नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

Policy & Regulatory Updates

Issued by Central Government & its organizations:

September 2026

I. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

1. Updated List-I under ALMM Order for Solar PV Modules	16th September, 2026

MNRE updated List-I under the Approved Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) framework for solar PV modules on 16 September 2026. List-I determines the module models and manufacturers that are recognised under the ALMM framework for applicable projects, including Government and Government-assisted projects, projects under Government schemes, and specified Open Access and Net-Metering projects. The September update therefore changes the eligible module/model universe that developers, procurers and implementing agencies must consider when sourcing modules for covered projects. The change is relevant not only to procurement eligibility but also to project-level compliance, documentation and implementation planning. The updated list should therefore be treated as the applicable ALMM reference for projects falling within its scope.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Updates the eligible solar PV module models and manufacturers under ALMM List-I.
- The revised list is relevant to projects covered by the ALMM framework, including applicable government and government-assisted projects and specified Open Access/Net-Metering projects.
- Developers and procuring agencies need to use the revised list when checking module eligibility and procurement compliance.
- The change affects the reference list for compliance rather than changing the underlying ALMM policy itself.

Download link:
https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3716e1b8c6cd17b771da77391355749f3/uploads/2026/09/20260916 1469951718.pdf

2. 10th Revision of ALMM List-II for Solar PV Cells	28th September, 2026

MNRE issued the 10th revision of ALMM List-II for solar PV cells on 28 September 2026. The revision updates the manufacturers and models enlisted under the cell-level ALMM framework and therefore changes the pool of solar PV cell models/manufacturers eligible for projects covered by the applicable requirements. Such revisions are important for developers, module manufacturers, procurers and implementing agencies because procurement from an eligible source is linked to compliance with the ALMM framework. The update also provides the current reference point for checking whether particular cell manufacturers/models are included in the approved list. MNRE should therefore monitor how the revised list affects procurement planning, domestic-cell compliance and project implementation.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Updates the ALMM List-II covering solar PV cells and revises the enlisted manufacturers/models.
- The revised list becomes the reference for checking cell-level eligibility under the applicable ALMM requirements.
- The update is relevant to solar module manufacturing and project procurement where ALMM cell compliance applies.
- Developers, manufacturers and procuring agencies need to verify the applicable revised list for covered projects.

Download link:
https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3716e1b8c6cd17b771da77391355749f3/uploads/2026/09/20260929 1561386241.pdf

3. Union Cabinet – Green Energy Corridor Phase-III (GEC-III) approved for Intra-State Transmission and BESS Deployment	**30th September, 2026**

The Union Cabinet approved the Green Energy Corridor Phase-III (GEC-III) scheme on 30 September 2026 to strengthen intra-State transmission systems and facilitate renewable-energy evacuation and grid integration across States and Union Territories. The scheme is designed to enable evacuation of up to 135 GW of renewable energy by FY 2032-33 and includes deployment of 50 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems at renewable-generator ends or other strategically important locations. The total project outlay is ₹1,86,405 crore, including ₹1,36,378 crore for intra-State transmission development and strengthening and ₹50,000 crore for BESS, with ₹54,082 crore of Central Financial Support. Greenfield transmission projects are proposed through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding with a BOOM model, while brownfield strengthening is proposed on a Cost Plus Basis; State Transmission Utilities will act as implementing agencies. The scheme is intended to address renewable intermittency, congestion, curtailment and non-solar-hour demand while strengthening the transmission infrastructure required for higher renewable penetration.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- GEC-III is designed to strengthen intra-State transmission systems and facilitate evacuation of up to 135 GW of renewable energy by FY 2032-33.
- The scheme includes 50 GWh of BESS deployment, with storage potentially located at renewable-generator ends or other strategically important grid locations.
- Total outlay is ₹1,86,405 crore, including ₹1,36,378 crore for intra-State transmission and ₹50,000 crore for BESS; Central Financial Support is ₹54,082 crore.
- Greenfield transmission projects are proposed through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding and a BOOM model, while brownfield strengthening is proposed on a Cost Plus Basis.
- State Transmission Utilities are the implementing agencies for the intra-State transmission component.
- The storage and transmission components are intended to address intermittency, congestion, curtailment and non-solar-hour demand.

