

ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು
ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ
(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ)
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CHAMUNDESHWARI ELECTRICITY
SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED
(A Government of Karnataka Undertaking)
Corporate Office, CESC, Mysuru-570017
Web Site: www.cescmysore.org.
E-mail ID: gmproj@cescmysore.org

Company Identity Number[CIN]:- U40109KA2004SGC035177

Sub: Providing "Two number of EV charging points capable of charging Electric Vehicles" as per KERC 8th Amendment-Reg.

- Ref: 1. Conditions of Supply of Electricity - CoS (Eighth Amendment)/KERC/CoS/DDD/1/2018-19/908 dated: 22.10.2019.
2. Ministry of Power, GOI "Guidelines & Standards for charging infrastructure" Dated: 14.01.2022.
3. CEA Notification on "Safety provisions for EV charging stations" Dated: 28.06.2019.
4. This office Circular letter No. CYS-73, Dated: 13.04.2022

Preamble:

In the Conditions of Supply of Electricity of Distribution Licensees in the State of Karnataka, 2006, the following new clause was inserted after the existing Clause 9.0.

Clause 9A – "Applicable to Commercial / Residential Buildings (s)/ Complex (es) / MS building (s) in Metropolitan areas / Urban Development Authority Areas of all cities / City Corporation areas in the State of Karnataka where:

a. The requisitioned load is 250 kW or more; or

b. The built-up area of the building is more than 5,000 Square meters

The Owner / Promoter / Occupier of the above buildings shall also provide not less than two number of charging points capable of charging Electric Vehicles, i.e., four / three /two-wheeler with adequate space in such buildings".

Main purpose of this amendment is to develop Electric Vehicle charging infrastructure and encourage usage of EV. In order to follow uniform procedure for implementing this policy in all sub-divisions of CESC a common methodology is to be adopted.

Hence the Order:

ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಕಛೇರಿ: ನಿಗಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ನಂ. 29, ವಿಜಯನಗರ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಹಿಂಕಲ್, ಮೈಸೂರು -570017

Registered Office: Corporate Office, # 29, Vijayanagara, 2nd Stage, Hinkal, Mysuru-570017

Dgm-TL
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CIRCULAR

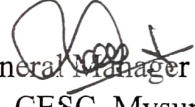
No. GM(Proj)/DGM-TL/AGM-4/2022-23/ *cys-886*

Date: 3 SEP 2022

Application which attracts “**Clause 9A**” of Conditions of Supply of Electricity shall be provided with **at least one LT6(c) meter** (tariff category for Electric Vehicle charging stations) with a **minimum sanctioned load of 7kW** having **at least two AC001 single connector charger** having a capacity of 3.3kW each.

Further, the applicant has to follow the **Charging Infrastructure Guidelines & Standards** issued by Ministry of Power, GoI vide ref (2) and Central Electricity Authority notification on “**Measures relating to safety provisions for EV charging stations**” vide ref (3) amended from time to time. A copy of these guidelines and notification prevailing on the date of issue of this order is enclosed as **Annexure (A) & Annexure (B)** respectively with this circular.

This circular holds good till the condition are modified/ amended by KERC.


General Manager (Tech),
CESC, Mysuru

Copy to:

1. The Chief Financial Officer, CESC, Mysuru.
2. The Chief General Manager (I/A), CESC, Corporate Office, Mysuru.
3. The Chief Engineer (Electy), O & M Zone, CESC, Mysuru/Hassan.
- ✓ 4. All General Managers, CESC, Corporate Office, Mysuru.
5. All Superintending Engineers (Ele), O & M Circles, CESC.
6. All Executive Engineers (Ele), O & M Divisions, CESC.
7. PS to MD/ TA to DT, CESC to place the subject before MD/DT, CESC.
MF/OC



सत्यमेव जयते

No.12/2/2018-EV (Comp No. 244347)

Government of India

Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi, the 14th January, 2022

To,

1. The Secretaries of all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India
2. The Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs

Subject: Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EV) – the revised consolidated Guidelines & Standards-reg

Sir/ Madam,

The "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Guidelines and Standards" were issued by the Ministry of Power on 14.12.2018 which were subsequently revised on 01.10.2019 and an Amendment thereof was issued on 08.06.2020. After careful consideration of progress made and suggestions received from various stakeholders, it has been decided to amend the guidelines to accelerate the E-Mobility transition in the country. In supersession of all previous guidelines in this regard, the revised consolidated guidelines are as follows:

Objectives

- a) To enable faster adoption of electric vehicles in India by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable Charging Infrastructure and eco-system.
- b) To provide for affordable tariff chargeable from Charging Station Operators/Owners and Electric Vehicle (EV) owners.
- c) To generate employment/income opportunities for small entrepreneurs.
- d) To proactively support creation of EV Charging Infrastructure.
- e) To encourage preparedness of Electrical Distribution System to adopt EV Charging Infrastructure.
- f) To promote energy security and reduction of emission intensity of the country by promotion of entire EV ecosystem

Definitions:

- i. **Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)** shall mean an element in Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI) that supplies electrical energy for recharging the battery of electric vehicles.
- ii. **Public Charging Station (PCS)** shall mean an EV charging station where any electric vehicle can get its battery recharged.

- iii. **Battery Charging Station (BCS)** shall mean a station where the discharged or partially discharged electric batteries for electric vehicles are electrically recharged.
- iv. **Captive Charging Station (CCS)** shall mean an electric vehicle charging station exclusively for the electric vehicles owned or under the control of the owner of the charging station e.g., Government Departments, Corporate houses, Bus Depots, charging stations owned by the fleet owners etc. and shall not be used for commercial purpose of charging other vehicles on paid for basis.
- v. **Battery Swapping Station (BSS)** shall mean a station where any electric vehicle can get its discharged battery or partially charged battery replaced by a charged battery.

Guidelines:

- 1. Owners may charge their Electric Vehicles at their residence/offices using their existing electricity connections.
- 2. Any individual/entity is free to set up public charging stations provided that, such stations meet the technical, safety as well as performance standards and protocols laid down below as well as norms/ standards/ specifications laid down by Ministry of Power, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from time to time.
- 2.1 Public Charging Station (PCS), may apply for electricity connection and the Distribution Company licensee shall release connection for EV Public charging station (PCS) in accordance with the timelines stated in section 4 sub. (11) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules 2020. Accordingly, timelines for providing the connectivity for the PCS are as under:
 - i. Post submission of application complete in all respect, the connection for a Public Charging Station shall be provided within time period not exceeding seven days in metro cities, fifteen days in other municipal areas and thirty days in rural areas, within which the distribution licensees shall provide new connection or modify an existing connection. Appropriate Commission may specify a time limit for providing such connection to a Public Charging Station which may be less than the aforementioned specified time limit.
 - ii. Provided that where such supply requires extension of distribution mains, or commissioning of new sub-stations, the distribution licensee shall supply the electricity to such premises immediately after such extension or commissioning or within such period as may be specified by the Appropriate Commission.
- 2.2 Any Public Charging Station/ Chain of Charging Stations may obtain electricity from any generation company through open access. Open Access shall be provided for this purpose within 15 days of receipt of the application complete in all respect. They will be required to pay the applicable surcharge – equal to the current level of cross subsidy (not more than 20 percent, as per the Tariff Policy Guidelines), transmission charges and wheeling charges. No other surcharge or charges shall be levied except mentioned in this provision.
- 3. **Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI)- Requirements:**
- 3.1 Every Public Charging Station (PCS) will comply with the following: -



- i. An exclusive transformer with all related substation equipment including safety appliance, if required by Supply Code as approved by Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission.
 - ii. Appropriate civil works
 - iii. Appropriate cabling & electrical works ensuring safety
 - iv. Adequate space for Charging and entry/exit of vehicles.
 - v. Appropriate Fire protection equipment and facilities.
 - vi. Public Charging Station shall have, any one or more chargers or any combination of chargers from the table given in ANNEXURE II & ANNEXURE III in one or more electric kiosk/boards.
 - vii. Charging Station for(two/three wheelers) e- vehicles shall be free to install any charger other than those specified above subject to compliance of technical & safety standards as laid down by CEA.
 - viii. Tie up with at least one online Network Service Providers (NSPs) to enable advance remote/online booking of charging slots by EV owners. Such online information to EV owners should also include information regarding location, types and numbers of chargers installed/available, service charges for EV charging, etc.
 - ix. Share charging station data with the appropriate State Nodal Agency (SNA) and adhere to protocols as prescribed by Central Nodal Agency (CNA) i.e., Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for this purpose. The CNA and SNA shall have access to this database.
 - x. Public Charging Stations for EVs shall comply with the provisions of Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Amendment Regulations, 2019 and Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- 3.2 Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) should have been type tested by an agency/lab accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) from time to time.
- 3.3 The above minimum infrastructure requirements do not apply to Private Charging Points meant for self-use of individual EV owners (non-commercial basis).
- 3.4 Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own/leased fleet for its own use will not be required to install chargers as per para 3.1 and to have Network Service Provider (NSP) tie ups.
- 3.5 Public Charging Station may also be installed by Housing societies, Malls, Office Complexes, Restaurants, Hotels, etc. with a provision to allow charging of visitor's vehicles which are permitted to come in its premises.
- 4. Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI) for long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs:**
- 4.1 Fast Charging Stations (FCS) i.e. Public charging stations for long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs (like trucks, buses etc) will have the following :
- i. At least two chargers of minimum 100 kW (200- 750 V or higher) each of different specification (CCS /CHAdeMO Chargers for above capacity or BIS



Standards for eBus Charging Station (Level-4: 250 to 500 kW) as provided under ANNEXURE III (6)) with single connector gun each.


- ii. Appropriate Liquid Cooled Cables for high speed charging facility as above [4.1(i)], for onboard charging of Fluid Cooled Batteries (currently available in some long range EVs), if required.
- 4.2 Such Fast Charging Stations (FCS) which are meant for 100% in house/captive utilisation, for example buses of a company, would be free to decide the charging specifications as per requirement for its in- house company EVs.

5. Location of Public Charging Stations:

- 5.1 In case of Public Charging Stations, the following requirements are laid down with regard to density/distance between two charging points:
- i. At least one Charging Station shall be available in a grid of 3 Km X 3 Km. Further, one Charging Station shall be set up at every 25 Km on both sides of highways/roads.
 - ii. For long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs like buses/trucks etc., there shall be at least one Fast Charging Station with Charging Infrastructure Specifications as per para 4.1 above at every 100 Kms, one on each side of the highways/road located preferably within/alongside the Public Charging Stations as per ANNEXURE II or BIS Standards for Power Level 1 to 5 as per ANNEXURE III. Within cities, such charging facilities for heavy duty EVs may be located within Transport Nagars, bus depots.
- 5.2 Additional PCS/FCS can be installed even if there exists a PCS/FCS in the required grid or distance.
- 5.3 The above density/distance requirements shall be used by the concerned state/UT Governments/their Agencies for the twin purposes of arrangement of land in any manner for public charging stations as well as for priority in installation of distribution network including transformers/feeders etc. This shall be done in all cases including where no central/state subsidy is provided.
- 5.4 The appropriate Governments (Central/State/UTs) may also give priority to existing retail outlets (ROs) of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for installation of Public EV Charging Stations (in compliance with safety norms) to meet the requirements as laid above. Further, within such ROs, Company Owned and Company Operated (COCO) ROs may be given higher preference.

6. Database of Public EV Charging Stations:

- 6.1. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) shall create and maintain a national online database of all the Public Charging Stations in consultation with State Nodal Agencies (SNAs). Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall create a Web-Portal/Software/Mobile Application for the database of Public Charging Stations throughout the country. A common format for information in this regard shall be prepared by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) shall be directed to keep the details as per such format and update the same on the Web-Portal/Software/Mobile Application developed by BEE on weekly basis.



- 7. Tariff for supply of electricity to EV Public Charging Stations:**
- 7.1 The tariff for supply of electricity to Public EV Charging Stations shall be a single part tariff and shall not exceed the “**Average Cost of Supply**” till 31st March, 2025. The same tariff shall be applicable for Battery Charging Station (BCS).
- 7.2 The tariff applicable for domestic consumption shall be applicable for domestic charging.
- 7.3 The separate metering arrangement shall be made for PCS so that consumption may be recorded and billed as per applicable tariff for EV charging stations.
- 7.4 DISCOMs may leverage on funding from the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) under ‘Part A – Distribution Infrastructure’ for the general upstream network augmentation necessitated due to the upcoming charging infrastructure in various areas. The cost of such works carried out by the DISCOMs with the financial assistance from Government of India under the Revamped Scheme shall not be charged from the consumers for Public Charging Stations for EVs.
- 8. Service charges at PCS:**
- 8.1 Charging of EVs is a service as already clarified by Ministry of Power vide letter No. 23/08/2018-R&R dated 13.04.2018.
- 8.2 As electricity is being provided at concessional rates and also considering the fact that subsidy is being provided by the Central/State Governments in many cases for setting up Public Charging Stations, the State Government shall fix the ceiling of Service Charges to be charged by such PCS/FCS.
- 9. Provision of land at promotional rates for Public Charging Stations (PCS):**
- 9.1 In initial years the penetration of Electric Vehicles on road is increasing gradually. Consequently, the utilization rate for the Public Charging Stations is very low. High cost of rent for land and chargers coupled with no definite visibility of revenues makes the overall investment proposition for setting up a public Charging Station challenging in present scenario.
- 9.2 Accordingly, it is provided that the land available with the Government/Public entities shall be provided for installation of Public Charging Stations to a Government/Public entity on a revenue sharing basis for installation of Public Charging Station at a fixed rate of ₹1/kWh (used for charging) to be paid to the Land-owning Agency from such PCS business payable on quarterly basis. A model revenue sharing agreement is placed at **Annexure –IV**. Such revenue sharing agreement may be initially entered by parties for a period of 10 years. The Revenue Sharing Model may also be adopted by the public Land-owning agency for providing the land to a private entity for installation of Public Charging Stations on bidding basis with floor price of ₹1/kWh.
- 9.3 Furthermore, based on available charging technologies and their evolution, type of vehicles, the types of chargers, indicating number of charging points required for setting up adequate PCS within the local urban areas including the building premises of all building types and with the long term vision of implementing 'electric mobility' during the next 30 years, amendments have been made in the relevant sections (Chapter 10) of the Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 and the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI – 2014)

by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). A copy of these amendments is enclosed at ANNEXURE V. These may be implemented fully to provide adequate space for setting up charging stations.

10. Priority for Rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure:

After extensive consultations with State Governments and different Department/Agencies of Central Government, phasing as follows are laid down as national priority for rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure:

10.1 Phase I (1-3 Years):

All Mega Cities with population of 4 million plus as per census 2011, all existing expressways connected to these Mega Cities & important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities may be taken up for coverage. A list of these Mega Cities and existing connected expressways is attached at ANNEXURE I.

10.2 Phase II (3-5 Years):

Big cities like State Capitals, UT headquarters may also be covered for distributed and demonstrative effect. Further, important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities may be taken up for coverage.

10.3 The above priorities for phasing of rollout may be kept in mind by all concerned, including, different agencies of Central/State Governments while framing of further policies/guidelines for Public Charging Infrastructure of EVs, including for declaring further incentives/subsidies for such infrastructure and for such other purposes.

11. Implementation Mechanism for Rollout:

11.1 Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) shall be the Central Nodal Agency for rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure. All relevant agencies including Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall provide necessary support to Central Nodal Agency.

11.2 Every State Government shall nominate a Nodal Agency for that State for setting up charging infrastructure. The State DISCOM shall generally be the Nodal Agency for such purposes. However, State Government shall be free to select a Central/State Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) including Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Urban/Area Development Authorities etc. as its Nodal Agency.

