Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyaan

PM KUSUM Scheme

3rd February 2021

India: Statistics

- Total land use area: 328.7 mh (Net-sown area 140 mh)
- Population: 130 billion (17% of World Population)
- Fresh water resources: 4% of World resources
- Water use for Agriculture : 80% of available resources
- GDP share of Agriculture: 17%
- Agri. electricity consumption: 213 billion kWh (18% of total)
- Agriculture pumps
 - Electric grid connected 22 million
 - Diesel 7 million
- Electricity subsidy for Agri.: 1000 billion INR

PM-KUSUM - Objectives

- Water security to farmers through reliable day time Solar power.
- Utilization of degraded/un-used land of farmers.
- Additional income to farmers by selling surplus power to DISCOM
- Water conservation.
- Promotion of decentralized Solar power generation.
- Reduction of burden of subsidy to agriculture sector

PM - KUSUM Scheme

- The Scheme consists of three components:
 - Component A: 10,000 MW of Grid Connected Solar or any other RE Plants (500 kW to 2 MW capacity)
 - Component B: 2 million standalone Solar Ag Pumps (up to 7.5 HP)
 - Component C: Solarisation of 1.5 million grid-connected Ag Pumps (up to 7.5 HP)
- Total 30.8 GW capacity to be created by the year 2022 with Central Financial Support of 340 billion INR

Component A

• Plant Capacity

- : 500 kW to 2 MW.
- Distance from distribution sub-station : up to five km
- Setup by farmers/cooperatives/panchayats/project developer/Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)/ Water User associations (WUA)
- To be implemented primarily on barren / uncultivable land
- On agricultural land solar power plant to be installed in stilt fashion
- DISCOM eligible for PBI @ Rs. 0.40 per unit for first five years
- Power will be purchased by DISCOMs at pre-fixed tariff
- Duration of PPA will be 25 years
- In case of project set up by a developer:
 - Lease rent to farmers by developers on basis of per acre per year or per unit energy generated per acre per year
 - Lease rent payment directly to the farmers by DISCOM

Component B

• Standalone Solar Agriculture Pumps : 1.75 million

• Aggregate capacity : 8250 MW

• Pump capacity : up to 7.5 HP

- Higher capacity pumps allowed with limit of subsidy upto 7.5 HP pumps.
- Individual farmers, Water User Associations and community/cluster based irrigation system eligible under Scheme
- Central and State Government support 30% each & balance 40% by farmer
- Priority to small and marginal farmers and preference to the farmers using Micro irrigation systems
- Sizing of pump based of water table in the area, land covered and quantity of water required for irrigation
- In Dark/Black zones only diesel pumps to be replaced provided they use micro irrigation techniques
- Option of Universal Solar Pump Controller (USPC) to enable use of solar power for other activities

Component C

• Solarisation of Agriculture Pumps : 1 million

• Aggregate capacity : 7500 MW

• Pump capacity : up to 7.5 HP

• Solarisation capacity permitted in kWp : Twice pump capacity

• Solarisation of higher capacity allowed with limit of CFA up to 7.5 HP

- Individual farmers, Water User Associations and community/cluster based irrigation system eligible under Scheme
- Surplus power to be sold to DISCOM (Tariff by the Regulator)
- Feeder-wise implementation
- Different Models Net Metering/ No drawl from grid/ Feeder level solarisation

Component C – Feeder Level Solarisation

- Instead of solarising individual pump, feeder level solarisation is more efficient and cost effective on investment from farmer
- States are implementing agriculture feeder separation programme
- Solar plants of capacity that can cater the requirement of an agriculture feeder can installed through CAPEX/RESCO mode
- In CAPEX mode the state will recover investment in 4-5 years from the electricity subsidies being paid to agriculture sector
- No electricity subsidy required for agriculture thereafter
- In RESCO mode no investment from State, still saving of around Rs. 2 per unit due to cheaper solar power
- Farmers will get reliable day time supply at free/low cost
- Farmers can be incentivized for saving electricity and water

Financing PM KUSUM Scheme

- The three Components of PM-KUSUM have been included under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms by Reserve Bank of India
- Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) approved on 8th July 2020
 - INR1000 billion to be provided by banks/FIs as loans
 - Loans up to Rs. 20 million with interest subvention of 3% and credit guarantee coverage
 - Farmers/ FPO/ SHG/ JLG, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups, Central/State/Local Body sponsored PPP Projects
- Com-B and Com-C of PM-KUSUM Scheme have been included under AIF for concessional loan (3% interest subvention from maximum 9% loan rate)

Financing Options – Component C

Option	Financing	Model
Loan to individual farmer or group of farmer	60% subsidy 10% Farmer contribution	 Banks loan will be repaid from amount realised from sell of surplus power and balance is farmer's income Post loan repayment, entire amount is farmer's income Concessional loan under AIF is available for Group of farmers
Discom to take loan on behalf of farmer	30% loan	 Discom directly repay loan from amount for surplus power fed in to grid and balance is given to farmer Post loan repayment, entire amount is farmer's income
Feeder level through CAPEX	30% Central subsidy, balance invested by State, no contribution from Farmer	 State may take loan from NABARD under RIDF, Over and above RIDF also, NABARD is ready to give loan above RIDF Repayment of loan made from saving in subsidy given on electricity for agriculture consumers. Repayment of loan possible in less than five years
Feeder level through RESCO	30% Central subsidy Balance invested by RESCO no contribution from Farmer/State	 Power supplied by RESCO at reduced tariff of Rs. 2-2.5/kWh. RESCO/Developer will take loan from Bank on the strength of their balance sheet PFC/REC/Banks/FIs can give loan to developers

Thanks

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