



Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
Viniyamak Bhawan, 'C' Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi –110 017.

F.11(2366)/DERC/2025-26/8575

Petition No. 50/2025

In the matter of: Petition under Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Regulation 57 of the DERC Comprehensive Conduct of Business Regulations, 2001 for prior approval of the Commission for the commissioning of a grid scale Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at 66/11kV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid Stations to conduct a Competitive Bidding process for the installation of the BESS.

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.

... Petitioner

Coram:

Sh. Ram Naresh Singh, Member
Sh. Surender Babbar, Member

Appearance:

1. Mr. Dushyant Manocha, Counsel for Petitioner
2. Ms. Kashish Chhabra, Counsel for Petitioner
3. Mr. Mukul Arya, Counsel for Petitioner

ORDER

(Date of Order: 18.06.2026)

1. The instant Petition has been filed by the Petitioner, BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL) under Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Regulation 57 of the DERC Comprehensive (Conduct of the Business) Regulations, 2001 praying *inter-alia*:
 - a. To grant prior approval for conducting competitive bidding exercise in accordance with the Ministry of Power Guidelines issued on 10.03.2022 under Section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003 for the selection of an appropriate entity for the commissioning of the cumulative capacity of 97.5MW/195MWh Battery Energy Storage System (hereinafter, "BESS") at 33/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid; and
 - b. To approve the bidding documents (Annexure P/3 of the instant Petition) to conduct the competitive bidding exercise for the selection of an appropriate entity for the commissioning of the cumulative capacity of 97.5MW/195MWh Battery Energy Storage System at 33/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2 Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid.

2. The Petition was admitted on 04.11.2025 and the order was reserved. However, the Petitioner thereafter filed an Interim Application on 20.12.2025 seeking amendment of the above prayers made by the Petitioner in the instant Petition, by substituting "33/11 kV" with "66/11 kV" and to read the corrected prayer clauses as follows:
- ".....
- *Grant prior approval for conducting a competitive bidding exercise in accordance with the Ministry of Power Guidelines issued on 10.03.2022 under Section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003 for the selection of an appropriate entity for the commissioning of the cumulative capacity of 97.5MW/195MWh Battery Energy Storage System at 66/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid; and*
 - *Approve the bidding documents (Annexure P/3 of the instant Petition) to conduct the competitive bidding exercise for the selection of an appropriate entity for the commissioning of the cumulative capacity of 97.5MW/195MWh Battery Energy Storage System at 66/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2 Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid."*
3. The Commission observes that the aforesaid amendment sought by the Petitioner vide its interim application dated 20.12.2025 is in the nature of a clerical/typographical error, since at various places in the Petition itself, including subject thereof, the words 66/11kV have been used. Therefore, the above amendment sought by the Petitioner in its prayer clauses is allowed and the prayers of the petition stand modified to the above effect.

Petitioner's Submissions

4. The Petitioner has submitted as follows:
- i. The Petitioner is a distribution licensee under Section 2(17) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter "the EA, 2003") having its area of supply in South and West Delhi.
 - ii. The proposed installation of the BESS at the "66/11KV Grid Stations" is a strategic intervention, prompted by the growing reliance on Renewable Energy (hereinafter, "RE") sources and the need to integrate flexible and responsive grid resources. The proposed BESS System shall play a pivotal role in enabling energy transition, improving grid stability, enhancing reliability, and achieving cost optimization in the power procurement portfolio of the Petitioner as elucidated in the Draft Proposal for the BESS System prepared by the Petitioner (hereinafter, "Draft Proposal"). In addition, it is expected to generate an estimated benefit of approximately INR 88.35 Crores annually over the 12-year project life, considering value streams such as energy arbitrage, ancillary services and improved reliability.

