

SALIENT FEATURES

1000 MW FDRE-RTC POWER TENDER

Tender Ref: SECI/C&P/IPP/13/0020/25-26

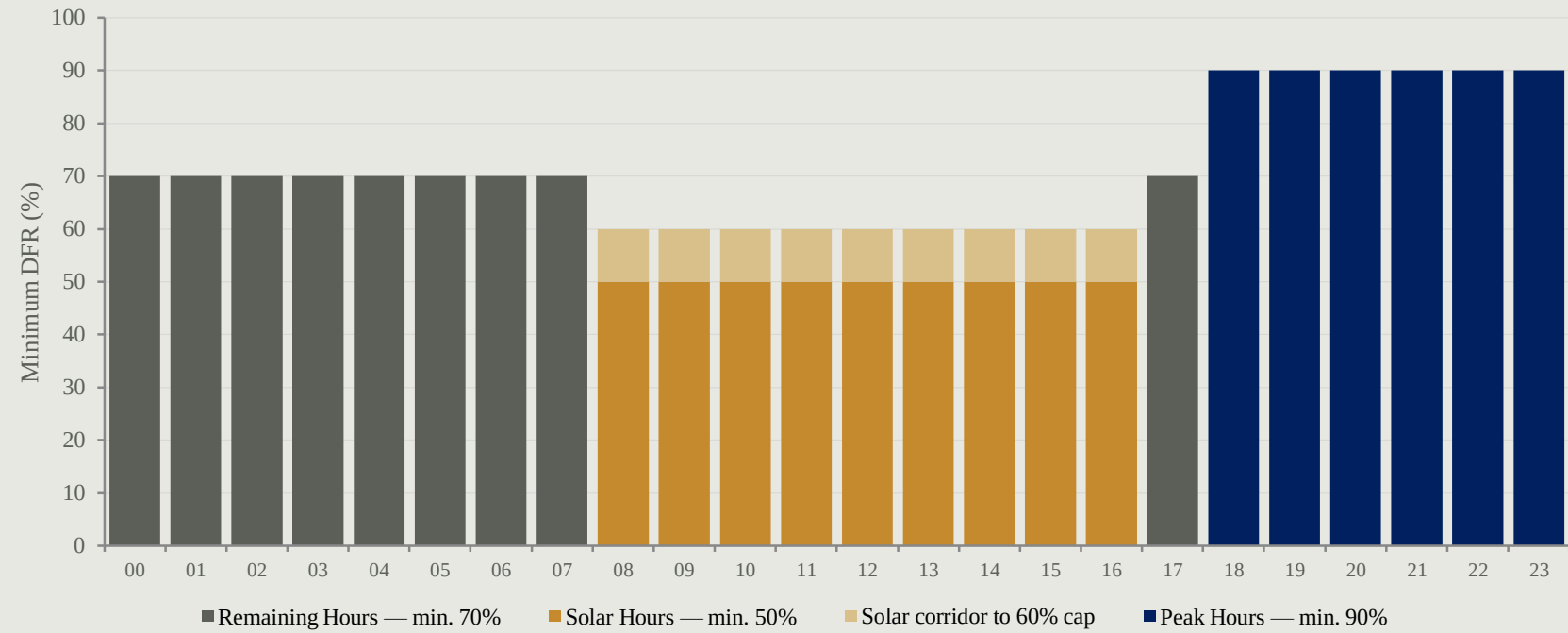


A Presentation by:

Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited

BASIS OF TENDER FOR MINIMUM DFR OBLIGATION ACROSS A 24-HOUR DAY

Illustrative profile; Peak Hours shown 18:00-24:00, Solar Hours 08:00-17:00 per applicable GNA notification.



TENDER & PROJECT SALIENT FEATURES

Issued under the Standard Bidding Guidelines for FDRE Projects (SECI-FDRE-RTC-V).

PROJECT SCOPE & LOCATION

1000 MW FDRE-RTC power. Projects may be set up anywhere in India, connected at ISTS level (STU allowed if buyer is in-State).

CONNECTIVITY & SCSD

Connectivity required at chosen substation by 31 Dec 2029. SCSD: 24 months from PPA Effective Date, +6 months with penalty.

FINANCIAL CLOSURE & PPA TERM

Financial Closure 6 months prior to SCSD. PPA Term: 25 years from SCSD, at a fixed levelized tariff.

PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION

Stringent DFR requirement of RE power to be supplied in RTC manner. Non-compliance of the same will attract penalty of 1.5 times of applicable tariff.

TENDER TIMELINE & RESULTS

RfS issued 10.03.2026; bid deadline 20.07.2026; e-RA held 06.08.2026. Result: 620 MW @ Rs 5.25/kWh, 380 MW @ Rs 5.26/kWh.

TENDER OVERVIEW & AUCTION RESULTS

1000 MW FDRE-RTC tender, ISTS-connected (STU-connected also allowed)

Rs 5.25/kWh

Discovered Tariff

17 Bidders

Bidder Participation

1000 MW

Total Capacity

25 Years

PPA/PSA Term

e-REVERSE AUCTION RESULTS (06.08.2026)

Capacity	Tariff
620 MW	Rs 5.25 / kWh
380 MW	Rs 5.26 / kWh

- 620 MW awarded at the lowest quote through a highly competitive e-Reverse Auction.
- Tender was significantly oversubscribed, attracting bids of 3,280 MW against the tendered capacity of 1,000 MW.