Download link: *https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2316950&lang=2&reg=48*

II. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

1. Draft Indian Electricity Grid Code (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

CERC issued the draft Indian Electricity Grid Code (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026 for stakeholder comments, with the last date for submission of comments specified as 21 October 2026. The draft proposes several changes directly relevant to renewable-energy and storage integration, including detailed trial-run provisions for standalone Energy Storage Systems (ESS) and Pumped Storage Projects, treatment and scheduling of infirm or pre-COD power, congestion-charge provisions, and restrictions on access for entities that default on specified grid-related payments or payment-security requirements. It also proposes changes to scheduling and revision timelines and related grid-operational procedures. The congestion mechanism includes provisions for warning when flows cross ATC, levy when flows exceed TTC, notice periods before levy or withdrawal, periodic statements and payment/interest arrangements, while the draft also sets out detailed trial-run capacity arrangements for ESS. These provisions are still at draft stage, but they are important for understanding the proposed future operating and commercial framework for RE, BESS and PSP projects connected to the inter-State grid.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Standalone ESS trial-run provisions: minimum aggregate trial-run capacity of 50 MW; projects above 50 MW and below 250 MW may test balance capacity in up to three instalments, with a minimum instalment of 5 MW.
- Standalone ESS below 50 MW may conduct trial runs for the capacity for which connectivity has been granted; projects of 250 MW or more may conduct trial runs in instalments of at least 50 MW without a limit on the number of instalments.
- The draft proposes changes to infirm/pre-COD power scheduling, including scheduling only after successful trial-run certification and an advance-offer process to contracted buyers where the contract does not specify treatment.
- A congestion-charge mechanism is proposed in addition to DSM charges, with ATC/TTC triggers, notice periods, periodic statements and payment/interest provisions.
- Access of defaulting entities may be progressively regulated where specified DSM, congestion, reactive-energy or payment-security obligations are not met.
- The draft also proposes changes to scheduling/revision timelines and other operating provisions for generating stations and storage resources.

Download link: *https://cercind.gov.in/2026/draft_reg/DR_IEGC-2ndAmnd.pdf*

III. Central Electricity Authority

1. Draft Technical Standards for Construction of Electric Plants and Electric Lines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026	3rd September, 2026

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) issued a draft Second Amendment to the Technical Standards for Construction of Electric Plants and Electric Lines Regulations, 2026 and invited stakeholder comments up to 4 October 2026. The proposal introduces technical requirements aimed at improving the ability of renewable generating stations and associated storage systems to support the grid as renewable penetration increases. For specified future ground-mounted solar and on-shore wind projects, the draft proposes co-located energy-storage requirements, while projects commissioned after 1 July 2027 would be subject to proposed grid-forming capability requirements, including at least

15% of inverter capacity with grid-forming control and grid-forming capability for BESS power-conversion systems. The draft also proposes minimum co-located ESS requirements for specified projects, including a minimum two-hour duration and a higher duration requirement for projects commissioned in later periods. These are proposed provisions and would remain subject to the consultation and final regulatory process.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposed co-located Energy Storage System (ESS) requirements for specified future ground-mounted solar and on-shore wind projects.
- Proposed grid-forming capability requirements for specified projects, including inverter-based grid-forming capability and requirements for BESS power-conversion systems.
- The draft links the technical requirements to commissioning timelines, with additional requirements proposed for projects commissioned after 1 July 2027.
- Stakeholder comments were invited as part of the draft regulatory process; these are proposed provisions and are not yet final requirements.

