERC regulations. Surplus units generated in a billing month shall be carried forward to subsequent billing months within the same financial year. The settlement cycle shall run from **1 April to 31 March**. Any unadjusted surplus remaining at the end of 31 March shall not be carried forward, and the opening surplus balance on **1 April shall be zero**, irrespective of whether such units were adjusted or otherwise settled.

Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation for Industrial Consumers

9.1 Renewable Purchase Obligation trajectory for Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir shall meet the total Renewable Purchase Obligation levels exactly as notified by the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC).

Total Renewable Purchase Obligation target shall be as follows

- Financial Year 2026–27: 35.95%
- Financial Year 2027–28: 38.81%
- Financial Year 2028–29: 41.36%

³ [J&K Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Policy, 2016](#); [JERC: Solar PV Grid Interactive Net Metering Order, 2025](#); [Green Energy Open Access Registry](#)

- Financial Year 2029–30: 43.33%

9.2 Applicability and Threshold for HT Consumers

The obligation shall apply to HT industrial consumers, industrial estate consumers, manufacturing parks and large industrial units. As a policy direction, applicable consumers shall be required to meet at least **25% of annual electricity consumption from eligible renewable energy sources within 24 months of notification**, subject to regulatory alignment, technical feasibility and approved exemptions.

9.3 Compliance Pathways

Eligible consumers may comply through on-site rooftop solar, ground-mounted captive solar, rooftop solar + wind, solar + BESS, wind + BESS, solar + wind, solar + wind + BESS, green open access procurement, captive or group captive renewable projects, and co-investment in approved off-site renewable plants where consumer linkage, metering, settlement and anti-arbitrage safeguards are verified. BESS shall count toward compliance where it is linked to renewable absorption, peak support, load shifting, firming or reliability value, and not where storage is used solely for tariff arbitrage without approved system benefit.

9.4 Exemptions and Relaxation

A consumer may seek partial or temporary exemption where compliance is technically infeasible due to roof constraints, land unavailability, feeder limitation, metering limitation, process-load criticality, safety concerns, absence of viable open-access route, or other verified technical grounds. Exemptions shall not be automatic; they shall require DISCOM and JAKEDA review and time-bound corrective plan. Financial unwillingness alone shall not be treated as a valid ground for exemption.

Land, Infrastructure and Project Development Framework

10.1 Land-Use Principle

Renewable energy development under this Policy shall follow a low-conflict and land-efficient siting principle. Solar, wind, BESS and hybrid projects shall first be directed to rooftops, public buildings, institutional campuses, industrial estates, parking areas, canal-top opportunities, barren land, non-arable land, state-owned wastelands and other sites that minimize agricultural displacement, forest diversion, slope instability, ecological damage and community conflict. Productive agricultural land, forest land, high-risk slopes, biodiversity-sensitive areas, drainage-sensitive locations and culturally sensitive sites shall be avoided unless no viable alternative exists and all statutory approvals are obtained

10.2 Strategic Wasteland Utilization and Green Land Bank

The Revenue Department, in coordination with JAKEDA, Science & Technology Department and District Administrations shall create and notify a Green Land Bank comprising non-arable, barren and state-owned wasteland parcels suitable for solar, wind, BESS and hybrid projects. The Green Land Bank shall include cadastral details, land classification, ownership status, road access, slope and drainage profile, forest proximity, ecological sensitivity, nearby substation, evacuation feasibility, security/access constraints and preliminary project suitability; however, inclusion in the Green Land

Bank shall not create an automatic right to allotment, subsidy, grid connectivity or environmental clearance.

10.3 Development of Self-Identified Government Land and Private Land

10.3.1 Self-Identified Government Land

A developer identifying suitable government land shall submit the site details, project concept, proposed capacity and preliminary grid feasibility to JAKEDA. JAKEDA shall assess land status, renewable-resource suitability, evacuation feasibility and statutory constraints.

Where the site is found feasible, the project shall be awarded only through a transparent competitive tender undertaken by JAKEDA. Identification of the site by a developer shall not create any preferential right, direct allotment or entitlement to the project.

10.3.2 Private Land

A developer proposing a project on private land shall submit the following to JAKEDA:

- land-title, registered lease or right-to-use documents;
- Detailed Project Report, including technology, capacity and project cost;
- land and site layout;
- grid-connectivity and evacuation proposal;
- financial and implementation plan; and
- statutory clearance and compliance plan.

JAKEDA shall undertake the technical, land, grid and financial feasibility assessment. After feasibility approval, the developer shall be eligible to proceed for execution of a PPA with the concerned DISCOM, subject to applicable procurement requirements, JERC approval or tariff adoption, and other regulatory conditions. Renewable-power procurement is governed through applicable competitive-bidding and regulatory processes.

