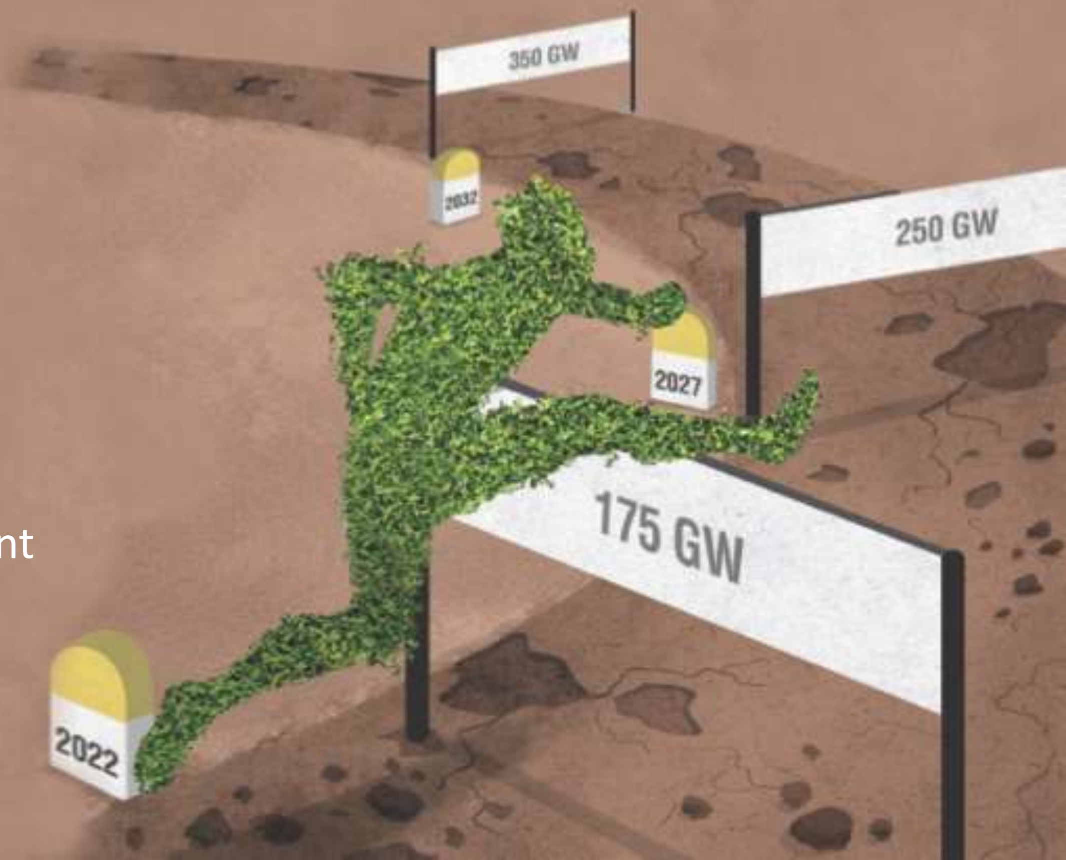
DEBUNKING MYTHS
SOLAR ROOFTOP FOR THE RESIDENTIAL SECTOR
Summary Remarks



Priyavrat Bhati, Advisor- Energy
Centre for Science and Environment
June 5, 2019

Key Challenges

a) Little initiative by agencies (HSIDC, TCP…) to implement state mandate
   - haven't incorporated mandate in their guidelines;
   - minimal effort to inform constituents;
   - no monitoring of installation;
   - Finally, no penal action for non compliance

b) DHBVN – no forceful strategy/ action from top management (see losses/work but little benefit)
   - net metering approval, installation, billing issues

c) Bank financing for standalone SRT unavailable/limited
   - RESCO model - developer signs long term PPA with consumer) unavailable to RWA (only to commercial customers) due to credit risk

d) Manpower/capacity constraints at HAREDA

e) Residential consumer reluctance
   - low awareness of tech; maintenance challenges; developer credibility
   - aversion to dealing with govt bureaucracy – subsidies, net metering

Suggestions

a) City government should (DC office) at the helm
   - focal point of all efforts to promote SRT

b) Set aggressive targets for the city – 250MW by 2024 (15% of load
   - CSE estimates far higher potential
   - Gurugram Master plan modest 150 MU (~100MW)

c) DC should create a nodal office for Solar rooftop
   - coordinate and monitor performance by all agencies
   - control consumer grievances across agencies
   - awareness campaign (solar mela; hoardings and ads)

d) DHBVN should partner with developers to create RESCO models for RWAs (developer signs PPA with RWA and discom collects bill to cut credit risk) to address financing
   - city/state govt should prod ERC/DHBVN to act

e) Expand HAREA capacity to meet ambitious goals

f) Strengthen/streamline net metering implementation - should be directly under top DHBVN management