Download link: *https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/notification/2026/09/Draft_Central_Electricity_Authority_Notice.pdf*

IV. Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL)

1. Advisory on Enhancement of BESS Capacity for Projects Already Granted Connectivity	**14th September, 2026**

CTUIL issued an advisory on enhancement of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity for projects that have already been granted connectivity. The advisory provides an implementation mechanism for projects seeking to enhance their storage capacity, measured in MWh, while remaining linked to the connectivity already granted to the project. This is important because storage projects may need to change or increase their energy-duration configuration as project requirements and system needs evolve. The advisory therefore creates an operational interface between BESS configuration changes and the existing transmission-connectivity framework. It is particularly relevant for renewable projects using BESS as a flexibility and grid-integration resource.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Provides an implementation route for enhancement of BESS energy capacity where connectivity has already been granted.
- Links the proposed storage-capacity enhancement to the existing connectivity framework.
- Provides a regulatory interface between project configuration changes and transmission/connectivity arrangements.
- Relevant particularly to renewable projects where BESS capacity or duration may be increased after the original connectivity approval.

Download link: *https://www.ctuil.in/uploads/assets/178937941914Advisory-BESS%20MWHR%20enhancement%20-%20Final.pdf*

V. Grid India

1. REC Mechanism – Modified Detailed Procedure, Revision-4	22nd September, 2026

Grid India published Revision-4 of the Modified Detailed Procedure for implementation of the Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism under the CERC REC Regulations, 2022. The revision provides the operational framework for activities associated with the REC mechanism, including registration/accreditation, issuance, monitoring and the processes connected with trading or redemption of certificates. It also clarifies the responsibilities and procedural interfaces of the entities participating in the REC ecosystem. Because the document is an implementation procedure rather than a fresh CERC regulation, its significance is primarily operational: it determines how the existing REC framework is administered in practice. The revision is therefore important for obligated entities, eligible renewable-energy generators and other participants relying on the REC mechanism for renewable-energy compliance.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Revises the Modified Detailed Procedure used for implementation of the REC mechanism under the CERC REC Regulations, 2022.
- Updates operational processes associated with REC registration/accreditation, issuance and related registry functions.
- Clarifies procedural responsibilities and interfaces among entities participating in the REC mechanism.
- The document is an implementation procedure under the existing REC regulatory framework rather than a new standalone CERC regulation.

Download link:
https://www.recregistryindia.nic.in/pdf/Procedure_REC/Modified_Detailed_Procedure_for_Implementation_of_REC_Mechanism_In_Compliance_of_Central_Electricity_Regulatory_Commission_%28Terms_and_Conditions_for_Renewable_Energy_Certificates_for_Renewable_Energy_Generation%29_Regulations.pdf

Issued by States & State Regulatory Commission

I. BERC & Government of Bihar

1. Draft BERC RPO/REC First Amendment Regulations, 2026	17th September, 2026

BERC issued the draft First Amendment to its RPO/REC Regulations, 2026 on 17 September 2026. The proposed amendment updates Bihar's State-level regulatory framework for Renewable Purchase Obligations and Renewable Energy Certificate compliance. Such amendments are important for obligated entities because they can affect the manner in which renewable procurement obligations are calculated, fulfilled and monitored at State level. The proposal is also relevant to the alignment of Bihar's regulatory framework with the wider national renewable-obligation and REC architecture. MNRE should monitor the consultation and final notification to understand any changes in compliance requirements and implementation arrangements for Bihar.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes the First Amendment to Bihar's RPO/REC Regulations, 2026.
- Updates Bihar's State-level framework for Renewable Purchase Obligation compliance and Renewable Energy Certificate use.

- The amendment can affect how obligated entities calculate, fulfil and demonstrate renewable procurement compliance.
- The final notification should be checked for alignment with the national renewable-obligation and REC framework.

Download link: *https://berc.co.in/hi/rules-regulations/regulations/draft-regulations/3445-draft-regulations-on-berc-renewable-purchase-obligation-its-compliance-and-rec-framework-implementation-1st-amendment-regulations-2026*

2. Bihar Cabinet approves solarisation of 2,554 agricultural feeders through 2,585 MW solar plants	**30th September, 2026**