TENDER TIMELINE

RfS Issued	10.03.2026
Bid Deadline	20.07.2026
e-RA Held	06.08.2026

RTC RPDs Project Details

Sl. No.	Renewable Project Developer	Capacity (MW)	Discovered Tariff (Rs./kWh)	Project Location	Project Configuration
1	EMIF II Holding V II Coöperatief W.A.	100	5.25	Rajasthan	Solar - 300 MW, ESS - 200 MW/ 1300 MWh
2	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	120	5.25	Andhra Pradesh	Solar - 176 MW, Wind - 265 MW, ESS - 122.5 MW/ 490 MWh
3	Purvah Green Power Private Limited	70	5.25	Solar & ESS: Rajasthan Wind: Karnataka	Solar - 150 MW, Wind - 60 MW, ESS - 150 MW/ 700 MWh
4	Resolven Four Energy Private Limited	150	5.25	Andhra Pradesh	Solar - 185 MW, Wind - 280 MW, ESS - 167.5 MW/ 670 MWh
5	Kengeri Prime Solar Power Private Limited	180	5.25	Andhra Pradesh	Solar - 280 MW, Wind - 280 MW, ESS - 162 MW/ 780 MWh
6	Hexa Climate Solutions Private Limited	150	5.26	Solar (50 MW), Wind (160 MW), ESS (25 MW/ 100 MWh); MP: Solar (100 MW), ESS (100 MW/ 400 MWh)- Rajasthan: Wind (100 MW)- Andhra Pradesh	Solar - 150 MW, Wind - 260 MW, ESS - 125 MW/ 500 MWh
7	Juniper Green Energy Limited	230	5.26	Rajasthan	Solar - 530 MW, Wind - 75 MW, ESS - 366.66 MW/ 2200 MWh

GENERATION CONFIGURATION & MINIMUM DFR OBLIGATION

Illustrated for a bidder of 230 MW under the tender.

PLANT CONFIGURATION

230 MW

Contracted (RTC) Capacity

~600 MW

~3x Renewable Power Capacity
installed (Solar 530 MW + Wind 75
MW)

~10Hours

Battery Energy Storage System
(BESS) — storage duration to firm
up supply

MINIMUM DFR OBLIGATION (per 15-min block)

Period	Timing	Min. DFR
Peak Hours	Any 6 hrs, 18:00-10:00 (buyer's choice)	90%
Solar Hours	Per GNA notif. (illustr. 08:00-17:00)	50-60%
Remaining Hours	Non-solar hours outside Peak	70%

Equivalent annual delivery obligation: ~75% min. annual CUF, ~1500
MUs per year, over a 25-year PPA with SECI.

THANK YOU



Informing India's Power Procurement Choices

Disha Agarwal

Fellow, CEEW

SECI-AIDA-CEEW Webinar | Virtual

27 August 2026

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Impacting sustainable development at scale with data, integrated analysis, and strategic outreach