12. Selection of Implementation Agency for Rollout:

12.1 The Central Nodal Agency shall finalize the cities and expressways/highways to be finally taken up from the priority as given at para 10 above, in consultation with the respective State Governments.

12.2 An Implementation Agency may be selected by the respective State Nodal Agency and shall be entrusted with responsibility of installation, operation and maintenance of PCS/FCS for designated period as per parameters laid down in this policy and as entrusted by the concerned Nodal Agency. The Implementation Agency maybe an Aggregator as mutually decided between Central and State Nodal Agencies. However, they may also decide to choose different PCS providers for bundled packages or for individual locations as mutually decided. Further, whenever bundled packages are carved for bidding, such packages may include at least one

identified expressway/highway or part thereof to prepare a cohesive regional package; the selected identified cities may be divided into one or more parts as necessary for such purposes.

13. These Guidelines and Standards shall supersede the Revised “Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards” issued by Ministry of Power on 1st October, 2019 and subsequent amendments dated 08.06.2020.

This issues with the approval of Hon’ble Minister of Power, New & Renewable Energy.



(S. Majumdar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel: 23356938

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Copy to:

1. Prime Minister’s Office/Cabinet Secretariat
2. CEO, NITI Aayog
3. The Secretaries of the CERC/State Commissions/JERCs
4. Chairperson, CEA
5. DG, BEE



(S. Majumdar)

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Annexure I

I. List of 4 million plus cities (as per census 2011)

1	Mumbai
2	Delhi
3	Bangalore
4	Hyderabad
5	Ahmedabad
6	Chennai
7	Kolkata
8	Surat
9	Pune

II. List of corridors

1	Mumbai-Pune Expressway
2	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway
3	Delhi-Agra Yamuna Expressway
4	Delhi-Jaipur
5	Bengaluru-Mysore
6	Bengaluru-Chennai
7	Surat-Mumbai Expressway
8	Agra - Lucknow Expressway
9	Eastern Peripheral Expressway
10	Delhi-Agra NH2 Expressway
11	Hyderabad ORR expressway
12	5 connected highways to each megacity

ANNEXURE II**Electric Vehicle Chargers as provided under Para 3.1 (vi) of the Guidelines**

Charger Type	S. No.	Charger Connectors*	Rated Output Voltage(V)	No. of No. of Connector guns (CG)	Charging vehicle type(W=wheeler)
Fast	1	Combined Charging System(CCS) (min 50 kW)	200-750or higher	1 CG	4W
	2	CHArgedeMOve (CHAdemo) (min 50 kW)	200-500or higher	1 CG	4W
	3	Type-2 AC (min 22 kW)	380- 415	1 CG	4W, 3W, 2W
Slow/ Moderate	4	Bharat DC-001 (15 kW)	48	1 CG	4W, 3W, 2W
	5.	Bharat DC-001 (15 kW)	72 or higher	1 CG	4W
	6.	Bharat AC-001 (10 kW)	230	3 CG of 3.3 kW each	4W, 3W, 2W

Indian Standards EV Charging notified by BIS of 01.11.2021**1. Light EV AC Charge Point**

Power Level 1	Charging Device	EV-EVSE Communication	Charge Point Plug/ Socket	Vehicle Inlet/ Connector
Up to 7 kW	IS-17017-22-1	Bluetooth Low Energy	IS-60309	As per EV manufacturer

2. Light EV DC Charge Point

Power Level 1	Charging Device	EV-EVSE Communication	Charge Point Plug/ Socket	Vehicle Inlet/ Connector
Up to 7 kW	IS-17017-25 [CAN]		Combined Socket under development	IS-17017-2-6

3. Parkbay AC Charge Point

Power Level-2	Device/ Protocol	EV-EVSE Communications	Infrastructure Socket	Vehicle Connector
Normal Power ~11kW/ 22 kW	IS-17017-1	IS-15118 [PLC] for Smart Charging	IS-17017-2-2	IS-17017-2-2

4. Parkbay DC Charge Point

Power Level-2	Device/ Protocol	EV-EVSE Communications	Infrastructure Socket	Vehicle Connector
Normal Power ~11kW/ 22 kW	IS-17017-23	IS-17017-24 [CAN] IS-15118 [PLC]	IS-17017-22-2	IS-17017-2-3

5. DC Charging Protocol

Power Level 3	Charging Device	EV-EVSE Communication	Connector
DC 50 kW to 250 kW	IS-17017-23	IS-17017-24 [CAN] IS-15118 [PLC]	IS-17017-2-3

6. eBus Charging Station (Level-4: 250 to 500 kW)

Power Level 4	Charging Device	EV-EVSE Communication	Connector
DC High Power (250 kW --> 500 kW)			
Dual Gun Charging Station	IS-17017-23-2	IS-15118 [PLC]	IS-17017-2-3
Automated Pantograph Charging Station	IS-17017-3-1		IS-17017-3-2

Annexure IV

**Model Revenue Sharing Agreement between Land-Ownning Agency (LOA) and
Charge Point Operator (CPO) for deployment of Public EV Charging Stations**

This agreement is entered into this day of <YYYY> at, India.

BETWEEN

M/s. <Insert Name of Land Owning Agency> which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof, include successors and assigns of the **FIRST PART**.

AND

M/s. <Name of CPO> a Company registered under the 1956 Act, having its registered Office at <CPO registered address> (hereinafter referred to as “<CPO>” which expression shall mean and include its successor(s), administrator(s) and assigns) of the **SECOND PART**.

<LAND OWNING AGENCY> and <CPO> are hereinafter individually referred to as the “**Party**” and collectively as the “**Parties**”.

WHEREAS:

- A. <Details of <LAND OWNING AGENCY> (Name & Address)>.
- B. <Details of CPO (Name & Address)>.
- C. <CPO> intends to establish, setup and operate Charging Point(s) (*defined herein below*) for charging of electric vehicles at identified sites operated by <<LAND OWNING AGENCY> Name> and <LAND OWNING AGENCY> intends to grant permission to <CPO NAME> to set up Public EV Charging Stations at selected sites in (hereinafter referred as “**Public Charging Station Locations/ SOL**”) and manage the same at <LAND OWNING AGENCY> sites on mutually agreed terms and conditions outlined in this Agreement.
- D. In consideration of the above, this Agreement sets out the intent of the Parties in relation to the said proposal.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants, terms, conditions and understandings set forth in this Agreement, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions

The following capitalized terms wherever used in this AGREEMENT shall have the meanings given hereunder:

“**Public EV Charging Stations(s)**” means a device or station that supplies power to charge the batteries of an electric vehicle;

“**CPO**” mean Charger Point Operator.

“**AC**” shall mean Alternating Current Charging;

“**DC**” shall mean Direct Current Charging;

“**GST**” shall mean Goods and Services Tax;

“**Installation Work**” means the construction and installation of the Public Charging stations and upstream supply, (if required) System and the operation and maintenance thereof, all performed by or for <CPO NAME> at the identified site.

“**KW**” shall mean rating of public EV Charger;

“**Operating Cost**” shall include direct electricity energy charge payment through payment gateway service provider appointed by <CPO NAME>, salary of supervisor or equivalent level person designated for managing the backend system, salary for semi-skilled/ skilled workers appointed by <CPO NAME> for maintenance of chargers, annual maintenance cost of chargers, telecommunication cost, IT System cost and customer support;

“**Projects/ Charging Locations** shall have a meaning ascribed in above Recital C hereof;

“**SOL**” means sites owned and/or operated by <LAND OWNING AGENCY>.

“**Term**” shall mean 10 years with Annual Maintenance Cost (AMC) starting from the earlier of: (a) six months from the Effective Date, or (b) the date of installation of the last Charging Point at the identified SOL in terms of this Agreement.

Effective Date: DD/MM/YYYY

“**System**” includes the Charging Points, assemblies, converters, switches, wiring devices and wiring, and all other material/civil works comprising the Installation Work.

2. Proposal

- a. M/s CPO Name has proposed to establish and operate up to no. of Public Electric vehicle Charging Point(s) at SOL owned and/or operated by Land owning agency. For Setting up of such Public EV charging stations by M/s CPO, Land owning agency would provide the required space of about Sq. Ft within the premises of the identified locations subject to feasibility in order to develop the required infrastructure for charging of electric vehicles.

- b. The Parties are keen to develop partnership for the Projects/ Public EV Charging Locations at <Location Address> and may discuss further expansion at other locations, at the sole discretion of M/s <CPO Name>.
- c. The Parties shall jointly select the identified locations based on availability of space and feasibility of operation of the Public Charging Stations without affecting regular operation of the identified locations.
- d. M/s <CPO NAME> agrees to establish, setup and operate nos. of charging points at each public charging station. The Charging Station shall have chargers in accordance with Guidelines notified by the Ministry of Power. The charging infrastructure so installed shall comply with the government/ministry of power guidelines and regulations for performance, safety & quality from time to time.
- e. M/s <CPO NAME> agrees to invest in setting up and operating the public charging stations including separate power connection, transformer and meter, if required, at its own cost, and shall upgrade and refurbish the Public Charging Stations, in line with the technology advancements and business needs, from time to time. The cost of electricity including surcharge, duty, contingency for power purchase adjustment charges, etc. and all operating and maintenance expenses related to Charging Points shall be borne by M/s <CPO NAME>.
- f. The Parties agree that the Public Charging Stations may be operated through a cloud-based solution technology developed and owned by M/s <CPO NAME> and manpower deployed at the identified locations by M/s <CPO name>
- g. The Parties agree that all applicable statutory approvals/ permissions from the respective authorities for the Public Charging Stations shall be procured and obtained by M/s <CPO NAME>. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall provide all assistance to M/s <CPO NAME> to enable M/s <CPO NAME> to obtain the consents, clearances and permits, and the governmental approvals in a timely manner in connection with the Project. Further, <Land owning agency> agrees to assist in obtaining separate power connection or enhancing the power supply at each location, if required by M/s <CPO NAME> in connection with the Project.
- h. M/s <CPO NAME> shall arrange deployment of qualified and suitable manpower and required necessary tools, logistics, spares & consumables during installation, commissioning and O&M of Public EV charging stations at SOL. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> hereby grants to M/s <CPO NAME> a right, co-terminus with the term to ingress and egress the location and access to electrical panels and conduits to interconnect or disconnect the System with the SOL electrical wiring.
- i. Safety is of paramount importance and M/s <CPO NAME> shall take all safety precautions in connection with the setting up and operation of the Public Charging Stations to ensure safety to the user. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> agrees to ensure to provide safe and secure environment to install and operate the System. In the event of any damage to the land-owning agency facilities, property due to any fault in the M/s <CPO NAME>'s equipment, M/s <CPO NAME> will be liable to make good the losses to SOL for the same. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall be responsible for the loss incurred by M/s <CPO NAME> limited to Public Charging Stations and established infrastructure due to gross negligence or willful default on the part of <LAND OWNING AGENCY> or their agents/ employees.

- j. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> agrees and confirms that the Public Charging Locations (including the unfettered access to the identified space for the respective <LAND OWNING AGENCY>) shall be free from encumbrances or hindrances, and if during the installation and operation period, the same is identified by M/s <CPO NAME>, then <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall remove the encumbrance or hindrance or provide suitable space for the System within the same location at the cost and expense of <LAND OWNING AGENCY> with immediate effect.
- k. The Parties agree to jointly undertake the planning, design, setting-up and implementing the Projects/ Public Charging Stations at the respective <LAND OWNING AGENCY>. The Parties, *inter-alia*, agree to ensure; (a) Planning and designing the charging infrastructure in relation to the Projects; (b) Investment in the Projects by M/s <CPO NAME>; (c) Operating and maintaining the Projects by <CPO Name>; and (d) Managing the Projects using cloud-based solution system software.
- l. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall not directly or indirectly cause, create, incur, assume, or suffer to exist any lien on or with respect to the System or any interest therein. The Project and the System shall remain the property of M/s <CPO NAME> and shall not attach to or be deemed a part of, or fixture to the <LAND OWNING AGENCY>. Neither <LAND OWNING AGENCY> nor its lessees or tenants or any other Person shall have any right, benefit, or interest in the Project.
- m. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall provide sufficient space at the provided location for the temporary storage and staging of tools, materials, equipment and facilities reasonably necessary during the Installation Work, or Project removal, and access for rigging and material handling.
- n. Wherever separate power connection to Public EV Charging Stations is not mandated/ not provided, <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall provide required power to M/s <CPO NAME> for the maintenance and operation of its System at the rate <LAND OWNING AGENCY> is paying to the distribution utility at the relevant SOL and M/s <CPO NAME> shall reimburse the same to <LAND OWNING AGENCY> on actuals. In case, requires additional transformer or any expenses for providing the power, the same shall be incurred by M/s <CPO NAME>. In the event of the Govt. announcing a policy for subsidized power charges for EV charging stations, then M/s <CPO NAME> shall make necessary arrangements including separate meter and approvals as required at their own cost to avail the lower tariff.
- o. Any other activities considered necessary for setting up Public Charging Stations for electric vehicles at provided locations or other suitable locations on mutually agreed covenants/commercials arrangements, which are not specifically set out herein, but which may be identified at a later date, shall be included by mutual discussion and consent of Parties.
- p. The number of identified locations considered for Public EV Charging Stations would not be a binding number and could be amended seeing the potential, increase in business volume, less vehicle turnaround etc., if any.
- q. The number of Public EV Charging Stations in a cluster would be tentative and could increase / decrease subject to joint agreement between <LAND OWNING AGENCY> and M/s. <CPO NAME>. The addition or deletion of EV Charging Stations could be subsequently conveyed to each other in writing.

- r. Branding: <LAND OWNING AGENCY> and M/s. <CPO NAME> shall do joint branding of the venture so as to create positive long-term association, market penetration, to create synergies based on unique strengths of each parties/brand, gain market share and increase revenue and also to boost the reputation of the parties in this project.

3. Payment of License Fee, Revenue Share and Billing Cycle raising of invoices, release of payments, security deposit etc.

- (a) M/s. <CPO NAME> to pay <LAND OWNING AGENCY> Rs. xxx/kWh which shall be ₹ 1.0 / kWh in case of such CPO being a Government/Public Entity or at discovered price through bidding with floor price of ₹ 1 / kWh in case CPO being a private entity of billed units(kWh) from charging business starting from 1st year, of billed units from charging business to <LAND OWNING AGENCY> within days after end of Quarter.
- (b) For the purpose of revenue sharing, M/s <CPO NAME> shall furnish the complete details of accounting of the billed units to <LAND OWNING AGENCY> for transparency and shall be governed by confidentiality under this Agreement.

M/s <CPO NAME> shall promptly pay the bill on monthly basis within 10 days of demand for electrical energy consumed for charging electric vehicles at the said locations as per actual minimum charges /as per actual. The charges should be paid to the <LAND OWNING AGENCY> till such time a separate meter is obtained in the name of <CPO NAME>. After obtaining a separate meter in the name of <CPO NAME>, the electricity charges shall be directly paid by <CPO NAME> based on the electrical energy consumed for charging EVs at each SOL. Dispute resolution mechanism of electricity bills, if any, to be taken up with relevant Discom with support from land owning agency.

4. Payment of Taxes

M/s <CPO NAME> shall pay all the statutory levies and taxes imposed by the Government or any other authorities present or future on the operation of EV charging stations. Further, M/s <CPO NAME> shall also pay to <LAND OWNING AGENCY> increase in the taxes and/or any levies on the land area used specifically for Public EV charging station, by any local authority including Municipal corporation/municipality/gram panchayat or any other statutory authority or by the government except property tax. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall pay property tax.

5. Insurance

M/s <CPO NAME> shall at all times and from time to time at its own cost and expense take out adequate and proper insurance during the continuance of this agreement from a well reputed insurance company against all risks including third party risk to persons and properties, fire and explosion risk and riot risks etc. covering operation of the Public Charging stations installed at SOL.