The Bihar Cabinet approved a financial-support package on 30 September 2026 for solarisation of 2,554 agricultural electricity feeders through solar plants with an aggregate capacity of 2,585 MW. The approved support includes a grant of ₹1.05 crore per MW for the solarisation component, amounting to ₹2,714.25 crore, along with an additional ₹47.30 crore incentive for Gram Panchayats, taking total approved financial support to ₹2,761.55 crore. The decision combines renewable-energy deployment with agricultural electricity-supply infrastructure and is recorded as a State Cabinet/programme approval rather than as completed project capacity or commissioning. The feeder-level approach is relevant to the integration of dedicated solar generation with agricultural electricity supply and to State-level implementation of renewable-energy programmes. MNRE should track subsequent implementation guidelines, procurement arrangements and State orders that operationalise the Cabinet approval.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Approval covers solarisation of 2,554 agricultural feeders through solar plants with aggregate capacity of 2,585 MW.
- Grant support is ₹1.05 crore per MW, amounting to ₹2,714.25 crore for the solarisation component.
- An additional ₹47.30 crore incentive is approved for Gram Panchayats, taking total approved support to ₹2,761.55 crore.
- The decision links renewable generation with agricultural feeder electricity supply.
- Implementation details, procurement arrangements and subsequent State orders will determine how the Cabinet approval is operationalised.

Download link:
https://state.bihar.gov.in/cache/1/Smart%20City/Cabinet%20Decisions/Press%20Cabinet%2030.09.2026.pdf

3. Bihar Cabinet approves Draft Bihar Green Hydrogen Policy, 2026	**30th September, 2026**

The Bihar Cabinet approved the draft Bihar Green Hydrogen Policy, 2026 at its meeting held on 30 September 2026. The Cabinet decision establishes a policy-development milestone for creating a State-level framework for development of the green hydrogen ecosystem in Bihar, but it does not itself reproduce the detailed incentive structure, production targets or implementation provisions of the proposed policy. The official record therefore supports reporting the development as approval of a draft policy rather than as a final notified State policy. The development is relevant to renewable-energy supply, electrolyser deployment, green hydrogen production and associated clean-energy

infrastructure in Bihar. The final policy notification or officially published policy document should be tracked separately before attributing detailed targets or incentives to the operative framework.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- The Bihar Cabinet approved the draft Bihar Green Hydrogen Policy, 2026 on 30 September 2026.
- The decision establishes a state policy-development milestone for building a green-hydrogen ecosystem.
- The Cabinet decision itself does not reproduce the detailed numerical targets, incentives or implementation provisions.
- Detailed targets and incentives should therefore be attributed only after the final policy notification is published.

Download link:
https://state.bihar.gov.in/cache/1/Smart%20City/Cabinet%20Decisions/Press%20Cabinet%2030.09.2026.pdf

Supporting source: *https://cm.bihar.gov.in/users/hi/viewnews.aspx?id=4394*

II. CSERC

1. Draft CSERC Grid Interactive Distributed Renewable Energy Sources – Third Amendment Regulations, 2026	**22nd September, 2026**

CSERC invited comments and suggestions on the draft Third Amendment to its Grid Interactive Distributed Renewable Energy Sources Regulations, 2026 on 22 September 2026 and scheduled a public hearing for 14 October 2026. The draft forms part of Chhattisgarh's regulatory framework for distributed renewable-energy systems connected to the grid. Changes to these regulations can affect the technical and procedural arrangements applicable to distributed renewable generation and its interaction with the distribution network. The consultation is therefore relevant to the State-level deployment of distributed solar and other grid-interactive renewable systems. MNRE should monitor the comments, public hearing and eventual final amendment because the final provisions will determine the operative State framework.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes the Third Amendment to Chhattisgarh's Grid Interactive Distributed Renewable Energy Sources Regulations.
- Updates the State regulatory framework governing distributed renewable systems connected to the grid.
- The consultation includes stakeholder comments and a public-hearing process before finalisation.
- Final provisions will determine the operative technical and procedural framework for distributed RE in Chhattisgarh.

Download link: *https://cserc.gov.in/Welcome/news_list_download/upload_news/22-09-2026_17900781841.pdf/2/446/2/5*

III. Delhi

1. Delhi Solar Energy Policy 2023 (Second Amendment), 2026	17th September, 2026

The Government of NCT of Delhi notified the Delhi Solar Energy Policy 2023 (Second Amendment) on 17 September 2026, introducing changes to the State's rooftop solar support and implementation framework. The amendment revises the financial support mechanism for residential rooftop solar and provides a structured framework for increasing adoption among domestic consumers. It also introduces new implementation models for aggregated rooftop-solar deployment and updates the treatment of Generation Based Incentive (GBI).

