

Request for Selection (RfS) Document for Selection of Solar Power Developers for Setting up of 700 MW ISTS-Connected Solar PV Power Projects in India under Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (C&I-1)					
RfS No. SECI/C&P/IPP/15/0009/26-27 dated 03.09.2026					
PRE-BID CLARIFICATIONS DATED 12.10.2026					
S. No.	Documents	Clause No.	Existing Clause	Proposed Modifications	Rationale/Remarks
1	RfS	7.8	The SPD shall comply with CERC/SERC regulations on Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement, as applicable and are responsible for all liabilities related to Connectivity. The scheduling of power from the Project as per the applicable regulation shall be the responsibility of the SPD and any financial implication on account thereof shall be borne by the SPD	It is requested that SECI may kindly confirm/clarify whether the Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) and the Connectivity-related liabilities for this Project shall be dealt with in the same manner as is being followed in other similar SECI tenders/projects executed under the Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) framework, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003, read with the applicable CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations and the CERC (Connectivity and General Network Access to the Inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, as amended from time to time.	This is a C&I tender. DSM and other charges will be applicable as per prevailing regulations of CERC/Appropriate Authority
2	RfS	8.1	A Bidder, including its Parent, Affiliate or Ultimate Parent or any Group Company shall submit a single bid offering a minimum quantum of Contracted Capacity of 50 MW and a maximum quantum of 700 MW, in the prescribed formats. The Projects shall be quoted in multiples of 10 MW only.	A Bidder, including its Parent, Affiliate or Ultimate Parent or any Group Company shall submit a single bid offering a minimum quantum of Contracted Capacity of 50 MW and a maximum quantum of 350MW , in the prescribed formats. The Projects shall be quoted in multiples of 10 MW only.	As per clause 5.3 of Solar TBCB guideline, A maximum of 50 percent of total capacity as specified in the RfS can be allocated to a single bidder.
3	RfS	20.7 vs 35.2	SPD is free to repower the Project "at its own risk and cost" at any time during the PPA term, pursuant to Clause 8.1	If the SPD repowers the Project using modules/technology that were not part of the original ALMM-exempted setup, will the ALMM exemption (granted on the basis of Green Hydrogen/Ammonia end-use under Clause 35.2) continue to apply to the repowered capacity, or will fresh compliance/certification be required at the time of repowering?	As per MNRE OM ALMM is exempted for RE projects set up in SEZ/EOU supplying power to Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia manufacturing facilities. Please refer clause 3 under Section 2 of RfS document
4	RfS	20.11	This clause addresses the risk if the SPD fails to maintain its SEZ/EOU status (SPD bears the risk, indemnifies Buying Entity)	The RfS does not address the reverse scenario — what happens to the ALMM exemption, PPA, and PSA if the Buying Entity (which holds EOU status in Odisha) loses or fails to maintain its EOU status during the 25-year term? Will the SPD's ALMM exemption basis become invalid, and if so, who bears the resulting compliance/financial risk?	It is envisaged that the power from SPV Plant is to be supplied Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia facility of the buying entity, however in case of Buying Entity's default same shall be dealt in accordance with the provisions of PSA.
5	RfS	21.4	Extension charges for delay in Financial Closure are specified as INR 100/MW/day, calculated on "Contracted Capacity"	In case a Project achieves partial Financial Closure (i.e., tie-up completed for part of the Contracted Capacity but not all), will extension charges be calculated only on the un-tied-up portion of capacity, or on the entire Contracted Capacity of the Project?	The terms and conditions of the RfS shall prevail.
6	RfS	35.2 (read with Clause 3.3, 3.4 and 20.11)	The ALMM exemption for the Project is granted on the basis that the Buying Entity intends to utilize the Solar Power for Green Hydrogen and/or Green Ammonia production under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, in accordance with MNRE Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT dated 27.05.2024. The Project is also required to be established and maintained under the SEZ/EOU framework	Since the PPA term is 25 years while the useful life of solar PV modules is approximately 30 years, and the RfS does not define any periodic certification or audit mechanism to verify continued compliance with the end-use condition, SECI is requested to clarify the following: (a) Post-PPA-term treatment: Given that the modules will have residual useful life beyond the 25-year PPA term, how will the ALMM exemption be treated after expiry of the PPA? Will the SPD be permitted to continue operating and selling power from the Project (as contemplated under Clause 20.8) with the originally installed non-ALMM modules, or will fresh ALMM compliance be triggered at that stage? (b) Treatment in case of PPA termination: In the event the PPA is terminated (for any reason, including termination of balance Contracted Capacity under Clause 9.2.d), how will the Project and its non-ALMM modules be treated?	a) Post-PPA Term: If the schedule is not mutually extended in accordance with Clause 20.8 of the RfS document, the Project Owner shall be solely responsible for the further utilization of power from such project at its own cost and risk. b) Treatment in Case of Termination of PPA: In the event of termination of the PPA in accordance with the conditions stipulated under the RfS/PPA documents, the Project Owner shall be solely responsible for the further utilization of power from such terminated capacity/project at its own cost and risk. c) In this, as the tender is specifically mentioned under clause 1.4 of RfS document.