The private player shall pay an upfront premium of ₹50,000/MW and a bank guarantee of ₹1,00,000/MW refundable on the commission of the power project.

The PPA shall clearly disclose the applicable tariff, PPA tenure, tariff escalation where permitted, metering and billing arrangement, payment terms, scheduling obligations and all applicable statutory, transmission, wheeling or other charges.

For projects developed under the JAKEDA-led concession model, the private operator shall pay an upfront premium of ₹50,000/MW, excluding statutory taxes and duties, to JAKEDA or the Government of J&K. All generation, BESS, control and dedicated evacuation assets developed under the concession shall vest in and remain under the ownership or supervisory control of JAKEDA from commissioning. The operator shall retain only the contractual right to operate and commercially use the project during the approved concession period.

Exemption on wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge, standby charges, banking charges, grid support charges or other applicable charges shall be governed as per the CERC/ JERC Norms

10.4 Concessional IPP/ PPP Allotment

Land from the Green Land Bank may be leased for renewable energy projects through IPP, PPP, RESCO, DBFOT, captive developer, group captive, government aggregation or industrial-estate aggregation models for a concession period of **25 to 50 years**, subject to project life, technology type,

land ownership, financing structure, statutory approvals and competent authority approval. For policy planning, a highly concessional lease rate of **₹1 per sq. metre per year** shall be given for renewable energy PPP projects on state-owned wasteland; the final rate shall be notified by the Revenue Department and Finance Department after valuation, legal vetting, fiscal assessment and approval of the competent authority. No developer shall claim concessional land as an entitlement merely by submitting a project proposal.

10.5 Capacity-to-Land Ratios

Land allotment shall be linked to strict capacity-to-land ratios to prevent speculative land banking and low-density project design. For every **50 MW**, ground-mounted solar projects shall be capped at **200 acres**, requiring high-efficiency or bifacial modules, optimized row spacing and efficient internal layout; wind projects may be granted a lease area of **100–125 acres**, but the physical footprint of turbine foundations, crane pads, access roads, control rooms and electrical infrastructure shall be capped at **5% of the lease area**, allowing the remaining land to be used for compatible secondary purposes; and Solar + Wind hybrid projects shall be capped at **250 acres per 50 MW**, using inter-turbine spacing for solar arrays wherever feasible to maximize yield per square metre. Any deviation shall require technical justification, site-specific approval and disclosure of land-use efficiency.

10.6 Shared Transmission Responsibility

Transmission and evacuation responsibility shall follow a shared but clearly demarcated model. The private developer shall fund and build the dedicated transmission line, internal evacuation system and project-level interconnection infrastructure from the generating plant or BESS facility up to the nearest technically feasible pooling substation or InSTS interconnection point, unless a different arrangement is approved under a government procurement, PPP or aggregation model. JKPTCL/STU shall be responsible for planning and proposing upstream network strengthening, pooling capacity and intra-state transmission upgrades through regulatory approvals, approved schemes, tariff recovery or central assistance where eligible.

10.7 Green Energy Corridor Alignment

Where renewable-energy evacuation infrastructure is eligible under Green Energy Corridor or similar Government of India schemes, JKPTCL/STU shall examine the possibility of leveraging central assistance, including the earlier GEC-I benchmark of **40% National Clean Energy Fund / MNRE grant, 40% soft loan and 20% STU equity**, and the GEC Phase-II benchmark of **33% Central Financial Assistance and 67% STU-arranged funds**. No project shall assume automatic access to NCEF, MNRE, KfW, IREDA, REC, PFC or other funding; eligibility shall depend on the prevailing scheme guidelines, state transmission plan, regulatory approval, financial closure and sanction by the competent authority.

Transmission, Evacuation and Grid Integration

11.1 Forecasting, Scheduling and Grid Discipline

Utility-scale and open-access solar, wind, BESS and hybrid projects shall comply with applicable forecasting, scheduling, metering, data communication and deviation-settlement requirements. Hybrid and storage-backed projects shall submit generation, charge-discharge and availability

schedules where required, and shall not inject or withdraw power in a manner that compromises grid security, contract terms or regulatory settlement. JAKEDA and DISCOMs shall encourage BESS and hybrid systems that improve forecastability, reduce peak stress, smooth renewable output and support local grid reliability.⁴

Managing Daytime Solar Surplus

12.1 Intra-State and Inter-State Green Open Access as the Surplus Market

DISCOM purchase shall not be the default route for surplus renewable energy. J&K shall facilitate intra-State and inter-State green open access, captive and group-captive arrangements, and bilateral renewable-energy PPAs between developers and eligible consumers. Industrial clusters in Jammu, Samba, Kathua and other notified industrial estates shall serve as priority demand centres for meeting the 25% renewable energy consumption obligation.