6. Standard Indemnification

Each party (indemnifying party) agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the other party (indemnified party) harmless from and against:

- a. Any third party claim (including intellectual property infringement claim), liability, obligation, loss, damage, deficiency, assessment, judgement, cost or expense (including, without limitation to costs and expenses incurred in preparing and defending against or prosecuting any third party litigation, claim, action, suit proceeding or demand) of any kind or character, arising out of or in any manner solely attributable to any failure of the indemnifying Party to perform its obligations described hereunder, gross negligence or wilful misconduct in the fulfilment of its obligations hereunder or for infringing the intellectual property rights of any third party.
- b. Any claim, liability, obligation, loss, damage, deficiency, assessment, judgement, cost or expense (including, without limitation to costs and expenses incurred in preparing and defending against or prosecuting any third party litigation, claim, action, suit proceeding or demand) of any kind or character arising from claims or sanctions or penalties imposed by any regulatory authority for failure by a Party or any of its respective officers, directors, employees, servants, sub-contractors or agents to comply with any applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- c. Any claim, liability, obligation, loss, damage, deficiency, assessment, judgement, cost or expense (including, without limitation to costs and expenses incurred in preparing and defending against or prosecuting any third party litigation, claim, action, suit proceeding or demand) of any kind or character with respect to any damage to or loss of property of a third party arising out of acts or omissions by a Party or any of its respective officers, directors, employees, servants, sub-contractors, or agents in the performance of its obligations under this agreement.

7. Term & Termination

7.1 This Agreement shall come into force from the Effective Date of this agreement and remain in force during the 'Term' as defined under Definitions above. The agreement shall be further extended for a period as decided and agreed mutually in writing by the Parties. The Agreement may be terminated / exited by the Parties prior to the scheduled validity period due to any one of the following reasons:

- a. Any misrepresentation, breach or violation of the terms of this Agreement by either of the Parties;
- b. If <LAND OWNING AGENCY> fails to provide the Charging Locations for locating the Charging Points at the identified SOL or M/s <CPO NAME> failing to install the charging Points at the identified SOL within a reasonable time as agreed mutually; and
- c. With mutual consent of both the parties without assigning any reason.

7.2 Upon such early termination, M/s <CPO NAME> shall have the right to dismantle all the System, equipment and Charging Points and take control in its custody, the Charging Points, System and equipment. <LAND OWNING AGENCY> shall have no right to claim and recover any of the Charging Points and the System from any

Charging Locations at the identified locations and the equipment/ infrastructure establishment by M/s <CPO NAME>.

8. Representations and Warranties

Each Party represents and warrants to the other Parties that:

- (a) it has power to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under the Agreement and all necessary corporate and other actions have been taken to authorise such execution, delivery and performance;
- (b) it has all requisite power and authority, and does not require the consent of any third party to enter into this AGREEMENT and grant the rights provided herein;
- (c) it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as may be applicable to it.
- (d) the execution, delivery and performance of its obligations under the Agreement does not and will not: (i) contravene any applicable law, or any judgment or decree of any court having jurisdiction over it; or (ii) conflict with or result in any breach or default under any agreement, instrument, regulation, license or authorisation binding upon it or any of its assets.
- (e) violate the memorandum and articles of association, by-laws or other applicable organisational documents thereof; and
- (f) there is no litigation pending or, to the best of such Party's knowledge, threatened to which it is a party that presently affects or which would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or prospects or business of such Party in the fulfilment of its obligations under this AGREEMENT.

9. Confidentiality

9.1. During the subsistence of this Agreement and after termination or expiration of this Agreement for any reason whatsoever, the Party receiving any information and/or document which are marked as Confidential (hereinafter referred to as the "Confidential Information") shall:

- a. Keep the confidential Information confidential;
- b. Do not disclose the Confidential Information to any other person without the prior written consent of the Party disclosing such information (hereinafter referred to as the "**Disclosing Party**") except to its employees, agents, shareholders, investors, partners and advisors on a strictly need-to-know basis, and upon such person executing a non-disclosure undertaking in respect of the Confidential Information in a format reasonably satisfactory to the Disclosing Party;

- c. Do not use the Confidential Information for any purpose other than the performance of its obligations under this Agreement; Without the prior written consent of the Disclosing Party, not to make a public announcement or any other disclosure of the Confidential Information except as required by any legal stipulation applicable to it. In case of such disclosure required by legal stipulation, a Party which is required to make such disclosure shall, as soon as practicable after it is made aware of the requirement to make such disclosure, inform the Disclosing Party of the need to disclose such Confidential Information, the content thereof and the legal stipulation which requires disclosure of such Confidential Information.

9.2. The obligations contained in the relevant clauses above shall not apply to any Confidential Information which:

- a. is at the date of this Agreement or at any time after the date of this Agreement comes into the public domain other than through breach of this Agreement by such Party; can be shown by the Party receiving the information to the reasonable satisfaction of the Disclosing Party that the same was known to such Party prior to the disclosure;
- b. subsequently comes lawfully into the possession of the Party receiving such information from a person other than the Disclosing Party; or
- c. such information which any Party is required to disclose by law, by a court of competent jurisdiction or by another appropriate regulatory body, provided that the Party required to disclose shall use reasonable endeavors to consult with the Disclosing Party and take into consideration is reasonable requests in relation to such disclosure.

10. Notice

All communication, demand and notices required to be sent under this Agreement shall be sent or delivered to the receiving Party at the address set forth herein, or at such other address as the Parties may from time to time designate in writing:

M/s <CPO NAME>:

Address : -

.....
.....
.....
.....

Fax No.:

Email id :-

LOA:

Address:

Email id:-

Any Notice, demand or other communication shall be sent by registered post / hand delivery.

11. Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual Property Rights owned by each respective Party shall remain the property of such Party and nothing in this AGREEMENT shall be taken to represent an assignment, license or grant of other rights in or under such Intellectual Property Rights to the other Party. All right, title and interest to all Intellectual Property of each Party as of the Effective Date of this AGREEMENT, including that which is or may become protectable by patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret or similar law, shall remain exclusively with that Party.

12. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

This AGREEMENT shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of India. Courts at <City, State>, India shall have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of matters arising out of or in relation to this AGREEMENT.

13. Dispute Settlement

The Parties hereby agree that they shall work together to resolve any disputes that may arise under, in relation to or in connection with this Agreement (referred to in this clause as a “**Dispute**”). In the event such Dispute is not resolved amicably within 60 (sixty) days of the date of receipt of notice issued by disputing party with respect to same by the non- disputing party then in such case all Dispute shall be settled by binding arbitration pursuant to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as amended (“**Arbitration Act**”), in following manner:

If any dispute or difference of any kind whatsoever shall arise between the Parties in connection with or arising out of this agreement, such dispute or difference shall be resolved through arbitration as per the procedure mentioned herein below:

- a. The dispute or difference shall be referred to a sole arbitrator.
- b. The arbitration shall be through High Court Mediation and Arbitration Centre at High Court of Judicature at <city name> for the state of <state name>.
- c. The rules of the above mentioned Institutional Arbitration Forum shall be applicable to the arbitral proceedings.
- d. The Indian Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 and Arbitration and Conciliation (amendment) Act 2015 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof and the rules made there under for the time being in force shall apply to the arbitration proceedings under the clause.
- e. The seat of arbitration shall be at <city name>, <state name>, India.
- f. The proceedings shall be conducted in English language.
- g. The cost of the proceedings shall be equally borne by the parties, unless otherwise directed by the sole arbitrator.
- h. The following shall not be referred to arbitration:

Disputes having financial claims less than Rs. 5 Lakhs.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein above (except 'h') upon arising of dispute the parties may agree to refer the same to arbitration of mutually acceptable sole arbitrator.

14. Limitation of Liability

Notwithstanding anything in this AGREEMENT to the contrary and to the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall either Party, its officers, directors, or employees be liable for any form of incidental, consequential, indirect, special or punitive damages of any kind, or for loss of revenue or profits, loss of business, loss of information or data, or other financial loss, whether such damages arise in contract, tort or otherwise, irrespective of fault, negligence or strict liability or whether such Party has been advised in advance of the possibility of such damages. A Party will not be in breach of the AGREEMENT or be liable to the other Parties if it fails to perform or delays the performance of an obligation as a result of an event beyond its reasonable control, including, legislation, regulation, order or other act of any Government or Governmental agency.

15. Waiver

Failure of a Party to require performance of any provision of this Agreement shall not affect such Party's right to full performance thereof at any time thereafter, and any waiver by a Party of a breach of any provision hereof shall not constitute a waiver of a similar breach in the future or of any other breach. No waiver shall be effective unless in writing and duly executed by the concerned Party.

16. Assignment

Except as provided in this Agreement, none of the Parties shall be entitled to assign their rights and obligations under the Agreement to a third party without the prior written consent of the other Party, except to its affiliate companies

17. Amendment

No modification or amendment to this Agreement and no waiver of any of the terms or conditions hereof shall be valid or binding unless made in writing and duly executed by the Parties.

18. Severability

If any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, such provision will be struck from the Agreement and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. Further, the Parties shall endeavour to replace such provision with a valid, legally enforceable provision that reflects the original intent of the Parties.

19. Entire Agreement

This Agreement supersedes all prior discussions and agreements (whether oral or written, including all correspondence) if any, between the Parties with respect to the

subject matter of this Agreement, and this Agreement contains the sole and entire understanding and agreement between the Parties hereto with respect to the subject matter contained herein.

20. Force Majeure

Neither Party shall be held responsible for non-fulfillment of their respective obligations under this AGREEMENT due to the exigency of one or more of the force majeure events which are beyond the reasonable control of the Party concerned such as but not limited to acts of God, wars, floods, earthquakes, lawful strikes not confined to the premises of the Party, lockouts beyond the control of the Party claiming force majeure, epidemics, riots, civil commotions etc. provided on the occurrence and cessation of any such event, the Party affected thereby shall give a notice in writing to the other Party within one (1) month of such occurrence or cessation. If the force majeure conditions continue beyond six (6) months, the Parties shall jointly decide about the future course of action.

21. Survival

Those Clauses that by its nature should survive expiration or termination of this Agreement shall remain in effect after the expiration or termination of this Agreement. It specifically clarified that the provisions of Clauses 9 (*Representations and Warranties*), Clause 10 (*Confidentiality*), Clause 12 (*Intellectual Property Rights*), Clause 13 (*Governing Law and Jurisdiction*) and Clause 14 (*Dispute Settlement*) shall survive expiration or termination of this Agreement.

22. Counterparts

This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which together shall constitute the same instrument.

23. Miscellaneous

- a. It is agreed and understood by the Parties that this Agreement is a legally binding contract and under no circumstances shall stand terminated, except in terms of Clause 3 of this Agreement.
- b. This Agreement is on a principal-to-principal basis between the Parties hereto. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed or deemed to create any association, partnership or joint venture or employer-employee relationship or principal-agent relationship in any manner whatsoever between the Parties.
- c. The Parties shall not use each other's name and/or trademark/logo or publicize or release any information about this Agreement or its contents or market, publish, advertise in any manner any information without prior written consent of the other Party.

24. Rules of Interpretation

- a. Irrelevance of Gender and Plurality. The definitions in this Agreement shall apply equally to both the singular and plural forms of the terms defined. Whenever the context may require, any pronoun shall include the corresponding masculine, feminine and neuter forms.
- b. Internal References. All references herein to Clauses and Annexure shall be deemed to be references to Clauses of and Annexure to, this Agreement unless the context shall otherwise require. All Annexure attached hereto shall be deemed incorporated herein as if set forth in full herein. The terms “clause(s)” and “sub-clause(s)” shall be used herein interchangeably. The words “hereof,” “herein” and “hereunder” and words of similar import when used in this Agreement shall refer to this Agreement as a whole and not to any particular provision of this Agreement. The words “include”, “includes”, and “including” shall be deemed to be followed by the words “without limitation”.
- c. Default Rules. Unless expressly contradicted or otherwise qualified, (i) all references to a Person also refer to that Person’s successors and permitted assigns, including permitted transferees, and (ii) all references to and definitions of any agreement, instrument or statute herein or in any agreement or instrument referred to herein mean such agreement, instrument or statute, including the Articles, as from time to time may be amended, modified, supplemented or restated, including (in the case of agreements or instruments) by waiver or consent and (in the case of statutes) by succession of comparable successor statutes and references to all attachments thereto and instruments incorporated therein.
- d. Drafting. The Parties have participated jointly in the negotiation and drafting of this Agreement; accordingly, in the event an ambiguity or a question of intent or interpretation arises, this Agreement shall be construed as if drafted jointly by the Parties, and no presumption or burden of proof shall arise favoring or disfavoring any Party by virtue of the authorship of any provisions of this Agreement.
- e. Clause Heading: The clause heading contained in this Agreement are for the convenience of the Parties and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

25. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- a. If any provision of this AGREEMENT is held to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remaining provisions of this AGREEMENT shall not be affected thereby and each remaining provision of this AGREEMENT shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law. Any invalid or unenforceable provision of this AGREEMENT shall be replaced with a provision which is valid and enforceable and reflects, to the maximum extent possible, the original intent of the unenforceable provision.

- b. Each Party will be solely responsible for its own acts and omissions (and the acts and omissions of its employees and other agents) and neither Party will have the authority nor will purport to act for, or legally binding, the other Party in any transactions with a third party except as agreed in writing by the Parties.
- c. The release of any information and of all public announcements (other than when such disclosure is required under any applicable law) related to such projects by a Party shall be subject to the prior written approval of the other Party, unless required under stock exchange regulations/SEBI.
- d. This Agreement shall not be amended, modified or supplemented without prior written consent of the other Party.

In Witness Whereof The Parties Hereto Have Signed This MoU In Duplicate On The _____Day, _____ Month and _____ Year Herein Above Written In The Presence Of:

For <LAND OWNING AGENCY>

For M/S <CPO NAME>

Signed & Sealed

WITNESS:

1.

2.

Signed & Sealed

WITNESS:

1.

2.

**Amendments in
Model Building Bye-Laws
(MBBL - 2016)
for
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure**

**Town and Country Planning Organization
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India**

February, 2019

Preamble

To address the quantum of emissions from the “Transport” sector powered by fossil fuels, “electric vehicle” is considered a viable option for short distance / inter-city trips with adequate “charging stations” available. It is necessary to make provisions for establishing Public Charging Stations (PCS) in the local areas including urban CBDs for vehicle re-fuelling / recharging.

Hence, amendments are required for addition of norms for charging Infrastructure provisions in Development Control Regulations and enabling provisions for installing “*Charging Infrastructure*” in the building premises and core urban areas of the cities.

Based on available charging technologies and their evolution, type of vehicles, the types of chargers, indicating number of charging points required for setting up adequate PCS within the local urban areas including the building premises of all building types and with the long term vision of implementing ‘electric mobility’ during the next 30 years, amendments are made in the relevant sections (Chapter 10) of the Model Building Bye-laws, 2016.

Amendments to Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016

In Chapter 10: Sustainability and Green Provisions

After section 10.3 “Various Guidelines for Green Rating Systems”.

Provision of “Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure” to be added at clause 10.4

10.4 Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI):

Based on the occupancy pattern and the total parking provisions in the premises of the various building types, charging infrastructures shall be provided only for EVs, which is currently assumed to be 20% of all ‘vehicle holding capacity’/‘parking capacity’ at the premise.

Additionally, the building premise will have to have an additional power load, equivalent to the power required for all charging points (in a PCS) to be operated simultaneously, with a safety factor of 1.25 (refer *Explanatory Note- Annexure III*).