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Residential rooftop subsidy: State capital subsidy of ₹26,000/kW for systems up to 3 kW, subject to a maximum State subsidy of ₹78,000 per consumer, in addition to applicable Central Financial Assistance under PM Surya Ghar.
- 3 kW rooftop solar support: Eligible domestic consumers with average gross monthly consumption of up to 400 units can receive rooftop-solar systems up to 3 kW under the supported implementation framework, subject to applicable conditions and technical feasibility.
- GBI revision: The earlier Generation Based Incentive mechanism for new domestic rooftop-solar installations is replaced by the upfront capital-subsidy mechanism, while applicable provisions for existing installations continue as per the policy.
- New implementation models: The amendment introduces the DISCOM Trusteeship Model and Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) Model to facilitate large-scale consumer aggregation, vendor selection and rooftop-solar installation.
- Consumer contribution: Under the ULA model, eligible consumers can receive rooftop solar with a capped consumer contribution of ₹5,000/kW, after accounting for applicable Central and State subsidy support.
- Ownership arrangement: For systems installed under the supported programme, the Government retains ownership during the initial five-year period, after which ownership is transferred to the consumer subject to the policy conditions.
- Rooftop deployment target: The amended framework targets approximately 2.20 lakh new residential rooftop-solar installations, along with a separate target for rooftop solar deployment in Group Housing Societies/Resident Welfare Associations.
- GHS/RWA support: State capital support of ₹11,000/kWp is provided for eligible common-facility rooftop systems, including EV-charging-related applications, subject to applicable limits.
- Digital monitoring: The framework provides for digital identification and monitoring of rooftop-solar assets through Digital Solar Asset Identification Numbers (DSAINs).

Download link: *https://solar.delhi.gov.in/public/assets/solar/for-more-information.pdf*

IV. GERC

1. GERC – Errata to Sixth Amendment to Green Energy Open Access Regulations	24th September, 2026

GERC issued an errata on 24 September 2026 to Notification No. 7/2026 relating to the Sixth Amendment to the Green Energy Open Access Regulations. The underlying Sixth Amendment was notified in August 2026, so the September entry records only the subsequent correction/errata rather than treating the August amendment as a new September development. The errata is relevant because

corrections to regulatory text can affect interpretation and implementation by consumers, generators, DISCOMs and other participants using the Green Energy Open Access framework. The development should therefore be read together with the original Sixth Amendment while applying the corrected text. For MNRE, it provides a current State-level regulatory reference for Green Energy Open Access implementation in Gujarat.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Issues an errata/correction to the Green Energy Open Access regulatory notification rather than introducing a new standalone policy framework.
- Corrects the regulatory text associated with the Sixth Amendment to Gujarat's Green Energy Open Access Regulations.
- The corrected text should be read together with the original amendment notification.
- The change is relevant to implementation and interpretation by renewable generators, open-access consumers and DISCOMs.

Download link:
https://gercin.org/viewdocument/cmVndWxhdGlvbl9lbmdfMTc5MDMzODMwN184Mjkx

V. MERC

1. Draft MERC Battery Energy Storage Systems Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

MERC placed a dedicated draft Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) regulatory framework before stakeholders on 21 September 2026. The draft seeks to establish how BESS should be treated within Maharashtra's electricity-sector regulatory framework, including its role in the power system and its interfaces with grid operation and electricity-market arrangements. The proposal is part of a wider September package of MERC consultations dealing with storage, rooftop renewable generation, grid-code requirements, RPO/REC, forecasting and open access. The development is important because State-level treatment of BESS can influence how storage is integrated with renewable generation and how storage resources participate in the electricity system. As a draft, its provisions remain subject to stakeholder comments and the subsequent regulatory process.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes a dedicated State-level regulatory framework for Battery Energy Storage Systems in Maharashtra.
- Sets out the proposed regulatory treatment of BESS within the electricity system and its interface with grid operations and market arrangements.
- Provides a framework for stakeholder consultation before finalisation.
- The final regulation will determine the operative State-level treatment of storage resources.