Intra-State transmission shall comply with applicable JERC regulations, charges, metering and settlement requirements. Inter-State transmission shall comply with applicable CERC regulations, General Network Access requirements and CTU/RLDC procedures, while the use of the intra-State network within J&K shall remain subject to applicable JERC provisions.

Projects receiving Government land, fiscal support or other project-specific benefits under this Policy and selling power outside J&K shall remit **4% of gross electricity-sale revenue, excluding statutory taxes and duties, to the Government of J&K**. This revenue-sharing obligation shall be incorporated in the land allotment, implementation or concession agreement and shall operate subject to notification by the competent authority.

Wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and other grid charges shall be rationalized or minimized only to the extent legally permissible and subject to JERC approval; developers and consumers shall pay the approved wheeling, transmission, scheduling, banking and grid-support charges instead of expecting free grid use.

12.2 Zero-Export and Feeder-Constrained Areas

Where feeders, distribution transformers or local networks cannot safely absorb reverse power flow, DISCOMs may require zero-export configuration, export-limiting devices, BESS-backed self-consumption, phased approval or feeder-specific capacity caps. These restrictions shall be based on technical assessment and shall not be used arbitrarily.

Decentralized Energy Hubs and Microgrids

13.1 Decentralized Energy Hub Principle

Rooftop and behind-the-meter renewable systems shall be developed as **Decentralized Energy Hubs** that prioritize self-consumption, peak-load reduction, grid protection and local resilience over sale of surplus power to JPDCL or KPDCL. Each eligible building, campus, industrial shed, commercial complex, group housing society, public building or tourism facility shall be encouraged

⁴ [CERC: Indian Electricity Grid Code Regulations, 2023](#) — grid code, scheduling and operational discipline; [GRID-INDIA: Ancillary Services](#); [CEA: National Electricity Plan, 2023](#)

to combine rooftop solar, micro-wind and BESS where technically feasible, so that daytime solar, evening wind and battery storage together reduce dependence on the grid without creating unmanaged daytime export.

13.2 Target Areas

The Programme shall cover weak-grid villages, remote hamlets, border habitations, snow-prone areas, hilly and mountainous settlements, tourism-linked rural nodes, pastoral or seasonal settlements where service models are viable, health and education assets, drinking-water systems, livelihood clusters, cold-chain assets and public infrastructure with high reliability value

13.3 Microgrid Design Standards

Every microgrid shall be designed through a site-specific DPR covering present load, critical load, future productive-use demand, seasonal variation, winter and snow conditions, access constraints, battery autonomy, inverter sizing, earthing, lightning protection, distribution network, smart metering, tariff collection, remote monitoring, cybersecurity, SCADA based, O&M staffing, spares availability and emergency response. Systems shall be sized for service levels and reliability, not only for installed capacity. Isolated systems shall include safe islanding, while grid-interactive systems shall include interconnection protection, anti-islanding, export control and DISCOM-approved synchronization equipment.⁵

13.4 Tariff, User Charges and Affordability

Microgrid tariffs and user charges shall balance affordability, service reliability and long-term O&M viability. Essential public loads shall be supported through departmental budgets, service contracts, CSR, convergence funds or viability support, while household and livelihood users shall pay transparent user charges approved under the applicable model.

13.5 O&M and Local Energy Service Providers

Every rural and remote project shall include a mandatory O&M plan before approval. The plan shall identify a local energy service provider, trained technician, SHG/FPO/cooperative operator, panchayat-level custodian or contracted RESCO responsible for routine inspection, cleaning, fault reporting, battery monitoring, minor repairs, consumer communication and emergency response.

Financing, Cost Architecture, PPP and Business Models

The Government of J&K shall act as facilitator, aggregator, regulator and risk-reducer, while private capital, central schemes, bank finance, open access, captive procurement, RESCO models, PPPs and beneficiary contribution shall finance commercially viable solar, wind, BESS and hybrid assets. Direct UT Budget support shall remain restricted to approved storage, rooftop wind or rooftop hybrid support for residential/group residential categories, rural and essential-service resilience, and other ring-fenced cases approved by the Finance Department.

⁵ [CEA: Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations](#); [CEA: Connectivity to the Grid Regulations](#); [MNRE: ESS Policies and Guidelines](#).