10.4.1 Residential Buildings (plotted house)

Table 1: Charging Infrastructure requirements for individual house/ self-use

Building Type	Plotted House
Ownership of Station	Private (Owner)
Connection and Metering	Domestic meter
Type of Charger	Slow chargers as per owner’s specific requirements
Modes of Charging	AC (Single charging gun)
Norms of Provisions	Min. 1 SC and additional provisions as per the owner individual.

Note:

- *The charging infrastructure installed by a home owner shall be construed as a Private CI meant for self-use (non-commercial basis) as per the note at clause no 4 of the explanatory note at Annexure III.*

10.4.2 All other buildings (including Group Housing)

Any PCS installed at Public/Private areas or building premises of any category that caters to commercial mode of charging of EVs shall be deemed as a Public Charging Station and shall have to install the minimum requirements of chargers as specified in the Guidelines dated 14.12.2018 of Ministry of Power (refer Annexure IV for MoP Guidelines). However, in order to provide sufficient charging points for the EV share in all vehicles (refer clause 3 of the *Explanatory Note- Annexure III*), ratio of types of chargers is recommended in the table below -

Table 2: Charging Infrastructure requirements for PCS (commercial use)

Building Type	Any building type			
Ownership of Station	Service provider			
Connection and Metering	Commercial Metering and Payment			
Types of Charger	as per min. requirements specified in MoP Guidelines (refer Annexure IV)			
Additional chargers	PCS service providers shall install additional number of kiosk/chargers beyond the minimum specified requirements to meet the ratio of charging points as prescribed below (by the type of vehicles).			
Norms of Provisions for charging points	4Ws 1 SC - each 3 EVs 1 FC - each 10EVs	3Ws 1 SC - each 2 EVs	2Ws 1 SC - each 2 EVs	PV (Buses) 1 FC - each 10 EVs

Note:

- *Charging bays shall be planned currently at 20% capacity of all vehicles including 2Ws and PVs(cars)*
- *Open metering and on-spot payment options to be available for all users.*
- *Provision of FCB CS and BS shall not be mandatory, and will be at the discretion of the service provider.*

Abbreviations used:

2Ws	-	Two wheelers
3Ws	-	Three wheelers
4Ws	-	Four wheelers / PV(cars)
PVs	-	Passenger Vehicles
EV	-	Electric Vehicle
SC	-	Slow Charger / Slow Charging (AC)
FC	-	Fast Charger / Fast Charging (DC and a few AC ones)
PCS	-	Public Charging Stations
MBBL	-	Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016
FCB CS	-	Fluid Cooled Battery Charging Station
BS	-	Battery Swap

Annexure III
(MBBL 2016)

Explanatory Note
on
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
(For MBBL, 2016)

Town and Country Planning Organization
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

February, 2019

Abbreviations:

UNFCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IPCC	-	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
GHG	-	Green House Gases
2Ws	-	Two wheelers
3Ws	-	Three wheelers
4Ws	-	Four wheelers / PV(cars)
PVs	-	Passenger Vehicles
CVs	-	Commercial Vehicles
EV	-	Electric Vehicle
EVSE	-	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment
SC	-	Slow Charger / Slow Charging (AC)
FC	-	Fast Charger / Fast Charging (DC and a few AC ones)
BS	-	Battery Swap
PCS	-	Public Charging Stations
PCI	-	Public Charging Infrastructure
Private CI	-	Private Charging Infrastructure
MBBL	-	Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016
URDPFI	-	Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines, 2014
NSP	-	Network Service Provider (information network)
SP	-	Service Provider

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1. Rationale for EVCI establishment

Rapid urbanization coupled with adoption of mechanized transportation modes has resulted in high emissions of Green House Gases that goes on to impact Global warming. Unless, the global surface temperature rise is restricted to no more than 2°C compared with pre-industrial levels, the IPCC has warned that the world will see irreversible catastrophic climate change.

India being a signatory to the UNFCCC, has pledged for efforts to assess the Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) of anthropogenic origin and removal by sinks. India's per capita emissions are still considered low at 1.9 tonnes (2013), but its total emissions are next only to China and the US and is likely to overtake those of the EU by 2019.

While comparing the Indian cities for their emission scores, Delhi is on top as the biggest emitter at over 38 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent overall emissions, followed by Greater Mumbai at 22.7 million tonnes and Chennai at 22.1 million tonnes, Kolkata at 14.8 million tonnes, Bangalore at 19.8 million tonnes, Hyderabad at 13.7 million tonnes and Ahmedabad at 9 million tonnes were the other cities whose emissions for the year were calculated sector wise.

As per the statistics of Transport Department (GNCTD), total number of vehicles in Delhi is more than the combined total vehicles in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Delhi has 85 private cars per 1000 population against the national average of 8 cars per 1000 population. In terms of CO₂ emissions due to motor vehicles, Delhi emits about 12.4 million tonnes while the city of Bengaluru emits about 8.6 million tonnes.^[1]

Therefore, addressing the quantum of emissions from the "Transport" and "Domestic" sector emerges to be the high priority subjects under the overarching umbrella of "*Climate change mitigation*" as committed to the UNFCCC.

Encouraging "Electric Vehicles" as a viable option for phased transportation in terms of short and long distance trips with appropriate "Charging Infrastructure" is therefore, the pre-condition for this paradigm shift / phased migration to sustainable transportation.

For this changes are required in Infrastructure provisions (at Regional and City levels) and in Development Control Regulations (in terms of provisions therein) to include the formulations of norms and standards for "*Charging Infrastructure*" in the said Mater Plan Regulations and State Bye-Laws for adoption across the country suiting local conditions.

2. EV Charging Technology

2.1 Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE):

An EVSE is a wall mounted box that supplies electric energy for recharging of electric vehicle batteries. Also EVSEs have a safety lock-out feature that does not allow current to flow from the device until the plug is physically inserted into the car.

EVSEs can be customized with added features like:

- Authentication
- Integrated payment gateways
- Software for remote monitoring.

As electric vehicle charging technology continues to advance, several standards and guidelines have become widely accepted across the industry. This section gives a brief overview of charging infrastructure technology, standards, and terminology.

2.2 Different types of EVSE:

Charging speeds- Charging power, which determines the time required to charge a vehicle, can vary by orders of magnitude across charge points, as shown in Table 1. A small household outlet may charge as slowly as 1.2 kW, while the most advanced rapid charging stations can charge at up to 350 kW. Charging infrastructure is broadly broken into three categories based on speed: Level 1, Level 2, and direct current (DC) fast charging (sometimes referred to as Level 3).

(Source: "Emerging Best Practices for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure", Oct' 2017)

Private Charging

Charging batteries of privately owned cars through domestic charging points. Billing is mostly part of home/domestic metering.

AC "Slow" Charging:

The home private chargers are generally used with 230V/15A single phase plug which can deliver a maximum of up to about 2.5KW of power. The EVSE supplies AC current to the vehicle's onboard charger which in turn converts the AC power to DC allowing the battery to be charged.

Public Charging

For charging outside the home premises, electric power needs to be billed and payment needs to be collected. The power drawn by these chargers may need to be managed from time to time.

DC "Fast" Charging:

DC current is sent to the electric car's battery directly via the charge port. FC chargers (usually 50 KW or more) can supply 100 or more kilometers of range per hour of charging. The fast chargers would generally be used as a top-up, rather than fully charging vehicles. These are important for cab companies and corporate users who have a fleet of electric cars.

3. Options for EV Charging

There is an urgent need to offer flexible charging infrastructure for different vehicle segments to drive adoption of EVs. Charging infrastructure is the most crucial enabler in the entire EV value chain. The exploration of different charging models according to the local conditions shall enable faster deployment of electric vehicles in the country.

EV share in all vehicles - It has been broadly projected that by the current rate of adoption of EVs, about 15% of all vehicles in the country would be EVs by the year 2020. Therefore, while assuming percentage composition of all proposed capacities in Public facilities of vehicle holding capacity, the Metropolitan and 'Tier I' cities will be assumed to have a higher percentage share of EVs, say **20% for now**. The charging infrastructure prescriptions in all urban development guidelines shall, therefore, be in consonance with the said percentage.

Power Load sanction to premises – While adding these Charging Infrastructures to the proposed set of building types of the Indian cities, ***enhanced Power Load shall have to be had for each such building type by the Power DISCOMs***, commensurate to the total additional power requirement of simultaneous operation of all the prescribed charging points in the premise. With further advancement of charging technologies and the enhanced capacity of chargers to draw more power, it is advised that the ***load capacity assigned to each premise should be kept with a safety factor of 1.25*** with a long-term vision of 30 years.

Table 1: EVs charging “modes” and ‘availability’

Vehicle type	Slow Charging	Fast Charging	Public CI
2 Wheelers	Y	N	Yes/Limited
3 Wheelers	Y	N	Yes/Limited
PVs (Cars)	Y	Y	Yes
PVs (Buses)	N	Y	Yes

Table 2: Charging options for EV types (by ownership)

Vehicle type	Private CI	Public CS	Predominant place of charging
2 Wheelers	SC/BS	SC	Point of residence / Work
3 Wheelers	SC/BS	SC/BS	Residence / Parking stations
PVs (Cars)	SC/BS	FC	Residence / Point of work / other public places
PVs (Buses)	-	FC/BS	Bus Terminals/Depots

Note:

- The option of Battery Swapping (BS) for privately owned 2Ws and PV(Cars) is limited to Private CI.
- For 3 Ws the BS is proposed to be made available in PCS, for faster recharge experience only
- For PV (Buses), Captive Fast charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for fleets may be adopted by privately owned Depots/Garages.

Based on the above stated EV charging technologies available and the current trend of evolving technologies of faster charging experience, the Ministry of Power has issued ***Guidelines and Standards for setting up Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles*** [Ministry of Power (MoP) Guidelines dated 14.12.2018] for charging infrastructure to be installed at every Public Charging Station (PCS). 'Connectivity regulations and Safety norms' shall be defined by respective authorities such as Central Electric Authority/MoP for grid access to such PCS / any other charging station/infrastructure.

4. Charger Specifications and PCS Infrastructure

Any installed PCS shall have one or more electric kiosk/boards with installation of all charger models as prescribed in the **Guidelines and Standards** notified by **Ministry of Power, dated 14 December 2018** for **"Charging Infrastructure for EVs"** (at Annexure II), with other necessary arrangements as deemed necessary.

Public Charging Station service providers shall be free to create charging hubs and to install additional number of kiosk/chargers in addition to the minimum chargers prescribed vide the MoP Guidelines, including options for installation of additional chargers, if required.

Note:

1. *Minimum infrastructure requirements do not apply to Private Charging Points meant for self-use of individual EV owners (non-commercial basis).*
2. *Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own fleet will not be required to install all type of chargers and to have NSP tie ups.*

5. Location of PCS / FCB CS in local area / building precincts

In accordance with the Guidelines issued by the *Ministry of Power (MoP)*, following minimum standards with regard to density of / distance between PCS in local level facilities in building premise / urban precincts shall be followed as per provisions in the Model BBL-2016

1. **At the Local levels (within the urban area):**

- At least 1 Public Charging Station is to be available within a grid of 3Km x 3Km.

2. **At the Building premise levels (for various building types)**

- Private charging infrastructure (non-commercial use) for individuals.
- For all commercial modes of charging EVs, at least 1 PCS, as per minimum specifications laid under MoP guidelines.
- Standalone Battery Swapping Stations may be added with the PCs.



No.12/2/2018-EV
Government of India
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2018

To,

1. The Secretaries of all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India.
2. The Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.

Sub: Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards -reg.

Sir/Madam,

Government of India have undertaken multiple initiatives to promote manufacturing and adoption of electric vehicles in India. With support of the Government, electric vehicles have started penetrating in the Indian market. However, availability of adequate Charging Infrastructure is one of the key requirements for accelerated adoption of electric vehicles in India. It is proposed to encourage this by laying down an enabling framework.

Objectives

- To enable faster adoption of electric vehicles in India by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable Charging Infrastructure and eco-system
- To promote affordable tariff chargeable from EV owners and Charging Station Operators/Owners
- To generate employment/income opportunities for small entrepreneurs
- To proactively support creation of EV Charging Infrastructure in the initial phase and eventually create market for EV Charging business
- To encourage preparedness of Electrical Distribution System to adopt EV Charging Infrastructure.

In light of the above, it has been decided as follows:

1. Private charging at residences / offices shall be permitted. DISCOMs may facilitate the same.
2. Setting up of Public Charging Stations (PCS) shall be a de-licensed activity and any individual/entity is free to set up public charging stations, provided that, such stations meet the technical as well as performance standards and protocols laid down below as well as any further norms/standards/specifications laid down by Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority from time to time.

- 2.1 Any person seeking to set up a Public Charging Station may apply for connectivity and he shall be provided connectivity on priority by the Distribution Company licensee to supply power in the area.
- 2.2 Any Charging Station/ Chain of Charging Stations may also obtain electricity from any generation company through open access.

3. **Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI)- Minimum Requirements:**

3.1 Every Public Charging Station (PCS) shall have the following minimum infrastructure:

- i. An exclusive transformer with all related substation equipment including safety appliance.
- ii. 33/11 KV line/cables with associated equipment including as needed for line termination/metering etc.
- iii. Appropriate civil works.
- iv. Adequate space for Charging and entry/exit of vehicles.
- v. Current international standards that are prevalent and used by most vehicle manufacturers internationally are CCS and CHAdMO. Hence, Public Charging Stations shall have, one or more electric kiosk/boards with installation of all the charger models as follows:

Charger Type	Charger Connectors*	Rated Voltage (V)	No. of Charging Points/No. of Connector guns (CG)
Fast	CCS (min 50 kW)	200-1000	1/1 CG
	CHAdMO (min 50 kW)	200-1000	1/1 CG
	Type-2 AC (min 22 kW)	380-480	1/1 CG
Slow/Moderate	Bharat DC-001 (15 kW)	72-200	1/1 CG
	Bharat AC-001 (10 kW)	230	3/3 CG of 3.3 kW each

*In addition, any other fast/slow/moderate charger as per approved BIS standards whenever notified.

- vi. The kiosk/board may have options for installation of additional chargers if required.
- vii. The Public Charging Station Providers are free to create Charging Hubs and to install additional number of Kiosk/Chargers in addition to the minimum number of chargers prescribed above.
- viii. Tie up with at least one online Network Service Providers (NSPs) to enable advance remote/online booking of charging slots by EV owners. Such online information to EV owners should also include information regarding location, types and numbers of chargers installed/available etc.
- ix. Share charging station data with appropriate DISCOM and to maintain appropriate protocols as prescribed by such DISCOM for this purpose. CEA shall have access to this database.
- x. Appropriate public amenities.