STRATEGIC PILLARS

 **Clean electricity**

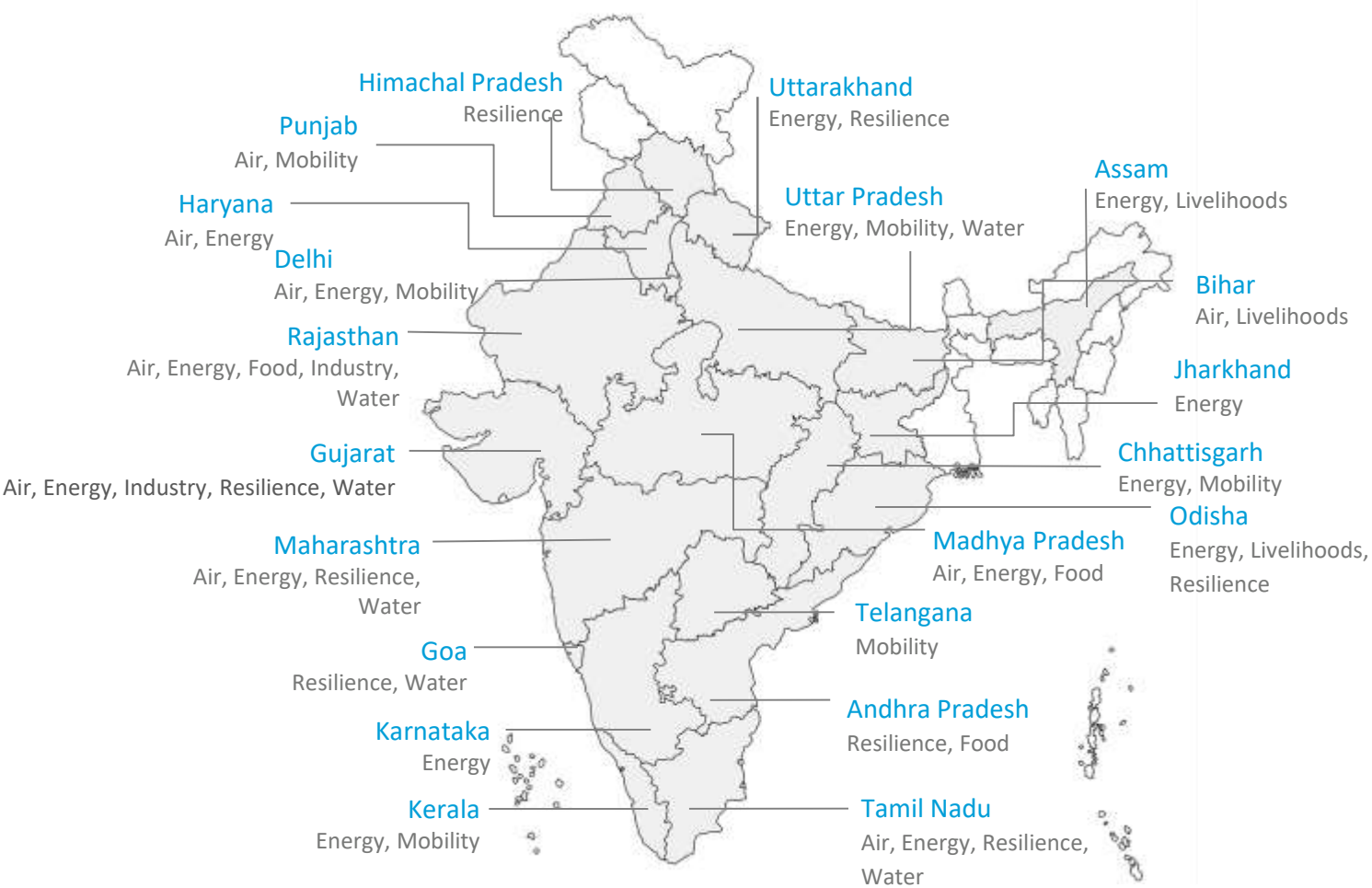
 **Low-carbon industrialisation**

 **Fuels of the future**

 **Improving quality of life**

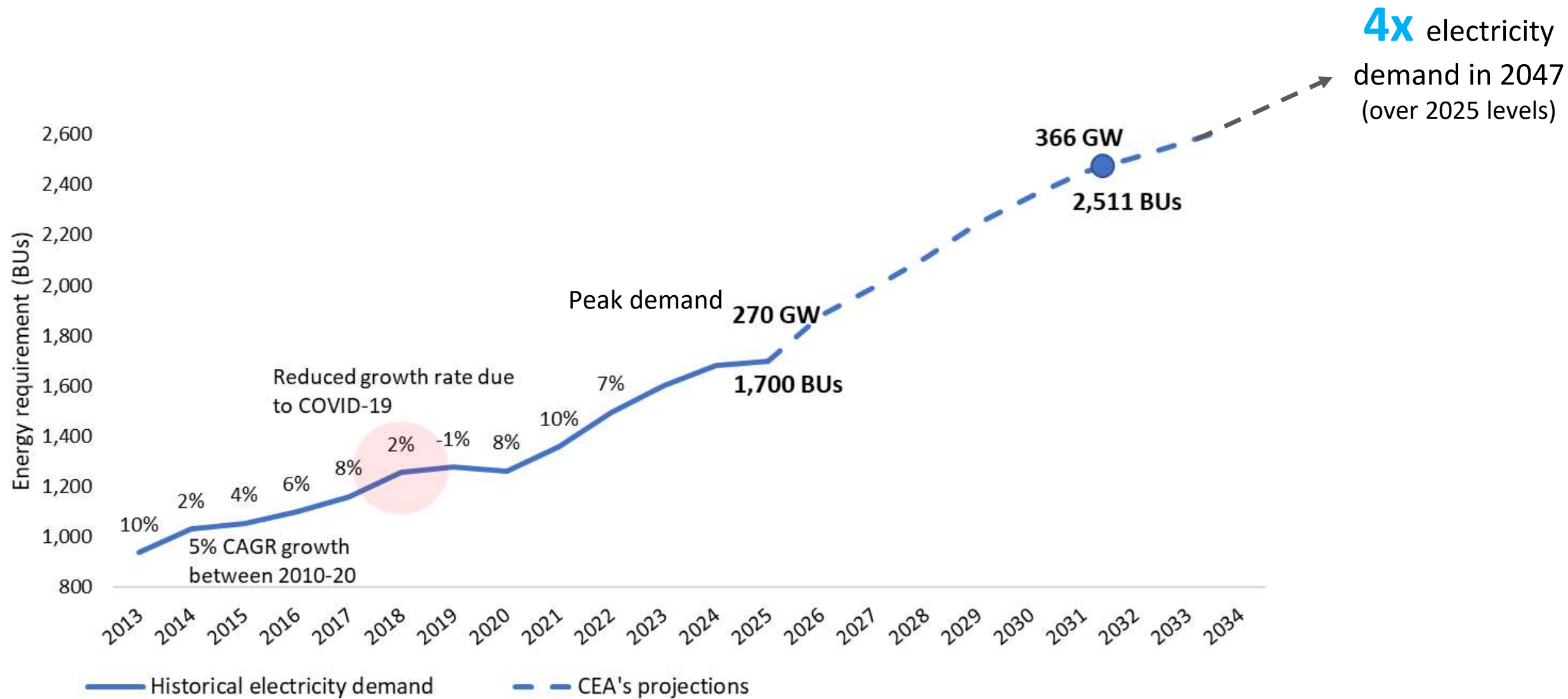
 **Green economy & livelihoods**

 **Sharing lessons from India**

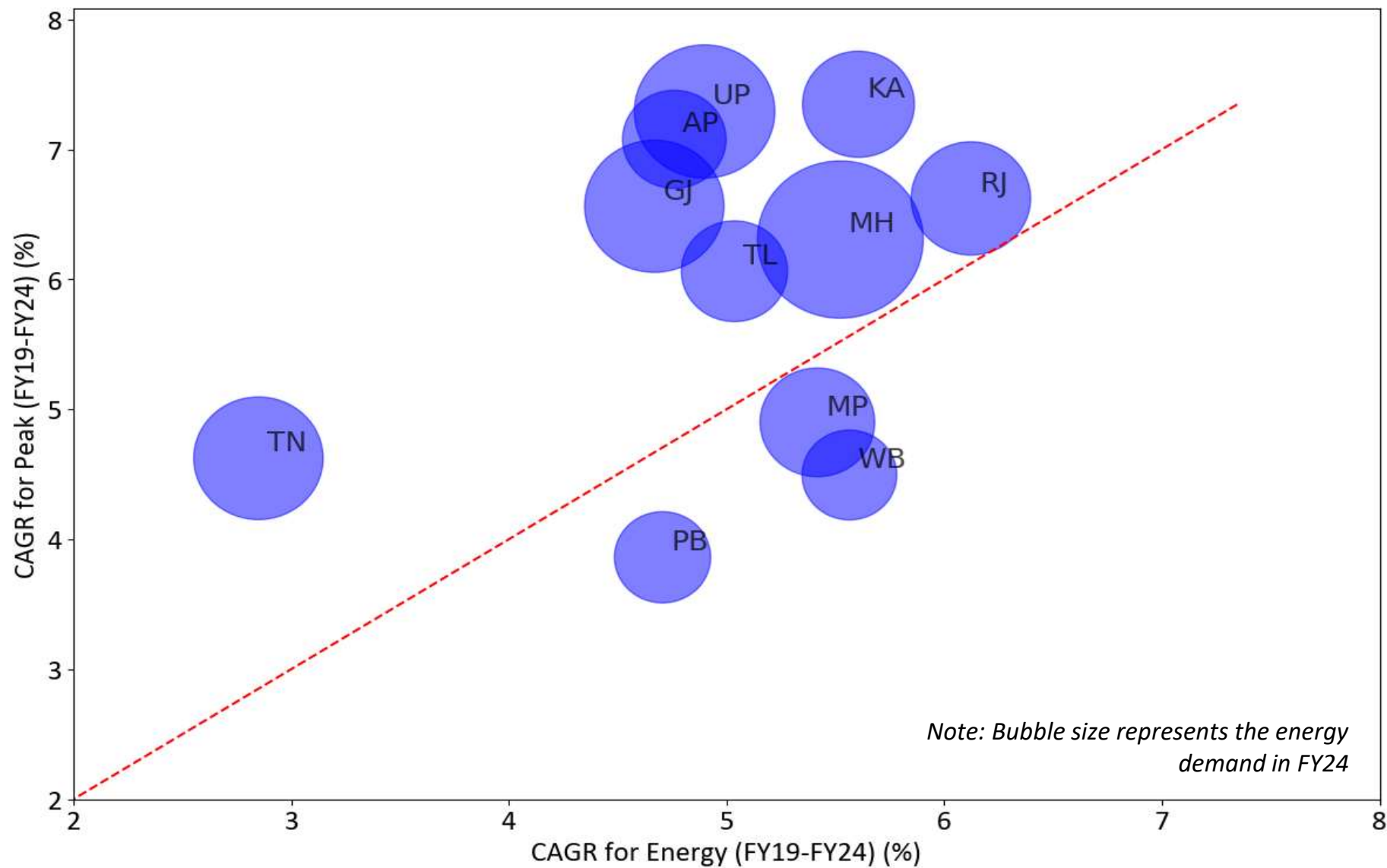


- 16 years
- 16 research teams