Download link: https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/4.-Draft_BESS-Regulations_2026.pdf

2. Draft MERC Grid Interactive Rooftop Renewable Energy Generating Systems Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

MERC issued a draft framework for Grid Interactive Rooftop Renewable Energy Generating Systems on 21 September 2026. The proposed regulations address the regulatory framework for rooftop

renewable generation connected to the distribution system and are intended to update the State's arrangements for distributed renewable generation and consumer participation. The draft is relevant to the way rooftop systems interact with distribution licensees and to the regulatory treatment of consumer-side renewable generation. It is also part of the State's broader effort to update its distributed-energy framework alongside separate BESS, grid-code, RPO/REC and open-access proposals. The final provisions will determine the operative regulatory framework for rooftop and distributed RE in Maharashtra.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes a State-level framework for grid-interactive rooftop renewable-energy generating systems.
- Addresses the regulatory treatment of rooftop/distributed renewable generation connected to the distribution system.
- Covers the relationship between consumer-side renewable generation and distribution-network arrangements.
- The draft is intended to update Maharashtra's regulatory framework for rooftop and distributed RE.

Download link: *https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/3.-Draft-Grid-Interactive-Rooftop-Regulation-2026.pdf*

3. Draft MERC State Grid Code – Second Amendment Regulations, 2026	**21st September, 2026**

MERC issued the draft Second Amendment to the Maharashtra State Grid Code Regulations, 2026 on 21 September 2026. The proposed amendment seeks to update the State-level grid operating framework in response to changing system requirements, including the increasing presence of renewable generation and energy-storage resources. Changes to the State Grid Code can affect how generating stations, storage systems, transmission entities, distribution licensees and system operators coordinate grid operations. The draft is therefore relevant to technical and operational requirements for integrating variable renewable generation while maintaining system security and reliability. Since it is a draft amendment, the proposed provisions should be treated as consultation-stage requirements until MERC finalises the regulation.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes amendments to the Maharashtra State Grid Code to reflect evolving grid-operational requirements.
- Updates the State-level framework applicable to generators, storage systems, transmission entities, distribution licensees and system operators.
- The changes are relevant to technical coordination, system security and integration of variable renewable generation.
- The provisions remain proposed until MERC completes the consultation and final regulatory process.

Download link: *https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/7.-MERC_Draft_Grid-Code-Second-Amendment-Regulations.pdf*

4. Draft MERC RPO/REC – Second Amendment Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

MERC proposed the Second Amendment to its RPO/REC regulatory framework on 21 September 2026. The draft seeks to update Maharashtra's arrangements governing Renewable Purchase Obligation compliance and the use of Renewable Energy Certificates, taking account of the evolving national renewable-obligation framework and emerging storage-related compliance considerations. Changes in the State RPO/REC framework can affect obligated entities, renewable procurement strategies, compliance accounting and the role of RECs in meeting obligations. The proposal therefore has direct relevance to the implementation of renewable procurement requirements at State level. MNRE should track the consultation and final provisions for consistency and coordination with the national RPO/REC framework.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes amendments to Maharashtra's Renewable Purchase Obligation and REC compliance framework.
- Updates State-level arrangements for renewable procurement obligations and use of Renewable Energy Certificates.
- The proposal is relevant to obligated entities, renewable procurement strategies and compliance accounting.
- Final provisions need to be assessed for alignment with the national RPO/REC framework.

Download link: *https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/6.-DRAFT-RPO-Regulations-Second-Amedment.pdf*

5. Draft MERC Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement for Solar and Wind Generation – Second Amendment Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

MERC proposed the Second Amendment to the Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement framework for solar and wind generation on 21 September 2026. The draft addresses the operational and commercial arrangements governing variable renewable generation, with the objective of updating the State framework for forecasting, scheduling and deviation settlement. These rules are important because forecasting accuracy, scheduling discipline and deviation settlement directly influence the operational integration of solar and wind generation into the grid. The amendment therefore has implications for generators, system operators and other entities responsible for scheduling and settlement of renewable power. MNRE should monitor the final provisions because changes in State-level forecasting and DSM arrangements can affect renewable integration and project operating costs.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes changes to forecasting, scheduling and deviation-settlement requirements for solar and wind generation.
- Updates operational arrangements for managing variable renewable generation within the State system.
- The framework affects forecasting obligations, scheduling discipline and treatment of deviations.
- The proposed changes can influence operational processes and deviation-related commercial exposure for renewable generators.