- xi. Where, in addition to the above, fast charging facility is also planned to be provided at the PCS by the PCI provider, the following additional infrastructure must be provided:
 - a. Appropriate Liquid Cooled cables if High Speed Charging Facility for onboard charging of Fluid Cooled Batteries (FCBs) is also planned.
 - b. Appropriate Climate Control Equipment for Fast Charging of Batteries to be used for swapping (i.e. not onboard)
- 3.2 Every Public Charging Station (PCS) shall be operational only after inspection and clearance as communicated by a suitable clearance certificate, by the concerned electrical inspectors/technical personnel designated specifically by the respective DISCOM for this purpose. DISCOMs may also empanel one or more third party authorized technical agencies for this purpose.
- 3.3 Electric Vehicle Service Equipment (EVSE) shall be type tested by an appropriate reputed authority.
- 3.4 The above minimum infrastructure requirements do not apply to Private Charging Points meant for self-use of individual EV owners (non-commercial basis).
- 3.5 Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own/leased fleet for its own use will not be required to install all type of chargers and to have NSP tie ups.
- 3.6 Public Charging Station can also have the option to add Standalone battery swapping facilities in addition to the above mandatory facilities, provided space/other conditions permit.
- 4. **Public charging Infrastructure (PCI) for long distance EVs and/or heavy duty EVs:**
- 4.1 Public charging stations for long distance EVs and/or heavy duty EVs (like trucks, busses etc.) shall have the following minimum requirements:
 - i. At least two chargers of minimum 100 kW (with 200-1000 V) each of different specification (CCS & Chademo) and with single connector gun each in addition to the minimum charging infrastructure requirements as mandated for Public Charging Stations in para 3.
 - ii. Appropriate Liquid Cooled Cables for high speed charging facility for onboard charging of Fluid Cooled Batteries (currently available in some long range EVs).
 - iii. In addition to 4.1 (i) and (ii) above, the Fast Charging Stations (FCS) for Long Distance EVs and/or Heavy Duty EVs may also have the option of swapping facilities for batteries for meeting the charging requirements as per para 3 and para 4.1(i)&(ii) above. It is notable that Fluid Cooled Batteries (FCBs) are generally necessary for Fast Charging / Long Distance use of EVs and/or for Heavy Duty Vehicles like buses/trucks etc. FCBs will have higher charging rate and longer life.
- 4.2 Such Fast Charging Stations (FCS) which are meant only for 100% in house/captive utilisation, for example buses of a company, would be free to decide the charging specifications as per requirement for its in- house company EVs.



5. **Location of Public Charging Stations:**

- 5.1 In case of Public Charging Stations, the following minimum requirements are laid down with regard to density/distance between two charging points:
- i. At least one Charging Station should be available in a grid of 3 Km X 3 Km. Further, one Charging Station be set up at every 25 Km on both sides of highways/roads.
 - ii. For long range EVs (like long range SUVs) and heavy duty EVs like buses/trucks etc., there should be at least one Fast Charging Station with Charging Infrastructure Specifications as per para4.1 at every 100 Kms, one on each side of the highways/road located preferably within/alongside the stations laid in para3 above. Within cities, such charging facilities for heavy duty EVs shall be located within Transport Nagars, bus depots. Moreover, swapping facilities are also not mandatory within cities for Buses/trucks.
- 5.2 Additional public charging stations shall be set up in any area only after meeting the above requirements.
- 5.3 The above density/distance requirements shall be used by the concerned state/UT Governments/their Agencies for the twin purposes of arrangement of land in any manner for public charging stations as well as for priority in installation of distribution network including transformers/feeders etc. This shall be done in all cases including where no central/state subsidy is provided.
- 5.4 The appropriate Governments (Central/State/UTs) may also give priority to existing retail outlets (ROs) of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for installation of Public EV Charging Stations (in compliance with safety norms including 'firewalls' etc.) to meet the requirements as laid above. Further, within such ROs, Company Owned and Company Operated (COCO) ROs may be given higher preference.
- 5.5 Any deviation from above norms shall be admissible only after specific approval of State Nodal Agency in consultation with the Central Nodal Agency.

6. **Database of Public EV Charging Stations:**

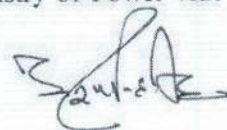
Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall create and maintain a national online database of all the Public Charging Stations through DISCOMs. Appropriate protocols shall be notified by DISCOMs for this purpose which shall be mandatorily complied by the PCS/BCS. This database shall have restricted access as finalised between CEA and Ministry of Power.

7. **Tariff for supply of electricity to EV Public Charging Stations:**

- 7.1 The tariff for supply of electricity to EV Public Charging Station shall be determined by the appropriate commission, provided however that the tariff shall not be more than the average cost of supply plus 15 (fifteen) percent.
- 7.2 The tariff applicable for domestic consumption shall be applicable for domestic charging.

8. **Service charges at PCS/BCS:**

- 8.1 Charging of EVs is a service as already clarified by Ministry of Power vide letter No. 23/08/2018-R&R dated 13.04.2018.



- 8.2 The State Nodal Agency shall fix the ceiling of the Service Charges to be charged by the Public Charging Stations.

9. **Priority for Rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure:**

After extensive consultations with State Governments and different Department/Agencies of Central Government, phasing as follows are laid down as national priority for rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure:

9.1 **Phase I (1-3 Years):**

All Mega Cities with population of 4 million plus as per census 2011, all existing expressways connected to these Mega Cities & important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities shall be taken up for coverage. A list of these Mega Cities and existing connected expressways is attached at Annexure 1.

9.2 **Phase II (3-5 Years):**

Big cities like State Capitals, UT headquarters shall be covered for distributed and demonstrative effect. Further, important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities shall be taken up for coverage.

- 9.3 The above priorities for phasing of rollout shall be kept in mind by all concerned, including, different agencies of Central/State Governments while framing of further policies/guidelines for Public Charging Infrastructure of EVs, including for declaring further incentives/subsidies for such infrastructure and for such other purposes.

10. **Implementation Mechanism for Rollout:**

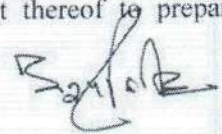
- 10.1 Ministry of Power shall designate a Central Nodal Agency for the rollout. All relevant agencies including Central electricity Authority (CEA) shall provide necessary support to this nodal agency.

- 10.2 Every State Government shall nominate a Nodal Agency for that State for setting up charging infrastructure. The State DISCOM shall generally be the Nodal Agency for such purposes. However, State Government shall be free to select a Central/State Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) including Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Urban/Area Development Authorities etc. as its Nodal Agency.

11. **Selection of Implementation Agency for Rollout:**

- 11.1 The Central Nodal Agency shall finalize the cities and expressways/highways to be finally taken up from the above phasing, in consultation with the respective State Governments.

- 11.2 An Implementation Agency shall be selected by the respective State Nodal Agency and shall be entrusted with responsibility of installation, operation and maintenance of PCS/FCS/BCS/BSF for designated period as per parameters laid down in this document and as entrusted by the concerned Nodal Agency. The Implementation Agency can be an Aggregator as mutually decided between Central and State Nodal Agencies. However, they can also decide to choose different PCS/FCS providers for bundled packages or for individual locations as mutually decided. Further, whenever bundled packages are carved for bidding, such packages shall necessarily include atleast one identified expressway/highway or part thereof to prepare a



- cohesive regional package; the selected identified cities may be divided into one or more parts as necessary for such purposes.
- 11.3 Where Implementing Agency is selected by bidding, all bidding shall be conducted by the State Nodal Agency.
- 11.4 There shall be an upper cap on the Service Charges declared by the State Nodal Agency as per para 8.2 above. Subsidy, if admissible from Central/State governments, shall be suitably factored in such calculations of Upper Cap/Bid Variable.

This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Power and New & Renewable Energy.



(Anoop Singh Bisht)

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Copy to:

1. Prime Ministers Office/Cabinet Secretariat.
2. CEO, NITI Aayog
3. The Secretaries of the CERC/State Commissions/JERCs.



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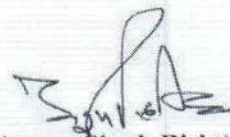
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1. PS to MoS (IC) for Power and NRE
2. PPS to Secretary (Power)
3. PPS to Addl Secretary (SNS)
4. PPS to Joint Secretary (Thermal), MoP
5. PPS to Director (UMPP), MoP



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Annexure 1

I. List of 4 million plus cities (as per census 2011)

1	Mumbai
2	Delhi
3	Bangalore
4	Hyderabad
5	Ahmedabad
6	Chennai
7	Kolkata
8	Surat
9	Pune

II. List of corridors

1	Mumbai-Pune Expressway
2	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway
3	Delhi-Agra Yamuna Expressway
4	Delhi-Jaipur
5	Bengaluru-Mysore
6	Bengaluru-Chennai
7	Surat-Mumbai Expressway
8	Agra - Lucknow Expressway
9	Eastern Peripheral Expressway
10	Delhi-Agra NH2 Expressway
11	Hyderabad ORR expressway
12	5 connected highways to each megacity



Amendments in
Urban and Regional Development Plans
Formulation and Implementation Guidelines
(URDPFI - 2014)
for
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

Town and Country Planning Organisation
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

February, 2019

Preamble

To encourage “Electric Vehicles” as a viable option for long distance trips / inter regional trips with adequate “charging stations”, it is necessary to make provisions for establishing Public Charging Stations (PCS) in the regional facilities for re-fuelling/recharging of vehicles.

Hence, amendments are required for addition of norms for charging Infrastructure provisions in Development Control Regulations and provide “*Charging Infrastructure*” in the City Master Plans / Regional Plans.

Based on available charging technologies and their evolution, type of vehicles, the types of chargers indicating number of charging points required for setting up adequate PCS as regional facilities and with the long term vision of implementing ‘electric mobility’ during the next 30 years, amendments are made **Under Chapter 8: Infrastructure Planning, at section 8.4.7 “Distribution Services”**, Table 8.57 – “Norms for Distribution Services” of URDPFI Guidelines, 2014 (Volume I) as detailed in clause 3 of this document.

2. Existing provision in Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI, 2014)

Chapter 8: Infrastructure Planning (Volume I of URDPFI Guidelines 2014)

At section 8.4.7 "Distribution Services",

Table 8.57 – "Norms for Distribution Services"

Sr. No.	Category	Population served per unit	Land Area Requirement		Other Control
			Type of facility	Area requirement	
1.	Petrol/Diesel filling and Service Centre				
	Permitted in:		i. Only filling station	30m x 17m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not be located on road having Right of Way less than 30m.
	Central District		ii. Filling cum service station	36m x 30m	
	Sub central district				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special cases in old city areas may be considered based on the approval by statutory authorities.
	District centres		iii. Filling cum service station cum workshop	45 x 36m	
	Community Centres (Only Filling Station)			18m x 15m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be approved by the explosive/ fire department.
	Residential & industrial Use Zone in Urban Areas		iv. Filling station only for two and three wheelers		
	Along National and State Highways				
	Villages identified as growth centres				
	Freight Complex				
	Proposed major roads				
	Police/security forces services (for captive use only) (MPD, pg 125)				
2.	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/filling centre				
	Permitted in:		CNG mother station	1080 sqm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall not be located on road having Right of Way less than 30m.
	All use zones (except in Regional Parks and Developed District Parks)		(Including building component - control room/office/dispensing room/store, pantry and W.C.)	(36m x 30m)	
	Along National and State Highways				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be approved by the explosive/fire department.
	Villages identified as growth centres				
	Freight Complex				
	Proposed major roads				
3.	LPG Godown/Gas Godown	40,000 to 50,000	Capacity = 500 cylinders or 8000 kg of LPG Area (inclusive of guard room)	520 sqm (26m x 20m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major concern for its storage and distribution is the location, which shall be away from the residential areas and shall have open spaces all around as per the Explosive Rules.
4.	Milk Distribution	5000	Areas inclusive of service area	150sqm	---

3. **Amendments to URDPFI Guidelines 2014:-** Necessary provisions for EV Charging have been incorporated at Sr. No. 1 and Sr. No. 3 of table 8.57. The revised table will be as under:

Table 8.57 – “Norms for Distribution Services”:

Sr. No.	Category	Population served per unit	Land Area requirement		Other controls
			Type of Facility	Area required	
1.	Petrol/Diesel filling/EV charging* and service centre				
	Permitted in:		i. Only filling station	30m x 17m	Shall not be located on road having Right of Way less than 30m.
	Central District		ii. Filling cum service station	36m x 30m	
	Sub central district		iii. Filling cum service station cum workshop	45 x 36m	Special cases in old city areas may be considered based on the approval by statutory authorities.
	District centres		iv. Filling station only for two and three wheelers	18m x 15m	
	Community Centres (Only Filling Station)		v. Public Charging Station (PCS) (minimum requirement as per MoP guidelines)	Min. 13.5m x 5.5m	Shall be approved by the explosive/ fire department.
	Residential & industrial Use Zone in Urban Areas		vi. FCB CS 1 CCS 1 CHAdeMO	Min. 15m x 7m	
	Along National and State Highways		vii. Battery Swapping Station (optional)	Earmarking area for “battery fitting”	Charging station and all equipment layout with respect to nearest dispensing unit (DU)/fuel tank to be as per PESO rules.
	Villages identified as growth centres				Equipped with CCE and LCC, as required in addition to requirements of PCS.
	Freight Complex				Optional addition to PCS by the SP
	Proposed major roads				
	Police/security forces services (for captive use only) (MPD, pg 125)				
2	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/filling centre				
	Permitted in:		CNG mother station (Including building component - control room/office/dispensing room/store, pantry and W.C.)	1080 sqm (36m x 30m)	Shall not be located on road having Right of Way less than 30m.
	All use zones (except in Regional Parks and Developed District Parks)				Shall be approved by the explosive/ fire department
	Along National and State Highways				
	Villages identified as growth centres				
	Freight Complex				
	Proposed major roads				

Sr. No.	Category	Population served per unit	Land Area requirement		Other controls
			Type of Facility	Area required	
3.	Standalone Public Charging Stations (PCS)				
A	Public Charging Stations	Every 25 Kms, both sides along the highways/roads	PCS with charger ratio (minimum requirements of PCS, as per MoP) - 1 FC for every 10 EVs 1 SC for every 3 EVs	Additional area as per total parking capacity at the Restaurants /Eateries.	Equipped with CCE and LCC, as may be required for fast charging.
B	Fast Charging facility / FCB CS (for Long Distance & Heavy Duty EVs)	Every 100 Kms, both sides along the highways/roads	At least 2 chargers 1 CCC type 1 CHAdeMO type (min 100KW each)	Min. 15m x 7m	May be coupled with the PCS at item A above, with CCE and LCC.
C	Battery Swapping Station	Optional provisions as per MoP Guidelines.	Standalone	Min 5.5m x 2.75m	May be coupled with PCS at item A or FCB CS at item B above.
			Provided along with FBC charging Stations		
4	LPG Go down/ Gas Go down	40,000 to 50,000	Capacity = 500 cylinders or 8000 kg of LPG Area (inclusive of guard room)	520 sqm (26m x 20m)	The major concern for its storage and distribution is the location, which shall be away from the residential areas and shall have open spaces all around as per the Explosive Rules
5	Milk Distribution	5000	Areas inclusive of service area	150 sqm	---

* A detailed explanation is given at Appendix 'P' – "Explanatory Note on EVCI" and Appendix 'Q' – "Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power on EVCI, dated 14.12.2018" (in Volume IIA & IIB).

Notes:

- Super Kerosene Oil/Light Diesel Oil storage for industrial uses shall be given separately.
- Large petrol/diesel storage centers to be located outside city limits.
- To be organized by a service provider for connection and metering, available 24x7 for all users.
- Provision of FCB CS & BS shall not be mandatory, and will be at the discretion of the service provider.
- Size recommended for FCB CS is subject to variance as per technical specifications of the SP.
- Fuel filling stations (including COCO outlets) shall conform to specifications and safety norms as per the amendment in Petroleum Rules or, PESO Act and obtain clearances as maybe necessary from the 'Competent Authority', for adding PCS to Retail outlets/ Fuel filling stations.

For Standalone PCS:

- The ratio of provision of charging points (FC/SC) with respect to total parking capacity will be considered for only 20% (i.e. 20% of total parking capacity will be considered EVs & ratio will be applied on them)
- Land allocation is preferably to be contiguous/in close proximity to commercial land of the Mid-way Restaurant.
- "General Conditions of Siting" of Standalone PCS shall follow clause 4.1-4.4 of IRC:12 (latest revision) except for the distance between stations which shall be as per the Guidelines issued by MoP, dated Dec, 2018.