- 400+ team members
- 680+ peer-reviewed studies
- 240+ policies & plans informed
- 80,000+ livelihoods enabled
- 770+ convenings
- 800+ opinion pieces
- 52 mn reached via films & documentaries

India's electricity demand is expected to grow fast



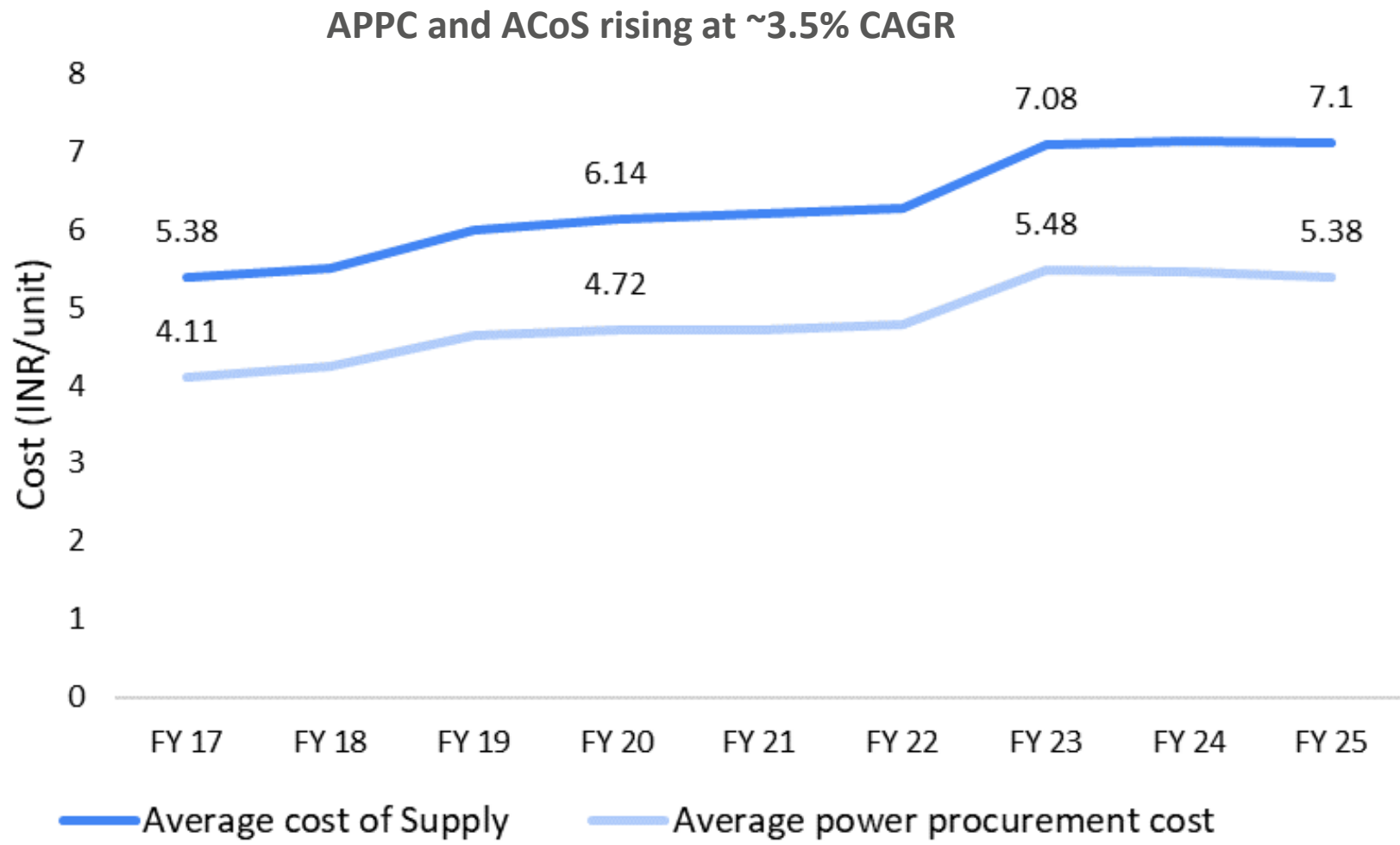
Demand is becoming peakier across several large states