- iii. The Petitioner has already undertaken and successfully commissioned a 20 MW/40 MWh BESS at 33/11 kV Kilokari Grid, which has demonstrated encouraging operational and commercial performance. Building upon this experience and recognizing the increasing systemic need for flexible resources, the Petitioner now proposes to install a BESS capacity 97.5MW/195MWh Battery Energy Storage System at 66/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid stations.
- iv. The Ministry of Power (MoP), *vide* its clarifications issued in 2022, recognized the applicability of energy storage across the Generation, Transmission, Distribution value chain. Further, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, notified on 29.05.2023 (hereinafter, "IEGC 2023"), provide statutory recognition to Energy Storage System (ESS), incorporating specific provisions for their operational and grid support functions.
- v. Additionally, the BESS Guidelines promote BESS adoption through tariff-based competitive bidding under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Resource Adequacy Guidelines dated 28.06.2023 further mandate distribution licensee to incorporate flexible resources such as BESS in their Long-Term Distribution Resource Adequacy Plans.
- vi. Several utilities across India have initiated competitive bidding processes for grid-scale BESS, yielding competitive tariffs. The Petitioner has itself successfully commissioned a 20MW/40MWh BESS at the 33/11 kV Kilokari Grid, at a monthly capacity charge of INR 4.8 lakhs/MW/month (excluding GST). Similarly, the Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (hereinafter, "GUVNL") has progressively reduced tariffs in its Phase – 2 and Phase – 3 BESS procurements to INR 4.49 lakh/MW/month and INR 3.72 lakh/MW/month, respectively. Further, even Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited has installed a 500MW/1000 MWh Standalone Battery Energy System, which has been approved by the Ld. Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission *vide* its Order dated 17.06.2025 in Petition No. 2302 of 2025.
- vii. The Commission was pleased to grant approval to the Petitioner's earlier petition concerning the BESS at the 33/11 kV Kilokari Grid Substation, including approval of the capacity charges as single-part tariff structure, discovered through a transparent and competitive bidding process. The discovered tariff, forming the basis for annual fixed charges, stood at INR 57,59,610 per MW per year, which has proven to be a cost-effective benchmark when compared with national tenders issued by the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (hereinafter, "SECI") and GUVNL.

- viii. Building on this experience and in response to increasing demand and renewable energy penetration in these Grid areas, which has witnessed an annual peak demand compound annual growth rate of ~8% over the past three years, the Petitioner proposes to deploy a cumulative capacity 97.5MW/195 MWh BESS within the 66/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2 Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid Station. The site-wise capacity of the BESS is as follows:

S.No.	Grid Station	Dispatchable Capacity (MW)	Dispatchable Capacity (MWh)
1.	66/11 kV G4 Dwarka	5	10
2.	66/11 kV G3 PPK Bindapur	15	30
3.	66/11 kV Hari Nagar	7.5	15
4.	66/11 kV Sagarpur	30	60
5.	DTL Pappankala 2	40	80
	Grand Total	97.5	195

- ix. The system is expected to serve approximately 266,060 consumers deliver multifaceted benefits, including energy arbitrage through charging during off-peak hours and discharging during expensive peak hours, thereby reducing power procurement costs and ramping support to address generation demand imbalances.
- x. The BESS System is expected to generate an estimated benefit of INR 88.35 Crores annually over the 12-year project life. The Petitioner estimates a single-part tariff for Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid stations, which is both technically feasible and commercially sustainable, drawing on the successful tariff discovery process employed for the Kilocari Project.
- xi. BESS has now become an integral component of grid planning and operations. Unlike passive resources like transformers, BESS is an active and smart resource, operating both as a load and source of generation, increasing grid reliability, quality of supply and reducing power procurement costs. In this regard, the Petitioner has submitted that the BESS System has various benefits, which include the following:
- a. Energy Arbitrage: Using BESS to offset peak requirement while charging the BESS at non-peak times could be beneficial where arbitrage opportunities between peak and non-peak hours are high. Peak procurement is often from sources which are substantially higher than non-peak procurement tariffs. Moreover, in times of high Variable Renewable Energy ("VRE"), there will be surplus generation pushing down market prices and leaving Un-Requisitioned Surplus in cheaper stations. BESS can charge during these periods and discharge during peak, reducing power procurement costs and generating savings to the Petitioner.