Download link: *https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/5.-Draft-MERC-FS-Second-Amendment-Regulations-2026.pdf*

6. Draft MERC Distribution Open Access Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

MERC proposed a new Distribution Open Access regulatory framework on 21 September 2026. The draft addresses access to the distribution network and includes arrangements relevant to Green Energy Open Access as well as captive and other eligible open-access consumers. The proposed framework is intended to update the procedures and rights governing access to distribution networks and the associated participation of consumers procuring electricity through open access. For renewable energy, distribution-level open access is important because it can influence the ability of commercial and industrial consumers to procure renewable electricity from third-party generators or other eligible sources. The final regulation will therefore be relevant to the development and implementation of Green Energy Open Access in Maharashtra.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes a new Maharashtra Distribution Open Access regulatory framework.
- Includes arrangements relevant to Green Energy Open Access and eligible open-access consumers.
- Updates procedures and rights associated with access to the distribution network.
- The final framework could affect C&I consumers' ability to procure renewable electricity through open access.

Download link: *https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/2.-Draft-MERC-DOA-Regulations-2026-1.pdf*

7. Draft MERC Intra-State Transmission Connectivity and General Network Access Regulations, 2026	21st September, 2026

MERC proposed draft Intra-State Transmission Connectivity and General Network Access Regulations, 2026 on 21 September 2026. The draft seeks to establish updated arrangements for connecting generating stations and other users to the Maharashtra transmission network and for granting network access under the State's evolving grid framework. A clear connectivity and GNA framework is particularly important for renewable projects because transmission availability and access determine whether generation can be evacuated and scheduled through the State network. The proposal also needs to be considered alongside MERC's draft State Grid Code and other September consultations. MNRE should monitor the final framework for its implications for renewable-project connectivity, transmission planning and evacuation within Maharashtra.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- Proposes State-level rules for intra-State transmission connectivity and General Network Access.
- Sets out the proposed framework for connecting generating stations and other users to the Maharashtra transmission network.
- Relevant to renewable projects because transmission access determines evacuation and scheduling capability.
- Needs to be read together with the proposed State Grid Code changes and other Maharashtra regulatory consultations.

Download link: *https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/1.-Draft-MERC-GNA-Regulations-2026.pdf*

VI. TGERC

1. **TGERC – PM-KUSUM Component-A Final Order on Change-in-Law / GST Impact**	**28th September, 2026**

TGERC issued a final order dated 28 September 2026 concerning PM-KUSUM Component-A solar projects and the Change-in-Law consequences arising from GST changes. The proceeding addresses the tariff treatment of the eligible statutory tax impact under the contractual framework applicable to the concerned decentralised solar projects. The order therefore provides a State regulatory interpretation of how a change in GST-related statutory requirements is to be treated for PM-KUSUM Component-A projects. Because PM-KUSUM Component-A supports decentralised, grid-connected solar generation, the decision has a direct renewable-energy programme connection. MNRE should monitor the order as an example of State-level implementation and contractual/tariff treatment under the PM-KUSUM framework.

Key provisions / proposed changes:

- The final order addresses PM-KUSUM Component-A solar projects and the Change-in-Law consequences associated with GST changes.
- It deals with the regulatory/tariff treatment of the relevant statutory tax impact under the contractual framework.
- The order provides a State-level regulatory interpretation for affected decentralised solar projects.
- The decision is directly connected to implementation of PM-KUSUM Component-A and should be tracked for similar State-level treatment.

Download link:
https://www.tgerc.telangana.gov.in/file_upload/uploads/Orders/Commission%20Orders/2026/Final%20Order%20on%20%20PMKUSUM%2028-09-2026.pdf

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