Note: The states represented make 3/4th of India's total energy demand for FY24

Source: NLDC daily power supply position reports and CEA General Review report, CERC Market Monitoring report for FY24

Costs for distribution companies are rising



Planning for a Viksit Bharat: Where electricity is available, reliable, and affordable



Affordable electricity for consumers

Ability to deploy fast if demand grows fast

Minimises India's energy imports

RE and storage are fast emerging as solutions to meet the evolving system needs

82%

Decline in global BESS cost (2014-24)

18-24

Months to build new RE-storage

~90 GWh

BESS awarded as of June 2026 + rich ecosystem of RE and BESS players

Upto INR 12-13 per kWh

Discovered in DEEP for RTC

Upto to INR 20 per kWh

Discovered for short-term peak power

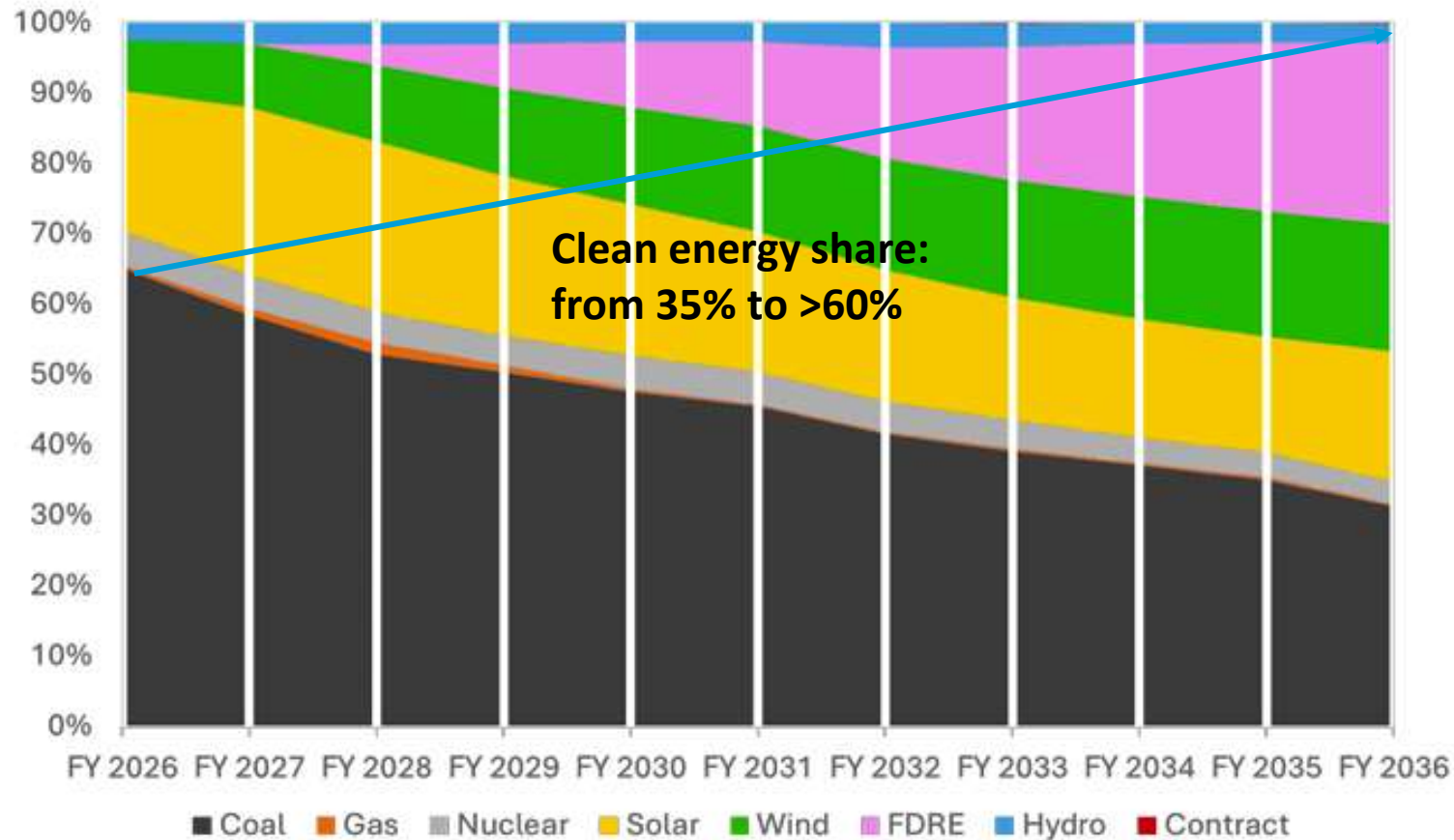


Note: The bubble size corresponds to tender capacity (in MW)