- b. Ramping support: Additionally, the proposed BESS System will provide ramping support to address intra-hour fluctuations, particularly under renewable energy-rich scenarios where VRE integration poses challenges to grid stability. The Kilokari BESS has effectively managed such fluctuations, ensuring smooth grid operations, and the proposal is to have the Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka BESS System be similarly equipped to enhance dispatchability and maintain system balance. This capability is critical in light of the National Electricity Plan (hereinafter, "NEP") projections, which anticipate a rise in renewable energy share to approximately 35% of total generation by 2031-32, necessitating flexible resources like BESS to maintain grid stability. BESS support ramping operations in cases where existing conventional plants are unable to ramp up to provide the necessary ramp required to meet the demand. This is further prevalent during the evening hours when solar power quickly recedes, and demand picks up.
- c. Frequency Support/ Ancillary Services: The BESS System can respond quickly to changes in grid frequency. When the grid frequency deviates from its nominal value of 50 Hz, the BESS System can quickly inject or absorb power to help bring the frequency back to its desired level. The rapid response of the BESS System makes it a perfect resource to participate in ancillary service markets, where National Load Despatch Centre (hereinafter, "NLDC") procures services to maintain grid stability.
- d. Participation in Ancillary services markets represents another pivotal benefit realized through the Kilokari BESS, which has successfully completed testing with the NLDC and State Load Despatch Centre (hereinafter, "SLDC") for participation in Secondary Reserve Ancillary Services (hereinafter, "SRAS"). This has unlocked new commercial value streams, enhancing the project's financial viability while contributing to grid stability. The proposed Grid BESS System, with its rapid response capability, is ideally suited to participate in Ancillary market, as demonstrated by the Kilokari BESS, which has completed testing for Ancillary participation.
- e. The proposed Grid BESS is poised to leverage the operational framework established under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission's Ancillary Services Regulations, 2022, and the operationalization of Administered SRAS (from December 2023) and Market-based Tertiary Reserve Ancillary Services (hereinafter, "TRAS"). Participation in these markets will enable the proposed BESS System to provide critical grid support services, including frequency regulation and reserve management, thereby enhancing system flexibility in the context of increasing VRE penetration.

- f. Reduction in Allocation of Costly Gas Plants: The Petitioner submits that the proposed BESS System offers significant cost savings by serving as a peaking resource to minimize reliance on costly gas-based power plants. The Kilokari BESS has demonstrated substantial savings by reducing the need for expensive peaking power, and the proposed Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid BESS System is expected to yield similar benefits, bridging the gap between current costs and monetizable benefits. By displacing high-cost gas plants during peak demand periods, the BESS System will reduce both fixed and variable costs, ensuring financial prudence and minimizing tariff impacts on consumers. This value stream aligns with the underlying principle of optimizing resource allocation under Section 61 of the EA, 2003, and supports the broader objective of cost-effective energy procurement in a renewable energy-rich scenario.
- g. Resource Adequacy and Grid Support: With increasing penetration of variable and uncertain Renewable Energy in the grid, it is crucial to have firm capacity resources. BESS, being a firm resource, can help the Petitioner to ensure that they are compliant with regulations, ensuring that there is an adequate supply of power to serve expected peak demand reliably. Furthermore, the proposed BESS System will provide grid support by relieving stress on Delhi Transco Limited (hereinafter, "DTL") feeders and enhancing localized reliability through its islanding capabilities, replicating the Kilokari project's success in improving service quality for consumers.
- h. The IEGC 2023 and the MoP's Resources Adequacy Guidelines, issued on 28.06.2023 under Rule 16 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022, mandate distribution utilities to contract a minimum quantum of firm capacity as stipulated in the Long-term National Resource Adequacy Plan (hereinafter "LT-NRAP"). The Petitioner submits that the proposed BESS System, by acting as a firm resource during peak and system stress periods, will significantly bolster the Petitioner's resource adequacy, ensuring reliable power supply to meet the escalating demand in the Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid zone.
- i. Backup supply to critical loads: BESS can provide backup supply to critical loads during grid failures through uninterruptible power supply. This is especially crucial for applications that require continuous power, such as hospitals, data centres, emergency services, and other critical infrastructure. When the grid fails, the BESS quickly switches its power supply to the grid from the battery system. This automatic switching