Abbreviations used:

2Ws	- Two wheelers
3Ws	- Three wheelers
4Ws	- Four wheelers / PV(cars)
PVs	- Passenger Vehicles
CVs	- Commercial Vehicles
EV	- Electric Vehicle
SC	- Slow Charger / Slow Charging (AC)
FC	- Fast Charger / Fast Charging (DC and a few AC ones)
BS	- Battery Swap
PCS	- Public Charging Stations
URDPFI	- Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines, 2014
CCS	- Combined Charging System
CHAdemo	- A DC Fast charging standard
FCB CS	- Fluid Cooled Battery Charging Station
CCE	- Climate Control Equipment
LCC	- Liquid Cooled Cables
NSP	- Network Service Provider (information network)
SP	- Service Provider

----- x x x -----

Explanatory Note
on
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
(For URDPFI Guidelines 2014)

Town and Country Planning Organization
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

February, 2019

Abbreviations:

UNFCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IPCC	-	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
GHG	-	Green House Gases
2Ws	-	Two wheelers
3Ws	-	Three wheelers
4Ws	-	Four wheelers / PV(cars)
PVs	-	Passenger Vehicles
CVs	-	Commercial Vehicles
EV	-	Electric Vehicle
EVSE	-	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment
SC	-	Slow Charger / Slow Charging (AC)
FC	-	Fast Charger / Fast Charging (DC and a few AC ones)
BS	-	Battery Swap
PCS	-	Public Charging Stations
PCI	-	Public Charging Infrastructure
Private CI	-	Private Charging Infrastructure
MBBL	-	Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016
URDPFI	-	Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines, 2014
NSP	-	Network Service Provider (information network)
SP	-	Service Provider

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1. Rationale for EVCI establishment

Rapid urbanization coupled with adoption of mechanized transportation modes has resulted in high emissions of Green House Gases that goes on to impact Global warming. Unless, the global surface temperature rise is restricted to no more than 2°C compared with pre-industrial levels, the IPCC has warned that the world will see irreversible catastrophic climate change.

India being a signatory to the UNFCCC, has pledged for efforts to assess the Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) of anthropogenic origin and removal by sinks. India's per capita emissions are still considered low at 1.9 tonnes (2013), but its total emissions are next only to China and the US and is likely to overtake those of the EU by 2019.

While comparing the Indian cities for their emission scores, Delhi is on top as the biggest emitter at over 38 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent overall emissions, followed by Greater Mumbai at 22.7 million tonnes and Chennai at 22.1 million tonnes, Kolkata at 14.8 million tonnes, Bangalore at 19.8 million tonnes, Hyderabad at 13.7 million tonnes and Ahmedabad at 9 million tonnes were the other cities whose emissions for the year were calculated sector wise.

As per the statistics of Transport Department (GNCTD), total number of vehicles in Delhi is more than the combined total vehicles in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Delhi has 85 private cars per 1000 population against the national average of 8 cars per 1000 population. In terms of CO₂ emissions due to motor vehicles, Delhi emits about 12.4 million tonnes while the city of Bengaluru emits about 8.6 million tonnes.^[1]

Therefore, addressing the quantum of emissions from the "Transport" and "Domestic" sector emerges to be the high priority subjects under the overarching umbrella of "*Climate change mitigation*" as committed to the UNFCCC.

Encouraging "Electric Vehicles" as a viable option for phased transportation in terms of short and long distance trips with appropriate "Charging Infrastructure" is therefore, the pre-condition for this paradigm shift / phased migration to sustainable transportation.

For this changes are required in Infrastructure provisions (at Regional and City levels) and in Development Control Regulations (in terms of provisions therein) to include the formulations of norms and standards for "*Charging Infrastructure*" in the said Master Plan Regulations and State Bye-Laws for adoption across the country suiting local conditions.

2. EV Charging Technology

2.1 Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE):

An EVSE is a wall mounted box that supplies electric energy for recharging of electric vehicle batteries. Also EVSEs have a safety lock-out feature that does not allow current to flow from the device until the plug is physically inserted into the car.

EVSEs can be customized with added features like:

- Authentication
- Integrated payment gateways
- Software for remote monitoring.

As electric vehicle charging technology continues to advance, several standards and guidelines have become widely accepted across the industry. This section gives a brief overview of charging infrastructure technology, standards, and terminology.

2.2 Different types of EVSE:

Charging speeds- Charging power, which determines the time required to charge a vehicle, can vary by orders of magnitude across charge points, as shown in Table 1. A small household outlet may charge as slowly as 1.2 kW, while the most advanced rapid charging stations can charge at up to 350 kW. Charging infrastructure is broadly broken into three categories based on speed: Level 1, Level 2, and direct current (DC) fast charging (sometimes referred to as Level 3).

(Source: "Emerging Best Practices for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure", Oct' 2017)

Private Charging

Charging batteries of privately owned cars through domestic charging points. Billing is mostly part of home/domestic metering.

AC "Slow" Charging:

The home private chargers are generally used with 230V/15A single phase plug which can deliver a maximum of up to about 2.5KW of power. The EVSE supplies AC current to the vehicle's onboard charger which in turn converts the AC power to DC allowing the battery to be charged.

Public Charging

For charging outside the home premises, electric power needs to be billed and payment needs to be collected. The power drawn by these chargers may need to be managed from time to time.

DC "Fast" Charging:

DC current is sent to the electric car's battery directly via the charge port. FC chargers (usually 50 KW or more) can supply 100 or more kilometers of range per hour of charging. The fast chargers would generally be used as a top-up, rather than fully charging vehicles. These are important for cab companies and corporate users who have a fleet of electric cars.

3. Options for EV Charging

There is an urgent need to offer flexible charging infrastructure for different vehicle segments to drive adoption of EVs. Charging infrastructure is the most crucial enabler in the entire EV value chain. The exploration of different charging models according to the local conditions shall enable faster deployment of electric vehicles in the country.

EV share in all vehicles - It has been broadly projected that by the current rate of adoption of EVs, about 15% of all vehicles in the country would be EVs by the year 2020. Therefore, while assuming percentage composition of all proposed capacities in Public facilities of vehicle holding capacity, the Metropolitan and 'Tier I' cities will be assumed to have a higher percentage share of EVs, say **20% for now**. The charging infrastructure prescriptions in all urban development guidelines shall, therefore, be in consonance with the said percentage.

Power Load sanction to premises – While adding these Charging Infrastructures to the proposed set of building types of the Indian cities, **enhanced Power Load shall have to be had for each such building type by the Power DISCOMs**, commensurate to the total additional power requirement of simultaneous operation of all the prescribed charging points in the premise. With further advancement of charging technologies and the enhanced capacity of chargers to draw more power, it is advised that the **load capacity assigned to each premise should be kept with a safety factor of 1.25** with a long-term vision of 30 years.

Table 1: EVs charging "modes" and 'availability'

Vehicle type	Slow Charging	Fast Charging	Public CI
2 Wheelers	Y	N	Yes/Limited
3 Wheelers	Y	N	Yes/Limited
PVs (Cars)	Y	Y	Yes
PVs (Buses)	N	Y	Yes

Table 2: Charging options for EV types (by ownership)

Vehicle type	Private CI	Public CS	Predominant place of charging
2 Wheelers	SC/BS	SC	Point of residence / Work
3 Wheelers	SC/BS	SC/BS	Residence / Parking stations
PVs (Cars)	SC/BS	FC	Residence / Point of work / other public places
PVs (Buses)	-	FC/BS	Bus Terminals/Depots

Note:

- The option of Battery Swapping (BS) for privately owned 2Ws and PV(Cars) is limited to Private CI.
- For 3 Ws the BS is proposed to be made available in PCS, for faster recharge experience only
- For PV (Buses), Captive Fast charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for fleets may be adopted by privately owned Depots/Garages.

Based on the above stated EV charging technologies available and the current trend of evolving technologies of faster charging experience, the Ministry of Power has issued **Guidelines and Standards for setting up Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles** [Ministry of Power (MoP) Guidelines dated 14.12.2018] for charging infrastructure to be installed at every Public Charging Station (PCS). 'Connectivity regulations and Safety norms' shall be defined by respective authorities such as Central Electric Authority/MoP for grid access to such PCS / any other charging station/infrastructure.

4. Charger Specifications and PCS Infrastructure

Any installed PCS shall have one or more electric kiosk/boards with installation of all charger models as prescribed in the **Guidelines and Standards** notified by **Ministry of Power (MoP)**, dated **14 December 2018** for **"Charging Infrastructure for EVs"** (at Annexure II), with other necessary arrangements as deemed necessary.

Public Charging Station service providers shall be free to create charging hubs and to install additional number of kiosk/chargers in addition to the minimum chargers prescribed vide the MoP Guidelines, including options for installation of additional chargers, if required.

Note:

- *Minimum infrastructure requirements do not apply to Private Charging Points meant for self-use of individual EV owners (non-commercial basis).*
- *Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own fleet will not be required to install all type of chargers and to have NSP tie ups.*

5. Regional location of PCS / FCB Charging Stations

In accordance with the Guidelines issued by the *Ministry of Power*, following minimum standards with regard to density of / distance between PCS in regional level facilities shall be followed as and regulated by the URDPFI Guidelines-

1. Along Highways and inter-city corridors:

- At every 25 Kms on both sides of highways/roads, at least 1PCS is to be set up.
- At every 100 Kms on both sides of highways/roads, at least 1 Fast Charging/FCB Charging Station as per specifications. (may be coupled with PCS)
- Standalone Battery Swapping Stations may be added with the PCS.

2. In Regional level Industrial SEZs / other Industrial Parks/Estates

- Land for at least 1PCS is to be reserved within a grid of 10 Km x 10 Km of the designated industrial area/park/estates.



No.12/2/2018-EV
Government of India
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2018

To,

1. The Secretaries of all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India.
2. The Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.

Sub: Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards -reg.

Sir/Madam,

Government of India have undertaken multiple initiatives to promote manufacturing and adoption of electric vehicles in India. With support of the Government, electric vehicles have started penetrating in the Indian market. However, availability of adequate Charging Infrastructure is one of the key requirements for accelerated adoption of electric vehicles in India. It is proposed to encourage this by laying down an enabling framework.

Objectives

- To enable faster adoption of electric vehicles in India by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable Charging Infrastructure and eco-system
- To promote affordable tariff chargeable from EV owners and Charging Station Operators/Owners
- To generate employment/income opportunities for small entrepreneurs
- To proactively support creation of EV Charging Infrastructure in the initial phase and eventually create market for EV Charging business
- To encourage preparedness of Electrical Distribution System to adopt EV Charging Infrastructure.

In light of the above, it has been decided as follows:

1. Private charging at residences / offices shall be permitted. DISCOMs may facilitate the same.
2. Setting up of Public Charging Stations (PCS) shall be a de-licensed activity and any individual/entity is free to set up public charging stations, provided that, such stations meet the technical as well as performance standards and protocols laid down below as well as any further norms/standards/specifications laid down by Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority from time to time.

- 2.1 Any person seeking to set up a Public Charging Station may apply for connectivity and he shall be provided connectivity on priority by the Distribution Company licensee to supply power in the area.
- 2.2 Any Charging Station/ Chain of Charging Stations may also obtain electricity from any generation company through open access.

3. **Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI)- Minimum Requirements:**

3.1 Every Public Charging Station (PCS) shall have the following minimum infrastructure:

- i. An exclusive transformer with all related substation equipment including safety appliance.
- ii. 33/11 KV line/cables with associated equipment including as needed for line termination/metering etc.
- iii. Appropriate civil works.
- iv. Adequate space for Charging and entry/exit of vehicles.
- v. Current international standards that are prevalent and used by most vehicle manufacturers internationally are CCS and CHAdMO. Hence, Public Charging Stations shall have, one or more electric kiosk/boards with installation of all the charger models as follows:

Charger Type	Charger Connectors*	Rated Voltage (V)	No. of Charging Points/No. of Connector guns (CG)
Fast	CCS (min 50 kW)	200-1000	1/1 CG
	CHAdMO (min 50 kW)	200-1000	1/1 CG
	Type-2 AC (min 22 kW)	380-480	1/1 CG
Slow/Moderate	Bharat DC-001 (15 kW)	72-200	1/1 CG
	Bharat AC-001 (10 kW)	230	3/3 CG of 3.3 kW each

*In addition, any other fast/slow/moderate charger as per approved BIS standards whenever notified.

- vi. The kiosk/board may have options for installation of additional chargers if required.
- vii. The Public Charging Station Providers are free to create Charging Hubs and to install additional number of Kiosk/Chargers in addition to the minimum number of chargers prescribed above.
- viii. Tie up with at least one online Network Service Providers (NSPs) to enable advance remote/online booking of charging slots by EV owners. Such online information to EV owners should also include information regarding location, types and numbers of chargers installed/available etc.
- ix. Share charging station data with appropriate DISCOM and to maintain appropriate protocols as prescribed by such DISCOM for this purpose. CEA shall have access to this database.
- x. Appropriate public amenities.



- xi. Where, in addition to the above, fast charging facility is also planned to be provided at the PCS by the PCI provider, the following additional infrastructure must be provided:
 - a. Appropriate Liquid Cooled cables if High Speed Charging Facility for onboard charging of Fluid Cooled Batteries (FCBs) is also planned.
 - b. Appropriate Climate Control Equipment for Fast Charging of Batteries to be used for swapping (i.e. not onboard)
- 3.2 Every Public Charging Station (PCS) shall be operational only after inspection and clearance as communicated by a suitable clearance certificate, by the concerned electrical inspectors/technical personnel designated specifically by the respective DISCOM for this purpose. DISCOMs may also empanel one or more third party authorized technical agencies for this purpose.
- 3.3 Electric Vehicle Service Equipment (EVSE) shall be type tested by an appropriate reputed authority.
- 3.4 The above minimum infrastructure requirements do not apply to Private Charging Points meant for self-use of individual EV owners (non-commercial basis).
- 3.5 Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own/leased fleet for its own use will not be required to install all type of chargers and to have NSP tie ups.
- 3.6 Public Charging Station can also have the option to add Standalone battery swapping facilities in addition to the above mandatory facilities, provided space/other conditions permit.
- 4. **Public charging Infrastructure (PCI) for long distance EVs and/or heavy duty EVs:**
- 4.1 Public charging stations for long distance EVs and/or heavy duty EVs (like trucks, busses etc.) shall have the following minimum requirements:
 - i. At least two chargers of minimum 100 kW (with 200-1000 V) each of different specification (CCS & Chademo) and with single connector gun each in addition to the minimum charging infrastructure requirements as mandated for Public Charging Stations in para 3.
 - ii. Appropriate Liquid Cooled Cables for high speed charging facility for onboard charging of Fluid Cooled Batteries (currently available in some long range EVs).
 - iii. In addition to 4.1 (i) and (ii) above, the Fast Charging Stations (FCS) for Long Distance EVs and/or Heavy Duty EVs may also have the option of swapping facilities for batteries for meeting the charging requirements as per para 3 and para 4.1(i)&(ii) above. It is notable that Fluid Cooled Batteries (FCBs) are generally necessary for Fast Charging / Long Distance use of EVs and/or for Heavy Duty Vehicles like buses/trucks etc. FCBs will have higher charging rate and longer life.
- 4.2 Such Fast Charging Stations (FCS) which are meant only for 100% in house/captive utilisation, for example buses of a company, would be free to decide the charging specifications as per requirement for its in- house company EVs.



5. **Location of Public Charging Stations:**

5.1 In case of Public Charging Stations, the following minimum requirements are laid down with regard to density/distance between two charging points:

- i. At least one Charging Station should be available in a grid of 3 Km X 3 Km. Further, one Charging Station be set up at every 25 Km on both sides of highways/roads.
- ii. For long range EVs (like long range SUVs) and heavy duty EVs like buses/trucks etc., there should be at least one Fast Charging Station with Charging Infrastructure Specifications as per para4.1 at every 100 Kms, one on each side of the highways/road located preferably within/alongside the stations laid in para3 above. Within cities, such charging facilities for heavy duty EVs shall be located within Transport Nagars, bus depots. Moreover, swapping facilities are also not mandatory within cities for Buses/trucks.