Some states are already choosing to go the RE way; strong case for others

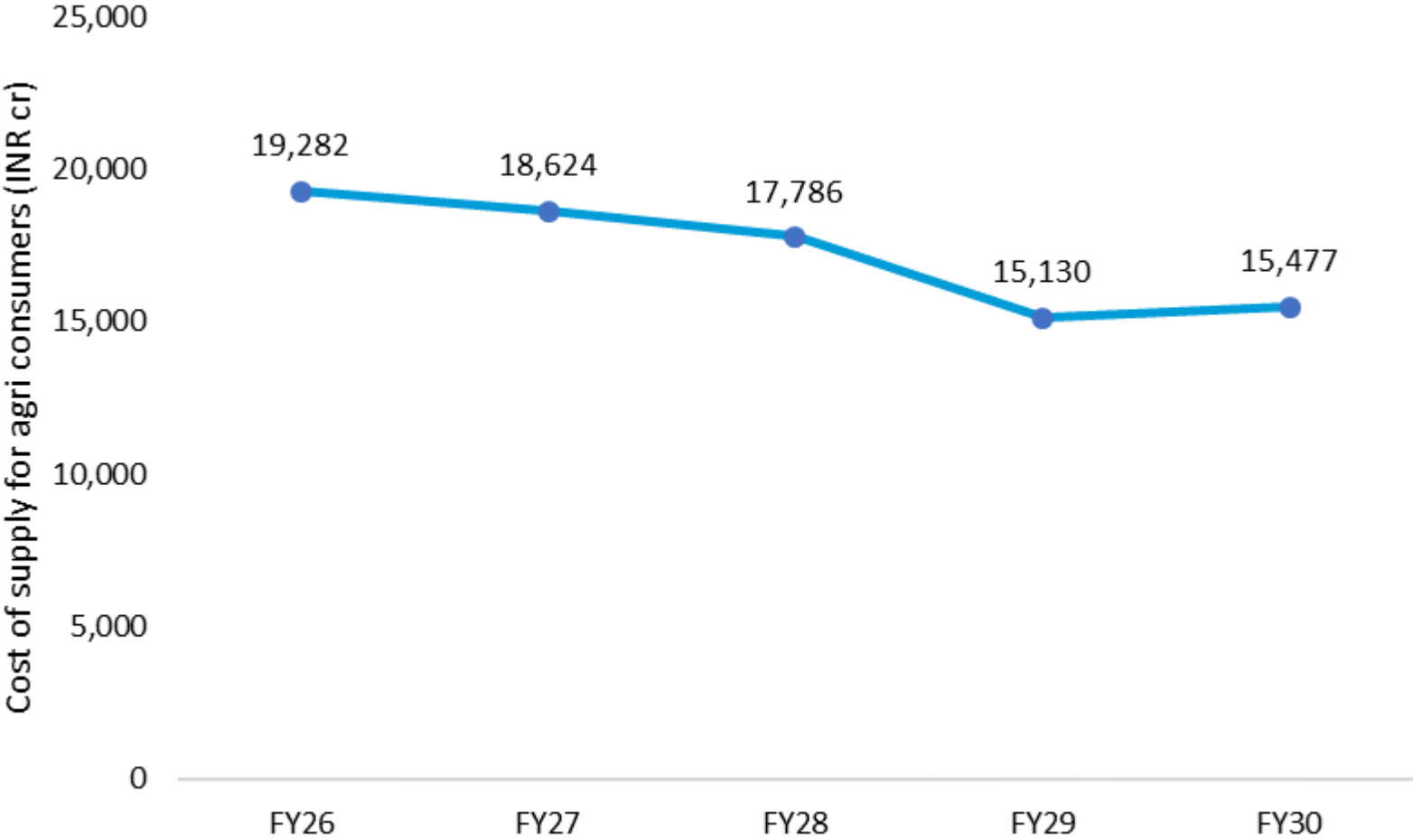


By 2035, Gujarat expects almost doubling clean energy share in its procurement mix



52 GW of non-fossil capacity and 15 GW of storage, up from 14 GW currently

Maharashtra expects 20% drop in its cost of power supply by 2030 through distributed RE