ensures a seamless transition and uninterrupted power supply to critical loads. Once the grid power is restored, the BESS system seamlessly and automatically switches back to grid supply mode, ensuring a smooth restoration of normal grid operation.

- j. Carbon Credits: The proposed BESS System will facilitate the integration of renewable energy into the grid, creating potential for monetization through carbon credits by displacing polluting coal and gas-based generation, which often serves as the marginal source during peak demand hours. By charging the BESS System during periods of high renewable energy generation and discharging during peak periods, Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid BESS System will reduce reliance on fossil fuel-based power, contributing to India's climate goals and enabling participation in carbon credit trading mechanisms. The Kilokari BESS has laid the groundwork for such environmental benefits, and the proposed BESS System is expected to enhance this value stream, aligning with the national policy framework to promote clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - k. Locational Benefit: The selection of the identified location for the installation of the BESS System is based on technical, operational and strategic considerations.
- xii. A meeting was conducted by the Officers of the Commission with the Petitioner on 01.12.2025 wherein certain queries were raised. The Petitioner vide its letter dated 03.12.2025 and thereafter vide email dated 08.01.2026, submitted its response to the queries *inter alia* providing the reasons for proposing 2-hour BESS instead of 4-hour BESS as following:
- a. *CEA's views on 2 hrs and 4 hrs combination*
CEA vide its e-mail dated 02.12.25 has clarified that the energy storage requirement as outlined in the results may be fulfilled through any combination of energy storage systems (2 hrs, 4 hrs etc.) as deemed suitable by the utility.
 - b. *Pre and Post loading of Grid operations for these projects*
Details of Pre and Post impact of BESS system on all the proposed BESS projects for projected summers in BRPL's area along with impact on DTL substation.
 - c. A cumulative requirement of BESS on a normative 4-hour basis can be effectively met through a prudent mix of 4-hour and 2-hour systems, as per CEA's preliminary RA results.

- d. As per MOP, CEA's "Advisory on co-locating Energy Storage Systems with Solar Power Projects" dated 18.02.2025, all state utilities are advised to incorporate minimum of 2-hour Energy Storage Systems (ESS) as it helps in mitigating intermittency issues and provide critical support during peak demand periods.
 - e. 2-hour BESS is adequate for peak shaving, demand variability management, frequency response, and congestion relief at the distribution level, while longer-duration assets (4-hour and above) provide system-level firming, evening peak coverage, and flexibility during extended low renewable generation periods.
 - f. At proposed grid stations, network requirement is overloaded during peak summer period for two hours and twice in a day. In order to relieve such network congestion requirement and to support Delhi Transco Ltd., the proposed BESS has been suitably designed for 2 hours and with 2 cycles of operations per day.
 - g. Limited space is available inside the grid stations and requirement for capacity is high instead of duration.
 - h. 4-hour BESS will provide half the MW capacity instead of the designed/proposed MW capacity. For e.g. 43MW/86MWh BESS will provide relief of 43MW to the network for 2 hours and only 21.5MW relief in case of 4-hours BESS.
 - i. BESS is required for both power (Ancillary Services) as well as energy applications. Longer duration BESS will limit the power applications.
 - j. RERC has approved tariff for 100MW/2000MWh BESS for RUVNL. CERC is also implementing 40MW/80MWh BESS. CSPDCL is also implementing 380MW/760MWh BESS. All mentioned projects are designed for 2 hours (2 cycles) operations.
 - k. BESS is capable of multiple cycles. With 2-hour BESS, 622 cycles out of 730 cycles are feasible and envisaged under Energy Arbitrage application, which is 85.2% of the capacity. With 4-hour, 300 cycles out of 365 cycles are feasible which is 82% of the capacity. Hence, 2-hour cycles are more suitable for optimum utilization of BESS and best suitable for ROI.
- xiii. The Petitioner estimates a single-part tariff in the form of a capacity charge of INR 0.50 Crore/MW/year for the Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid BESS System, which is both technically feasible and commercially sustainable, drawing on the successful tariff discovery process employed for the Kilokari Project. The anticipated benefits are INR