5.2 Additional public charging stations shall be set up in any area only after meeting the above requirements.

5.3 The above density/distance requirements shall be used by the concerned state/UT Governments/their Agencies for the twin purposes of arrangement of land in any manner for public charging stations as well as for priority in installation of distribution network including transformers/feeders etc. This shall be done in all cases including where no central/state subsidy is provided.

5.4 The appropriate Governments (Central/State/UTs) may also give priority to existing retail outlets (ROs) of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for installation of Public EV Charging Stations (in compliance with safety norms including 'firewalls' etc.) to meet the requirements as laid above. Further, within such ROs, Company Owned and Company Operated (COCO) ROs may be given higher preference.

5.5 Any deviation from above norms shall be admissible only after specific approval of State Nodal Agency in consultation with the Central Nodal Agency.

6. **Database of Public EV Charging Stations:**

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall create and maintain a national online database of all the Public Charging Stations through DISCOMs. Appropriate protocols shall be notified by DISCOMs for this purpose which shall be mandatorily complied by the PCS/BCS. This database shall have restricted access as finalised between CEA and Ministry of Power.

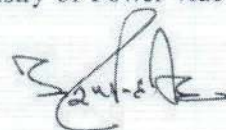
7. **Tariff for supply of electricity to EV Public Charging Stations:**

7.1 The tariff for supply of electricity to EV Public Charging Station shall be determined by the appropriate commission, provided however that the tariff shall not be more than the average cost of supply plus 15 (fifteen) percent.

7.2 The tariff applicable for domestic consumption shall be applicable for domestic charging.

8. **Service charges at PCS/BCS:**

8.1 Charging of EVs is a service as already clarified by Ministry of Power vide letter No. 23/08/2018-R&R dated 13.04.2018.



- 8.2 The State Nodal Agency shall fix the ceiling of the Service Charges to be charged by the Public Charging Stations.

9. **Priority for Rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure:**

After extensive consultations with State Governments and different Department/Agencies of Central Government, phasing as follows are laid down as national priority for rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure:

9.1 **Phase I (1-3 Years):**

All Mega Cities with population of 4 million plus as per census 2011, all existing expressways connected to these Mega Cities & important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities shall be taken up for coverage. A list of these Mega Cities and existing connected expressways is attached at Annexure 1.

9.2 **Phase II (3-5 Years):**

Big cities like State Capitals, UT headquarters shall be covered for distributed and demonstrative effect. Further, important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities shall be taken up for coverage.

- 9.3 The above priorities for phasing of rollout shall be kept in mind by all concerned, including, different agencies of Central/State Governments while framing of further policies/guidelines for Public Charging Infrastructure of EVs, including for declaring further incentives/subsidies for such infrastructure and for such other purposes.

10. **Implementation Mechanism for Rollout:**

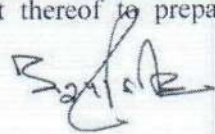
- 10.1 Ministry of Power shall designate a Central Nodal Agency for the rollout. All relevant agencies including Central electricity Authority (CEA) shall provide necessary support to this nodal agency.

- 10.2 Every State Government shall nominate a Nodal Agency for that State for setting up charging infrastructure. The State DISCOM shall generally be the Nodal Agency for such purposes. However, State Government shall be free to select a Central/State Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) including Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Urban/Area Development Authorities etc. as its Nodal Agency.

11. **Selection of Implementation Agency for Rollout:**

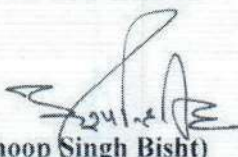
- 11.1 The Central Nodal Agency shall finalize the cities and expressways/highways to be finally taken up from the above phasing, in consultation with the respective State Governments.

- 11.2 An Implementation Agency shall be selected by the respective State Nodal Agency and shall be entrusted with responsibility of installation, operation and maintenance of PCS/FCS/BCS/BSF for designated period as per parameters laid down in this document and as entrusted by the concerned Nodal Agency. The Implementation Agency can be an Aggregator as mutually decided between Central and State Nodal Agencies. However, they can also decide to choose different PCS/FCS providers for bundled packages or for individual locations as mutually decided. Further, whenever bundled packages are carved for bidding, such packages shall necessarily include atleast one identified expressway/highway or part thereof to prepare a



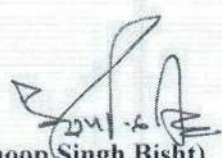
- cohesive regional package; the selected identified cities may be divided into one or more parts as necessary for such purposes.
- 11.3 Where Implementing Agency is selected by bidding, all bidding shall be conducted by the State Nodal Agency.
- 11.4 There shall be an upper cap on the Service Charges declared by the State Nodal Agency as per para 8.2 above. Subsidy, if admissible from Central/State governments, shall be suitably factored in such calculations of Upper Cap/Bid Variable.

This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Power and New & Renewable Energy.


(Anoop Singh Bisht)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel:23766236
Email:anoopsingh.bisht@nic.in

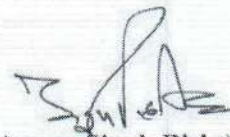
Copy to:

1. Prime Ministers Office/Cabinet Secretariat.
2. CEO, NITI Aayog
3. The Secretaries of the CERC/State Commissions/JERCs.


(Anoop Singh Bisht)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
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2. PPS to Secretary (Power)
3. PPS to Addl Secretary (SNS)
4. PPS to Joint Secretary (Thermal), MoP
5. PPS to Director (UMPP), MoP



(Anoop Singh Bisht)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

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Annexure 1

I. List of 4 million plus cities (as per census 2011)

1	Mumbai
2	Delhi
3	Bangalore
4	Hyderabad
5	Ahmedabad
6	Chennai
7	Kolkata
8	Surat
9	Pune

II. List of corridors

1	Mumbai-Pune Expressway
2	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway
3	Delhi-Agra Yamuna Expressway
4	Delhi-Jaipur
5	Bengaluru-Mysore
6	Bengaluru-Chennai
7	Surat-Mumbai Expressway
8	Agra - Lucknow Expressway
9	Eastern Peripheral Expressway
10	Delhi-Agra NH2 Expressway
11	Hyderabad ORR expressway
12	5 connected highways to each megacity





भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4

PART III—Section 4

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2019

सं. सीईआई/1/2/2018.—विद्युत (पूर्व प्रकाशन के लिए प्रक्रिया) नियम, 2005 के नियम 3 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 (2003 का 36) की धारा 177 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा यथापेक्षित केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सुरक्षा और विद्युत आपूर्ति से संबंधित उपाय) विनियम, 2010 का और संशोधन करने के लिए प्रारूप विनियम छह दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त प्रकाशनों में अंतर्विष्ट समाचार-पत्रों की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध कराई गई तारीख से 30 दिनों की अवधि के समाप्त होने से पहले इसके द्वारा प्रभावित होने वाले सभी संभावित व्यक्तियों से आपत्ति और सुझाव मांगे गए थे;

और उक्त विनियमों वाले उक्त समाचार पत्रों की प्रतियाँ 2 मई, 2018 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और उक्त प्रारूप विनियमों पर जनता से प्राप्त आपत्तियों और सुझावों पर केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया था;

अतः अब विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 177 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सुरक्षा और विद्युत आपूर्ति से संबंधित उपाय) विनियम, 2010 में आगे संशोधन करने हेतु निम्नलिखित विनियम बनाता है, अर्थात्: -

1. (1) इन विनियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सुरक्षा और विद्युत आपूर्ति से संबंधित उपाय) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2019 है।

(2) ये विनियम राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, (सुरक्षा और विद्युत आपूर्ति से संबंधित उपाय) विनियम 2010 (इसके पश्चात उपरोक्त विनियम कहा गया है), में विनियम 2, के उप-विनियम (1) में -

- (i) अनुच्छेद (चक) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:

'(चख) "चार्लिंग प्वाइंट" से केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (वितरित विद्युत उत्पादन संसाधनों के संयोजन के लिए तकनीकी मानक) विनियम, 2013 के विनियम 2, के उप-विनियम (1) के खंड (घक) में यथा परिभाषित अभिप्रेत है;

'(चग) "चार्लिंग स्टेशन" से केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (वितरित विद्युत उत्पादन संसाधनों के संयोजन के लिए तकनीकी मानक) विनियम, 2013 के विनियम 2, के उप-विनियम (1) के अनुच्छेद (घख) में यथा परिभाषित अभिप्रेत है;

- (ii) खंड (धक) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित खंडों को अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्: -

'(धख) "विद्युत वाहन (विद्युत वाहन)", से किसी रिचार्जबल बैटरी अथवा किसी अन्य पोर्टेबल ऊर्जा भंडारण उपकरणों (रिचार्जबल, वाहन के बाहर किसी स्रोत जैसे कि आवासीय या सार्वजनिक विद्युत सेवा से ऊर्जा का उपयोग कर) से करेन्ट लेते हुए किसी विद्युत मोटर द्वारा आंशिक रूप से या पूर्णतः प्रचालित वाहन अभिप्रेत है;

'(धग) "विद्युत वाहन आपूर्ति उपकरण", से फेस, न्यूट्रल और सुरक्षात्मक अर्थ चालक सहित चालकों, विद्युत वाहन कप्लर्स, लगाव प्लग और अन्य सभी सहायक उपकरण, पावर आउटलेट, सुरक्षा उपकरण, या विद्युत वाहन को परिसर के तारों से विद्युत आपूर्ति देने और यदि आवश्यक हो तो उनके बीच संचार करने के लिए विशेष रूप से स्थापित किए गए विद्युत उपकरण अभिप्रेत है;

- (iii) खंड (यबक) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित खंड अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्: -

'(यबख) "सॉकेट-आउटलेट" से किसी ऐसे स्थान पर, जहां बिछाई गई वायरिंग समाप्त हो जाती है, स्थापित किए जाने वाला विद्युत उपकरण अभिप्रेत है; और यह प्लग के पिनों की सहायता से अलग किए जा सकने योग्य कनेक्शन प्रदान करता है; और इसमें दो या दो से अधिक कान्टैक्ट्स होते हैं; तथा लचीली कॉर्ड से जुड़ा हुआ एक कॉर्ड एक्सटेंशन सॉकेट भी सम्मिलित होता है, जो स्थायी रूप से इन्स्टालेशन वायरिंग से जुड़ा होता है;

- (iv) खंड (यभक) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित खंड अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्: -

'(यभख) "आपूर्ति लीड" से विद्युत वाहन और किसी सॉकेट-आउटलेट या चार्जिंग पॉइंट के बीच कनेक्शन स्थापित करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले एक उपकरण से अभिप्रेत है'

3. उक्त विनियम में, विनियम 116 के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित अध्याय एवं विनियम अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्: -

अध्याय XI

विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए सुरक्षा उपबंध

117. विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिये सामान्य सुरक्षा अपेक्षा : (1) सभी विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशन इस अध्याय के उपबंधों के अनुसार डिजाइन, स्थापित, परीक्षित, प्रमाणित, निरीक्षित किए जाएंगे और जोड़े जाएंगे।

(2) सभी विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों को इनपुट आपूर्ति और आउटपुट आपूर्ति फिटिंग के अधिभार के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी।

- (3) सभी विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग पॉइंट्स इस प्रकार स्थापित किए जाएंगे कि विद्युत आपूर्ति का कोई भी सॉकेट-आउटलेट तैयार जमीन के स्तर से कम से कम 800 मि.मी. ऊपर हो।
- (4) विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग प्वाइंट के साथ ईवी के कनेक्शन के लिए केबल असेंबली के अतिरिक्त किसी कॉर्ड एक्सटेंशन सेट या दूसरी केबल असेंबली का उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। केबल असेंबली इस प्रकार बनाई जाएगी कि इसे कॉर्ड एक्सटेंशन सेट के रूप में उपयोग न किया जा सके।
- (5) वाहन कनेक्टर को वाहन इनलेट से जोड़ने के लिए एडाप्टर का उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (6) विद्युत वाहन पार्किंग स्थान ऐसा होना चाहिए कि चार्ज करने के लिए खड़े किए गए वाहन का कनेक्शन ईवी चार्जिंग प्वाइंट से 5 मीटर के भीतर होगा।
- (7) विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग के लिए पोर्टेबल सॉकेट-आउटलेट का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है।
- (8) विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए (आईएस)/आईईसी 62305 के अनुसार उपयुक्त तड़ित विद्युत सुरक्षा प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।
- (9) विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशन, वाहन से अनियंत्रित उल्टे विद्युत प्रवाह को रोकने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक उपकरण से लैस होंगे।
- (10) विद्युत वाहन को विद्युत आपूर्ति (मेन्स) से डिस्कनेक्ट करने के एक सेकंड बाद, सुलभ प्रवाहकीय भागों या किसी भी सुलभ प्रवाहकीय भाग और जमीन (अर्थ) के बीच वोल्टेज 42.4 वोल्ट, पीक (30 वोल्ट आरएमएस), या 60 वोल्ट डीसी से कम या बराबर होगा, और संग्रहीत ऊर्जा उपलब्ध 20 जूल से कम होगी (आईईसी 60950 के अनुसार)। यदि वोल्टेज 42.4 वोल्ट पीक (30 वोल्ट आरएमएस) या 60 वोल्ट डीसी से अधिक है, या ऊर्जा 20 जूल या उससे अधिक है, तो चार्जिंग स्टेशनों में उचित स्थान पर एक चेतावनी लेबल लगाया जाएगा।
- (11) यदि वोल्टेज 60 वोल्ट डायरेक्ट करेंट (डीसी) से अधिक है तो डीसी चार्जिंग के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले वाहन कनेक्टर को वाहन इनलेट पर लॉक किया जाएगा। चार्जिंग के पूर्ण होने के बाद या जब चार्जिंग प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से खतरनाक वोल्टेज का पता चलता है, तो वाहन कनेक्टर को अनलॉक नहीं किया जाएगा (यदि लॉकिंग मेकेनिज्म लगा है) चार्जिंग प्रणाली खराब होने पर, सुरक्षित डिस्कनेक्शन के लिए साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे।
- (12) यदि आउटपुट वोल्टेज, वाहन द्वारा भेजी गई अधिकतम वोल्टेज सीमा से अधिक हो तो बैटरी पर ओवरवोल्टेज को रोकने के लिए (डीसी) विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग पॉइंट विद्युत आपूर्ति को डिस्कनेक्ट कर देगा।
- (13) वाहन कनेक्टर अनलॉक होने पर विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग पॉइंट, चार्जिंग केबल को एनर्जाइज नहीं करेगा और जिस वोल्टेज पर वाहन कनेक्टर अनलॉक होगा, वह 60 वोल्ट से कम होना चाहिए।

118. चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए अर्थ सुरक्षा प्रणाली: - (1) विद्युत वाहनों में विद्युत आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए सभी रेसिडुअल करेन्ट डिवाइस (आरसीडी)-

- (क) 30 मि.ए. से अधिक की रेसिडुअल ऑपरेटिंग करेन्ट नहीं होगी;
- (ख) वह न्यूट्रल सहित सभी लाइव चालकों को बाधित करने के लिए संचालित होगी; और
- (ग) उसका कार्य निष्पादन न्यूनतम टाइप ए के बराबर और आईएस 732-2018 के अनुरूप होगा।