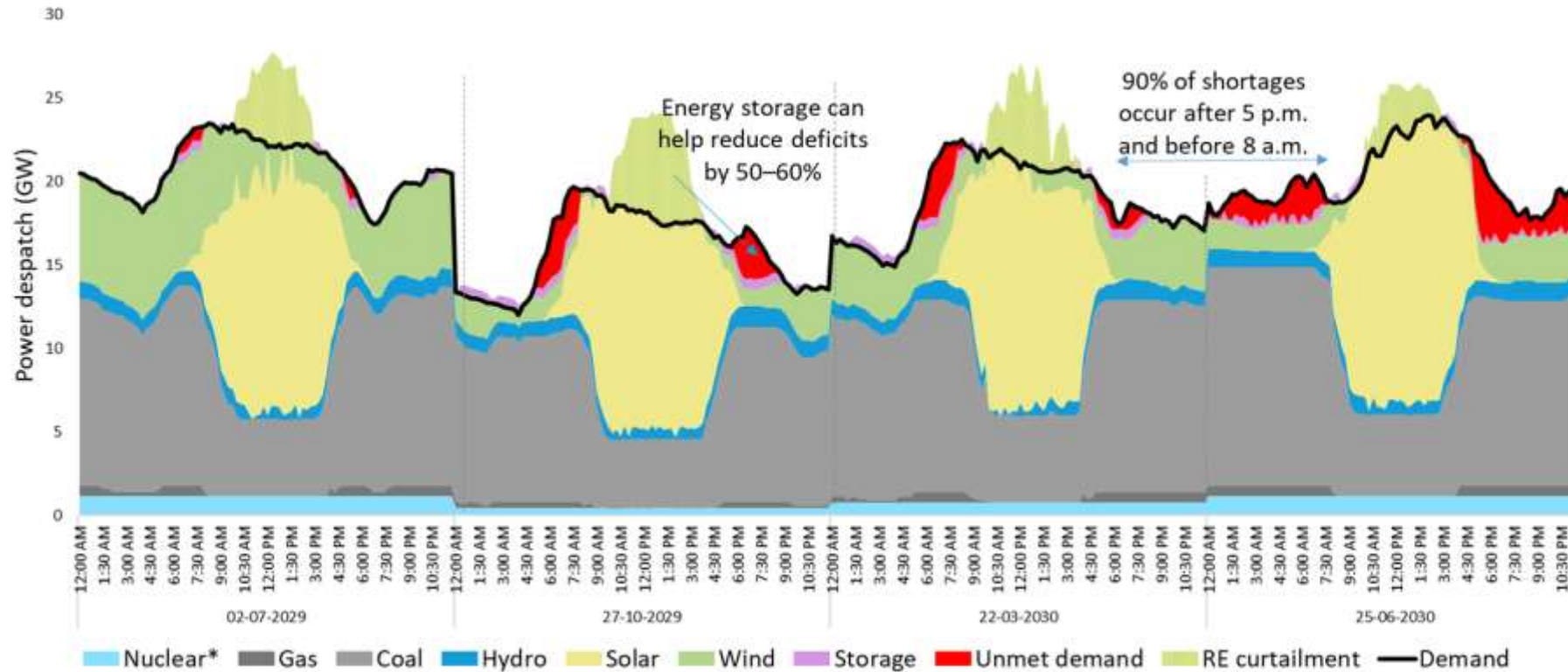


INR 4,500 crore of annual subsidy savings over next 5 years with

16 GW of decentralised solar deployment under MSKVY 2.0 and PM-KUSUM

Source: MERC Tariff Order FY26 ([link](#))

In Rajasthan, the regulator highlighted the key role of RE and storage in meeting demand affordably



Rajasthan will need flexible options to meet evening demand reliably in the future

Storage is well-suited to meet flexibility needs, and ensure that existing fleet remains healthy

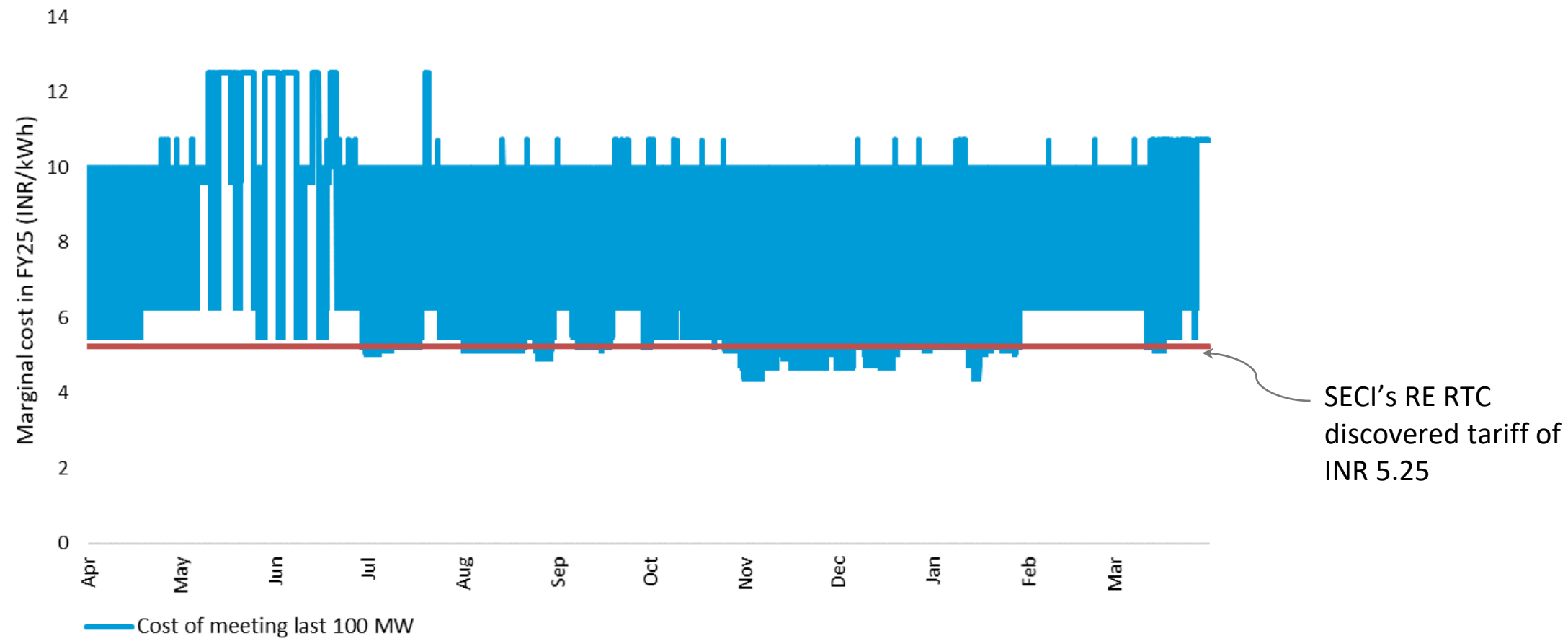
RERC assessed that RE and storage options could help lower the APPC by 50 paise per unit by 2030