88.35 Cr/annum including from ancillary services participation and INR distribution capex deferral, further enhance the project's economic viability, ensuring minimal tariff impact on consumers while delivering substantial system-wide benefits.

- xiv. Since the proposed BESS System will be embedded in the Petitioner's distribution network, it will also provide non-monetizable benefits to the system:
 - a. The BESS System, through islanding operation can provide backup power to support the three critical stations connected to Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid stations.
 - b. By being connected to the State Transmission Utility network, it will also provide relief to upstream DTL feeders and the Grid sub-station.
 - c. The introduction of Resource Adequacy Requirements will require the Petitioner to contract firm capacity with high-capacity credit. The BESS System, being a flexible resource has high-capacity credit and will help the Petitioner meet the Resource Adequacy Requirements.
 - d. Introduction of SRAS market will provide a high revenue value stream for BESS. BESS, internationally, predominantly operates in SRAS markets.
- xv. The Petitioner submits that the proposed BESS System is not only a logical extension of the Kilokari project's success but also a critical step toward aligning with the Central Electricity Authority's projections of BESS requirements of 8.68 GW/34.72 GWh by 2027-28 and 47.24 GW/236.22 GWh by 2031-32. The development of BESS System at Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2 Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid will strengthen the Petitioner's ability to meet regulatory mandates, support national energy transition goals, and deliver reliable, cost effective, and sustainable power to its consumers.
- xvi. In conformity with Clause 4.6 of Resource Adequacy Guidelines issued by the MoP, the Petitioner is endeavouring to develop the proposed BESS project, in line with the competitive bidding process as specified in the Guidelines. The Petitioner proposes to conduct the bidding in terms of the BESS Guidelines and no deviation from the same is being sought.
- xvii. The Petitioner has further submitted that the operational benefits of the Kilokari BESS, particularly through peak load shaving, have resulted in significant capital expenditure deferral by avoiding the need for immediate augmentation of overburdened power transformers, thereby optimizing infrastructure investments and minimizing tariff impact on consumers. Given the nature of the proposed Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid BESS System project, where the Petitioner is not required to invest any CAPEX, all financial benefits accruing from the

project, including savings from peak load management, energy arbitrage, and SRAS participation, will be directly transferred to consumers as a net offset in the power purchase cost within the Aggregate Revenue Requirement.

- xviii. Further, the Petitioner vide email dated 20.01.2026 has also submitted the mapping of proposed monthly cycle based on opportunity for charging and discharging rate (FY 2024-25) making total no. of cycles as 622 in a year.

Commission Analysis

5. The instant Petition has been filed by the Petitioner seeking prior approval of the Commission for the commissioning of grid scale Battery Energy Storage System(BESS) for cumulative capacity of 97.5MW/195MWh Battery Energy Storage System (hereinafter, "BESS") at 66/11 KV Harinagar, Sagarpur, DTL Pappankala 2, Bindapur and G4 Dwarka Grid stations within the Petitioner's licensed area (hereinafter, "BESS System") and to conduct a Competitive Bidding process for the purpose of selecting an appropriate entity which shall own and operate the BESS System in compliance with the bidding requirements as set out in the 'Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage System as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services' notified by the Ministry of Power (hereinafter, "MoP") on 10.03.2022 under Section 63 of the EA, 2003 (hereinafter, "BESS Guidelines").
6. It is further observed that the Petitioner intends to invite, process and finalize the tenders on applicable MoP guidelines through TERI (The Energy and Research institute) as BID Manager, however, the bidding process shall have to be in terms of the BESS Guidelines and no deviation from the same is being sought by the Petitioner.
7. The instant proposal is also having additional locational benefit due to increasing demand and renewable energy penetration in the 66/11KV Harinagar, Sagarpur Grid, DTL Papankala-2, Bindapur, and G4 Dwarka Grid sub-station, which has witnessed an annual peak demand compound annual growth rate of ~8% over the three years. This system is expected to serve approximately 266060 consumers and deliver multifaceted benefits.
8. The Petitioner has submitted the impact of pre and post loading of Grid operations due to the BESS projects which reveals that said BESS projects will significantly reduce the loading on existing sub-stations by providing peak sharing support.