14.1 Cost Architecture

Project costs shall be classified into seven heads: generation cost, storage cost, evacuation and interconnection cost, land and site-development cost, soft cost, O&M cost and end-of-life cost. Solar and wind generation costs shall not receive general UT capital subsidy and shall be financed through private investment, beneficiary contribution, bank lending, central convergence, captive/open-access procurement and RESCO/PPP models. Storage cost shall be the principal category eligible for direct VGF, capital support or performance-linked support, strictly in accordance with **Chapter 7**. Land and transmission cost treatment shall follow **Chapter 10**.

14.2 Risk Allocation

Risk shall be allocated to the party best able to manage it. Developers shall bear design, construction, equipment, financing, O&M, warranty, performance and dedicated-evacuation risks. DISCOMs and STU shall bear only those grid-interface and network responsibilities approved under regulations, tariff orders, schemes or signed agreements. Government departments shall bear site access, payment and asset-use obligations under public procurement or PPP contracts. Beneficiaries shall bear approved user charges, roof access obligations and consumer-side compliance. The UT Government shall not issue payment guarantees, debt guarantees or offtake guarantees unless approved by the Finance Department and competent authority.

Standards, Quality and Safety

15.1 Standards Principle

All solar, wind, BESS and hybrid systems supported, facilitated or approved under this Policy shall comply with applicable BIS, MNRE, CEA, JERC, CERC, DISCOM, fire-safety, metering and manufacturer warranty requirements. Public support, vendor empanelment, grid connectivity, commissioning approval and incentive release shall remain conditional upon quality certification, safe installation, metered performance, warranty documentation and lifecycle accountability.

15.2 Solar Equipment Standards

Solar PV modules, inverters, mounting structures, cables, meters, protection devices and balance-of-system components shall conform to applicable MNRE/BIS quality-control requirements, ALMM requirements wherever applicable, DISCOM specifications and project-specific safety standards. Publicly supported or government-procured solar systems shall use approved, certified and warranty-backed equipment, and no project shall receive final commissioning clearance without equipment traceability, inverter certification, earthing, lightning protection where required, metering compliance and installer certification.

15.3 Wind and Micro-Wind Standards

Wind, rooftop wind and micro-wind systems shall be approved only after wind-resource validation, structural safety certification, turbine anchoring approval, vibration and noise assessment, electrical protection review, public-access safety check and O&M feasibility confirmation. Rooftop and micro-wind installations shall use certified turbines, safe mounting systems, isolation devices, braking or overspeed protection, lightning protection and clear maintenance access. Systems

installed on buildings, public campuses or high-footfall sites shall comply with stricter safety and nuisance-control requirements.⁶

15.4 BESS Safety and Performance Standards

BESS projects shall comply with the safety, fire, performance, warranty and end-of-life requirements established in Chapter 11. Each supported BESS shall include battery chemistry disclosure, usable-capacity declaration, battery management system, thermal management, fire detection or containment, emergency isolation, restricted access, remote monitoring, degradation baseline, warranty documentation and recycling or authorized disposal linkage. BESS installed in public buildings, hospitals, schools, group housing, commercial premises or rural microgrids shall receive site-specific fire and electrical-safety clearance before commissioning.

15.5 Vendor Empanelment and Quality Accountability

Vendor Empanelment shall be linked to technical qualification, equipment certification, installation capacity, after-sales service, warranty support, safety compliance, consumer grievance record and performance history. Vendors failing quality standards, safety requirements, commissioning obligations, warranty service or consumer-service timelines shall face suspension, blacklisting, recovery of facilitation-linked support and disqualification from future public programmes.⁷

Review and Amendment Mechanism

16.1 Review Cycle

The Policy shall undergo a mid-term review at the end of Year 3 or any other time as deemed fit by the Government of J&K. The review shall focus on implementation bottlenecks, fiscal exposure, DISCOM impact, safety, household adoption, industrial compliance, BESS performance, open-access transactions and rural reliability. The mid-term review shall determine continuation, restructuring or closure of incentives. The end-term review shall determine extension, replacement or transition into the next policy cycle.

16.2 Amendment Mechanism

Amendments, operational guidelines, incentive revisions, technical checklists, standard documents and protocols under this Policy shall be issued by JAKEDA.

16.3 Savings and Supremacy

Nothing in this Policy shall override the Electricity Act, Electricity Rules, CERC regulations, JERC regulations, CEA standards, environmental and forest laws, land laws, public procurement rules, fiscal rules or any binding order of a competent court, regulator or statutory authority. In case of conflict between this Policy and any applicable law or regulation, the law or regulation shall prevail. In case of internal inconsistency within this Policy, the specific technology, regulatory, financial or safeguard chapter shall prevail over a general provision.

⁶ JAKEDA: Draft Wind Power Policy 2023; NIWE: Wind Resource Assessment; CEA: Safety Regulations, 2023

⁷ PM Surya Ghar Portal; MNRE: Skill Development Programme.