New tender designs can help inform discom choices

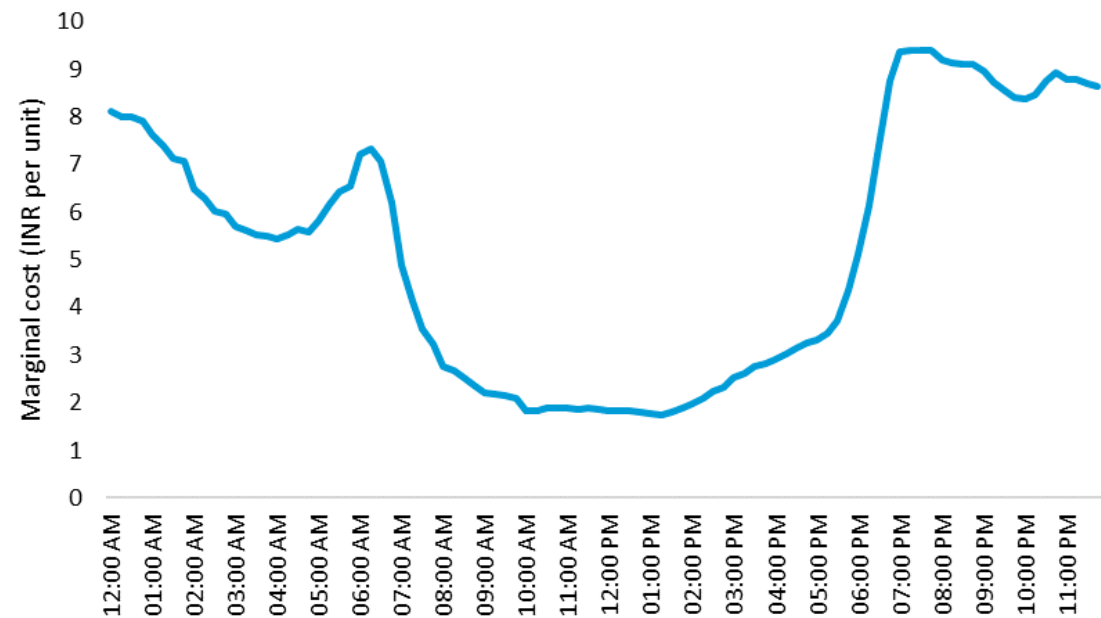
An example state which frequently sees a high marginal cost

Marginal cost (FY25) > INR 5.25 per unit for 80% of time

Procuring 100 MW of RE RTC could have saved INR 120 cr in FY25

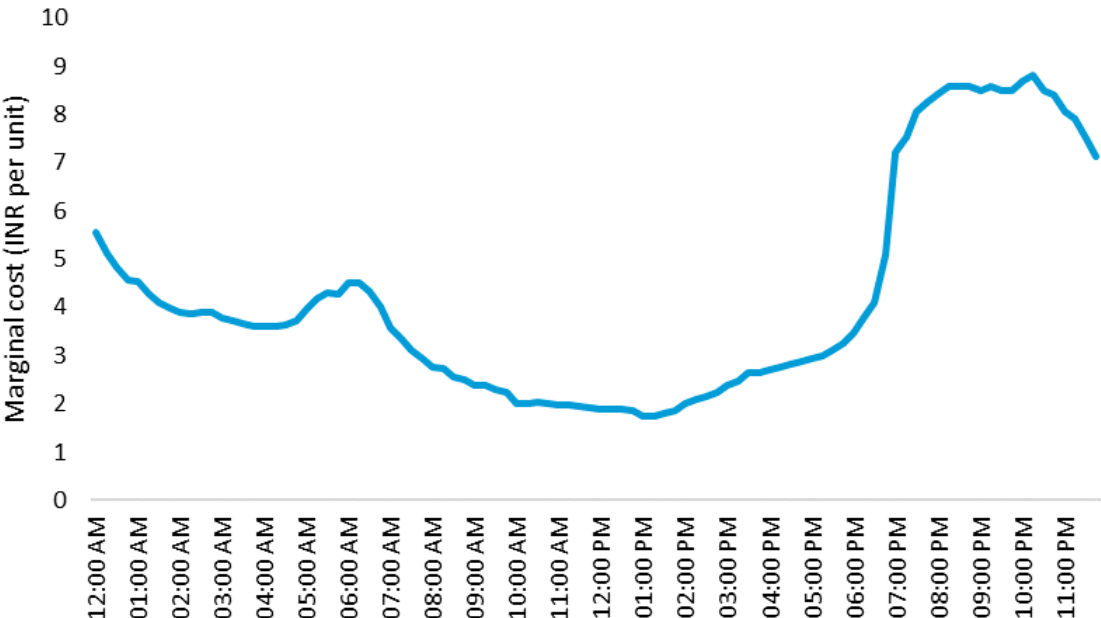


States will need to assess their demand and cost profiles to identify suitable options



Need for highly flexible resources

Capacity to serve evening and night peaks



Peak power for evening hours

Thank you

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Questions for discussion

- What are the challenges in meeting the evolving demand?

For example: baseload, peak, mid-merit demand and the need for shorter term contracts (10-15 years)

- How are discoms meeting the emerging system needs today? Does the current procurement framework provides flexibility to innovate?

For example: Options discoms are exploring, such as DEEP, own tenders, power exchanges; Innovations / flexibility needed

- How can the regulatory processes help make informed procurement choices?

For example: Grounds on which regulators disapprove a procurement proposal or tariff discovery, measures to enable timely approvals, allow deviation from current guidelines where necessary