9. Further, taking into account the nature of this project, where the Petitioner is not investing any CAPEX and the Petition for approval of the BESS Agreement is part of the power procurement process of the Petitioner, the financial benefits from this Project will be transferred to the consumers of the Petitioner as a net offset in the power purchase cost of the Petitioner in the ARR.
10. In respect of projected financial benefit of BESS over the 12 years' life of BESS, the Petitioner has submitted that it has estimated a single-part tariff for ESS, in the form of Rs. 0.50 Cr/MW/Year (Excluding taxes) for the Harinagar, Sagarpur Grid, DTL Papankala-2, Bindapur, and G4 Dwarka Grid sub-station which shall be primarily discovered through competitive bidding process. Further, a conservative techno-economic assessment indicates that the proposed 97.5MW/195MWh BESS is expected to yield annualized levelized benefits of approximately INR 88.35 Crores per annum including from ancillary services participation and INR distribution capex deferral, over its 12-year operational life.
11. It is observed that basically the justification in terms of financial benefits for the proposed BESS Scheme hinges upon the reduction in the Power Purchase Cost by using arbitrage i.e. storing the cheaper electricity during day time and using the same at peak hours which is generally available at higher cost. However, various other benefits/ advantages of the proposed BESS Scheme have also been specified in the petition and additional submissions by the Petitioner, which, however, have not been measured in financial terms. However further, the financial benefits as projected from the proposed scheme of BESS are based on projected saving/difference of the assumed rate of electricity per unit available (discharging rate) at peak hours from power exchanges which are certainly volatile and cannot be assured in advance over the 12 years term of the BESS and the charging rate of electricity which are also projected rates, plus the projected discovered capacity charges per MW/year. Therefore, considering the approval given in the previous similar scheme of BESS at kilokari, the Commission considers it appropriate to accord approval in-principle to the present scheme of BESS. However, considering the above factors, the Petitioner shall, while seeking approval/ adoption of the discovered rates for the scheme, have to justify the financial benefits over the life of the BESS Scheme considering the said discovered prices vis-à-vis projected peak hours market rates of electricity over the technical life of 12 years and the charging rate of electricity while keeping considerably reasonable margin for the volatility in the prices of electricity at power exchange in future during peak hours as well as the charging rate of electricity. As per the Petition, the BESS will be taken over by it after the 12 year life of BESS without any payment to the agency/vendor, effect of which also be taken into the consideration.
12. While examining the evaluation/analysis submitted by the Petitioner in its Petition, along with the additional submissions/clarifications, the Commission has also gone

through the benefits actually derived by the Petitioner from the BESS at Kilokari. However, the same will be further seen as per the position existing at the time when the Petitioner will seek approval/adoption of the discovered price.

13. Based on above, the approval is hereby accorded to the Petitioner to initiate a competitive bidding process for the proposed BESS in accordance with MoP BESS Guidelines issued on 10.03.2022 without any deviation. The discovered tariff for approval and adoption by this Commission, will however be further subject to evaluation as described in para 11 above.
14. Ordered accordingly.

Sd/-
(Surender Babbar)
Member

Sd/-
(Ram Naresh Singh)
Member