- (2) विद्युत वाहनों में विद्युत आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली सभी आरसीडी पर उनके कार्य और उनके द्वारा सुरक्षा प्रदान किए जाने वाले चार्जिंग स्टेशन या सॉकेट आउटलेट की पहचान के लिए उनपर स्थायी रूप से चिह्नित किया जाएगा।

- (3) प्रत्येक विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग पॉइंट्स को एक विशेष रूप से निर्धारित अंतिम उप-सर्किट द्वारा अलग से आपूर्ति की जाएगी जो आईईसी 60947-2, आईईसी 60947-6-2 या आईईसी 60269 श्रृंखला का अनुपालन करते हुए एक ओवर करेंट सुरक्षा उपकरण द्वारा संरक्षित होगा। ओवर करेंट सुरक्षा उपकरण स्विचबोर्ड का हिस्सा होगा।
- (4) विभिन्न सुरक्षा उपकरणों का समन्वय करना आवश्यक होगा।
- (5) जहां अनुरक्षण के लिए जरूरी है, वहां कनेक्टिंग पॉइंट को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाले आरसीडी और पहले (अपस्ट्रीम) स्थापित किए गए आरसीडी के बीच अंतर (चयनशीलता) बनाए रखा जाएगा।
- (6) सभी विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों को एक वोल्टेज स्वतंत्र आरसीडी द्वारा संरक्षित उप-सर्किट से विद्युत आपूर्ति की जाएगी और यह किसी विद्युत वाहन के लिए चार्जिंग आपूर्ति के अनुकूल एक व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा भी प्रदान करेगी।
- (7) सभी विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों को अर्थ कन्टीन्यूटी निगरानी प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, जो वाहन से अर्थ कनेक्शन अप्रभावी होने पर विद्युत आपूर्ति को रोक देती है।
- (8) सभी विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की अर्थिंग, आईएस 732 के अनुसार होगी।
- (9) केबल को अर्थ से जुड़े धातु की शीलिंग के साथ लगाया जा सकता है। केबल का इन्सुलेशन रगड़ प्रतिरोधी होगा और तापमान की पूरी सीमा पर लचीलापन बनाए रखेगा।
- (10) विद्युत आपूर्ति के अर्थ टर्मिनल और वाहन के प्रवाहकीय भागों के बीच एक समान विभव वाला (इक्वीपोटेन्शियल) कनेक्शन स्थापित करने के लिए एक सुरक्षात्मक अर्थ चालक उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, जो आईईसी 60364-5-54 की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रेटिंग वाला होगा।

119. विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए आग से सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता. - (1) विद्युत वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए अग्निशामक प्रणाली उक्त विनियमों के सुसंगत उपबंधों के अनुरूप होगी।

- (2) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों का घेरा स्वयं अग्निशामक विशेषता वाली अग्निरोधी सामग्री से तैयार किया जाएगा और हैलोजन से मुक्त होगा।
- (3) आग का पता लगाना, चेतावनी और नियंत्रण प्रणाली सुसंगत आईएस के अनुसार उपलब्ध की जाएगी।
- (4) चार्जिंग स्टेशन/चार्जिंग पॉइंट्स में उपयोग की जाने वाली विद्युत आपूर्ति केबल्स आईईसी 62893-1 और इसके प्रासंगिक भागों के अनुरूप होंगी।

120. चार्जिंग स्टेशनों का परीक्षण: (1) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के सभी उपकरणों का इन्सुलेशन प्रतिरोध मान सुसंगत आईईसी 61851-1 में यथानिर्धारित होगा।

- (2) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों का स्वामी यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि अवशिष्ट करंट डिवाइस और चार्जिंग स्टेशन के लिए निर्माता के निर्देशों में निर्दिष्ट परीक्षण किया गया है।

121. चार्जिंग स्टेशनों का निरीक्षण और आवधिक मूल्यांकन: - (1) प्रत्येक चार्जिंग स्टेशन का स्वामी या इलेक्ट्रिकल निरीक्षक या चार्टर्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल सेफ्टी इंजीनियर द्वारा चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के ऊर्जाकरण से पहले परीक्षण और निरीक्षण किया जाएगा।

- (2) चार्जिंग स्टेशन के स्वामी, यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि चार्जिंग स्टेशन के ऊर्जाकरण के बाद पहले 3 वर्ष की प्रारंभिक अवधि में प्रत्येक वर्ष और उसके बाद प्रत्येक चार वर्षों में एक बार आवधिक परीक्षण/ निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(3) वह स्वामी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की विद्युत सुरक्षा के नियमित मूल्यांकन के लिए एक सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन कार्यक्रम बनाएगा और उसे कार्यान्वित करेगा।

122. अभिलेखों का रखरखाव: - (1) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के स्वामी चार्जिंग स्टेशन के 50 हट्ज की मामूली आवृत्ति पर मानक वोल्टेज की आपूर्ति के साथ संगत होने के लिए डिजाइन, निर्माण और लेबलिंग के संबंध में रिकॉर्ड रखेगा।

(2) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के स्वामी इन विनियमों में यथाउल्लिखित और आईईसी 61851 मानक के अनुसार सुसंगत परीक्षण प्रमाण पत्र का रिकॉर्ड रखेगा।

(3) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के स्वामी प्रत्येक निरीक्षण, परीक्षण और आवधिक मूल्यांकन और आकलन के दौरान पाए गए किसी भी मुद्दे के ब्योरे और उन मुद्दों के संबंध में की जाने वाली किसी भी कार्रवाई के रिकॉर्ड को रखेंगे।

(4) चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के स्वामी जैसा कि उपरोक्त उप विनियमन (1), (2) और (3) में निर्दिष्ट है, न्यूनतम सात वर्षों तक सभी अभिलेखों की एक प्रति, कागजी या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में रखेगा और निरीक्षण के दौरान अधिकारियों को एक प्रति उपलब्ध कराएगा।

123. चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक: - (1) प्रत्यावर्ती धारा चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के सुरक्षा उपबंध आईईसी 61851-1, आईईसी 61851-21 और आईईसी 61851-22 के अनुरूप होंगे।

(2) सभी द्विध धारा चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के सुरक्षा उपबंध आईईसी 61851-1, आईईसी 61851-21, आईईसी 61851-23 और आईईसी 61851-24 के अनुरूप होंगे।

(3) जहां कनेक्शन बिंदु बाहर या किसी नम स्थान पर स्थापित किया गया है, वहां उपकरण आईईसी 60529 के अनुसार कम से कम आईपीएक्स 4 (इन्ग्रेस प्रोटेक्शन कोड) सुरक्षा वाले होंगे।

पीसी कुरील, सचिव

[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा./116/19]

टिप्पण : मूल विनियम, अधिसूचना सं. सीईआई/1/59/सईए/ईआई द्वारा तारीख 24 सितंबर, 2010 को भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग III, खंड 4 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात अधिसूचना सं. सीईआई/1/2/2015 तारीख 13 अप्रैल 2015 द्वारा और अधिसूचना सं. सीईआई/1/2/2017 द्वारा तारीख 1 मार्च, 2018 को संशोधित किए गए थे।

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2019

No. CEI/1/2/2018.—Whereas the draft regulation further to amend the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, was published in six newspaper dailies, as required by sub-section (3) of section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) read with sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Electricity (Procedure for Previous Publication) Rules, 2005, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of thirty days, from the date on which the copies of the newspaper containing the said publications were made available to the public;

And whereas copies of the said newspapers containing the said regulations were made available to the public on the 02nd May, 2018;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft regulations were considered by the Central Electricity Authority;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Electricity Authority hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, namely: --

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Central Electricity Authority (Measures **relating to Safety and Electric Supply**) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
 (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply), Regulations 2010, (hereinafter refer to as the said regulations), in regulation 2, in sub-regulation (1),—
 - (i) after clause (fa), the following shall be inserted, namely:

‘(fb) “charging point” has the meaning assigned to in clause (da) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standard for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013;’;

‘(fc) “charging stations” has the meaning assigned to in clause (db) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standard for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013;’;
 - (ii) after clause (sa), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:

‘(sb) “electric vehicle” means any vehicle propelled, partly or wholly, by an electric motor drawing current from a rechargeable storage battery, or from other portable energy storage devices (rechargeable, using energy from a source off the vehicle at a residential or public electricity service);

‘(sc) “electric vehicle supply equipment” means a conductor, including the phase, neutral and protective earth conductor, the electric vehicle couplers, attachment plugs and all other accessory, devices, power outlets, safety function equipment, or apparatus installed specifically for the purpose of delivering energy from the premises wiring to the electric vehicle and allowing communication between them, if required;’;
 - (iii) after clause (zwa), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

‘(zwb) “socket-outlet” means an electrical device that is for fixing at a point where fixed wiring terminates, and provides a detachable connection with the pins of a plug, and has two or more contacts and includes a cord extension socket attached to a flexible cord that is permanently connected to installation wiring;’;
 - (iv) after clause (zx), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

‘(zxa) “supply lead” means a piece of equipment used to establish the connection between the electric vehicle and either a socket-outlet or a charging point;’.
3. after regulation 116 of the said regulations, the following chapter and regulations shall be inserted, namely: -

“Chapter XI

Safety Provisions for Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

117. **General safety requirement for electric vehicle charging stations.** - (1) All electric vehicle charging stations shall be designed, installed, tested, certified, inspected and connected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
 - (2) All electric vehicle charging stations shall be provided with protection against the overload of input supply and output supply fittings.
 - (3) All electric vehicle charging points shall be installed so that any socket-outlet of supply is at least 800 millimeter above the finished ground level.
 - (4) A cord extension set or second supply lead shall not be used in addition to the supply lead for the connection of the electric vehicle to the electric vehicle charging point and it shall be so constructed so that it cannot be used as a cord extension set.
 - (5) An adaptor shall not be used to connect a vehicle connector to a vehicle inlet.
 - (6) The electric vehicle parking place shall be such that the connection on the vehicle when parked for charging shall be within five meter from the electric vehicle charging point.
 - (7) Portable socket-outlets are not permitted to be used for electric vehicle charging.
 - (8) Suitable lightning protection system shall be provided for the electric vehicles charging stations as per Indian Standards Code IS/ IEC 62305.

- (9) The electric vehicle charging station shall be equipped with a protective device against the uncontrolled reverse power flow from vehicle.
- (10) One second after having disconnected the electric vehicle from the supply (mains), the voltage between accessible conductive parts or any accessible conductive part and earth shall be less than or equal to 42.4 V peak (30 V rms) , or 60 V D.C., and the stored energy available shall be less than 20 J (as per IEC 60950) and if the voltage is greater than 42.4 V peak (30 V rms) or 60 V D.C., or the energy is 20 J or more, a warning label shall be attached in an appropriate position on the charging stations.
- (11) A vehicle connector used for Direct Current (D.C.) charging shall be locked on a vehicle inlet if the voltage is higher than 60 V D.C. and the vehicle connector shall not be unlocked (if the locking mechanism is engaged) when hazardous voltage is detected through charging process including after the end of charging and in case of charging system malfunction, a means for safe disconnection shall be provided.
- (12) The Direct Current (D.C.) electric vehicle charging point shall disconnect supply of electricity to prevent overvoltage at the battery, if output voltage exceeds maximum voltage limit sent by the vehicle.
- (13) The electric vehicle charging points shall not energize the charging cable when the vehicle connector is unlocked and the voltage at which the vehicle connector unlocks shall be lower than 60V.

118. Earth protection system for charging stations. - (1) All residual current device for the protection of supplies for electric vehicle shall, -

- (a) have a residual operating current of not greater than 30 mA;
- (b) interrupt all live conductors, including the neutral; and
- (c) have a performance at least equal to Type A and be in conformity with IS 732-2018.
- (2) All residual current devices used for the protection of supplies to electric vehicle shall be permanently marked to identify their function and the location of the charging station or socket outlet they protect.
- (3) Each electric vehicle charging points shall be supplied individually by a dedicated final sub-circuit protected by an overcurrent protective device complying with IEC 60947-2, IEC 60947-6-2 or the IEC 60269 series and the overcurrent protective device shall be part of a switchboard.
- (4) Co-ordination of various protective devices shall be required.
- (5) Where required for service reasons, discrimination (selectivity) shall be maintained between the residual current device protecting a connecting point and a residual current device installed upstream.
- (6) All electric vehicle charging stations shall be supplied from a sub-circuit protected by a voltage independent residual current device and also providing personal protection that is compatible with a charging supply for an electric vehicle.
- (7) All electric vehicle charging stations shall be provided with an earth continuity monitoring system that disconnects the supply in the event that the earthing connection to the vehicle becomes ineffective.
- (8) Earthing of all electric vehicle charging stations shall be as per IS 732.
- (9) The cable may be fitted with an earth-connected metal shielding and the cable insulation shall be wear resistant and maintain flexibility over the full temperature range.
- (10) A protective earth conductor shall be provided to establish an equipotential connection between the earth terminal of the supply and the conductive parts of the vehicle which shall be of sufficient rating to satisfy the requirements of IEC 60364-5-54.

119. Requirement to prevent fire for electric vehicle charging stations.- (1) Firefighting system for charging stations shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

- (2) Enclosure of charging stations shall be made of fire retardant material with self-extinguishing property and free from Halogen.
- (3) Fire detection, alarm and control system shall be provided as per relevant Indian Standards.
- (4) Power supply cables used in charging station or charging points shall conform to IEC 62893-1 and its relevant parts.

120. **Testing of charging stations.-** (1) All apparatus of charging stations shall have the insulation resistance value as stipulated in the relevant IEC 61851-1.
- (2) The owner of the charging station shall ensure that the tests as specified in the manufacturer's instructions for the residual current device and the charging station have been carried out.
121. **Inspection and periodic assessment of charging stations. -** (1) Every charging station shall be tested and inspected by the owner or the Electrical Inspector or Chartered Electrical Safety Engineer before energisation of charging stations.
- (2) The owner of the charging station shall ensure that test and inspection of charging station is being carry out every year in the initial period of first three years after the energisation of charging station and in every four years thereafter.
- (3) The owner of the charging station shall establish and implement a safety assessment programme for regular periodic assessment of the electrical safety of charging station.
122. **Maintenance of records. -** (1) The owner of the charging station shall keep records in regard to design, construction and labelling to be compatible with a supply of standard voltage at a nominal frequency of 50 Hertz of the charging station.
- (2) The owner of the charging station shall keep records of the relevant test certificate as indicated in these regulations and as per IEC 61851.
- (3) The owner of the charging station shall keep records of the results of every inspection, testing and periodic assessment and details of any issues observed during the assessment and any actions required to be taken in relation to those issues.
- (4) The owner of the charging station shall retain a copy of all records, as specified in sub regulation (1), (2) and (3) of above, either in hard form or in electronic form, for at least seven years and shall provide a copy of the records to the officials during the inspection.
123. **International Standard for charging stations. -** (1) The safety provisions of all Alternating Current charging stations shall be in accordance with IEC 61851-1, IEC 61851-21 and IEC 61851-22.
- (2) The safety provisions of all Direct Current charging stations shall be in accordance with IEC 61851-1, IEC 61851-21, IEC 61851-23 and IEC 61851-24.
- (3) Where the connection point is installed outdoors, or in a damp location, the equipment shall have a degree of protection of at least IPX4 (Ingress Protection Code) in accordance with IEC 60529.”.

P. C. KUREEL, Secy.

[ADVT.-III/4/Exty./116/19]

Note : The principal regulations were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part III, Section 4 vide notification number CEI/1/59/CEA/EI, dated the 24th September, 2010 and subsequently amended vide notification numbers CEI/1/2/2015 dated the 13th April, 2015 and CEI/1/2/2017, dated the 1st March 2018.