7	RfS Document	Section 2, Clause 20.11, Page 28	Any failure to maintain SEZ/EOU status or any de-bonding, cancellation, or suspension will be at the Solar Project Developer's sole risk, and the SPD shall indemnify the Buying Entity against any claims, penalties, or increased costs arising from such non-compliance, and the SPD shall acknowledge that these risks do not constitute a 'Change in Law' or 'Force Majeure' under the RfS and PPA/PSA.	Request to clarify and confirm that any prospective or retrospective amendment/revocation in foreign trade policy, customs notifications, SEZ/EOU regulatory frameworks, or withdrawal of ALMM exemption by Government Authorities beyond the reasonable control of the SPD shall be treated as an eligible 'Change in Law' event.	Statutory and regulatory policy shifts implemented by Government Authorities are uncontrollable external events. Developers cannot assume unhedged financial and operational liabilities for changes in policy frameworks post-bid submission.
8	RfS Document	Section 2, Clause 7.6, Page 11	At the substation being chosen in line with Sl. i, ii, iii, and iv above, the Bidder shall have been granted connectivity with a Start Date of Connectivity on or before 31st December 2028. The Bidder is required to provide a copy of final grant of connectivity at the identified substation in this regard at the time of bid submission, as part of Format-7.1 of the RfS.	Request SECI to relax this requirement by allowing submission of In-Principle Connectivity Grant or proof of formal application for connectivity submitted to CTUIL at the bid submission stage, with final grant of connectivity permitted to be submitted up to the Financial Closure milestone.	Obtaining final connectivity from CTUIL involves extensive technical and regulatory processing timelines. Requiring a final grant with a specified operational date at the bid submission stage restricts open competition and excludes viable pipeline projects.

9	RIS Document	Section 2, Clause 9.2(a), Page 16	The Scheduled Commencement of Supply Date (SCSD) for supplying power from the full Project capacity shall be the date as on 24 months from the Effective Date of the PPA (for e.g. if Effective Date of the PPA is 07.11.2026, then SCSD shall be 07.11.2028).	Request to extend the Scheduled Commencement of Supply Date (SCSD) from 24 months to 30 months from the Effective Date of the PPA.	Establishing utility-scale solar projects within SEZ/EOU areas involves substantial lead time for obtaining development permissions, SEZ/EOU unit approvals from Customs/Development Commissioners, and establishing 220 kV ISTS dedicated evacuation lines and bay extensions.	It's a pre-condition for this tender and cannot be changed. However, requisite extension may be given.
10	RIS Document	Section 2, Clause 9, Page 14-15	...In case the SPD fails to submit the abovementioned documents 15 days prior to the proposed date of trial run to SECI, then NOC towards sale of infirm power will not be issued to the SPD. In this case, if it is found that the infirm power is being scheduled to any third party/ power exchange without obtaining NOC from SECI and Buying Entity, SPD will be liable to pay compensation to SECI.	Request to specify a defined timeline of maximum 7 working days for SECI and the Buying Entity to grant NOC or communicate acceptance to off-take infirm power upon submission of request, failing which deemed NOC shall be applicable for sale of infirm power.	A stipulated timeline for processing NOC requests avoids ambiguity, prevents unwarranted curtailment of clean power, and protects developers from stranded generation during plant testing and trial run operations.	Kindly refer to Amendment 01.
11	RIS Document	Section 2, Clause 21.1, Page 28	The Projects shall achieve Financial Closure by the date as on 6 months prior to the SCSD/ extended SCSD. (For e.g. if SCSD of the Project is 25.11.2027, then scheduled Financial Closure date shall be 25.05.2027).	Request to incorporate an explicit provision confirming that any extension granted in the Scheduled Commencement of Supply Date (SCSD) due to ISTS substation/transmission delay, force majeure, or statutory clearance delays shall automatically result in a corresponding day-for-day extension of the scheduled Financial Closure date.	Lenders align debt drawdown schedules with transmission readiness and actual project milestones. An explicit automatic extension prevents inadvertent default and penalty imposition when delays are beyond developer control.	It's a pre-condition for this tender and cannot be changed. However, requisite extension may be given.
12	Request for Selection (RIS) Document	Clause 7.6	The Bidder shall have been granted connectivity with a Start Date of Connectivity on or before 31st December 2028. The Bidder is required to provide a copy of final grant of connectivity at the identified substation in this regard at the time of bid submission, as part of Format-7.1 of the RIS.	Permit connectivity at an ISTS substation with an expected Start Date of Connectivity around 2030, instead of restricting the requirement to 31.12.2028.	The required CTU connectivity is presently not available by 31.12.2028 due to substation augmentation .	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
13	RIS – Title Page / Bid Information Sheet Item (A) read with Clauses 1.3, 3.1, 6.1, 26.1 & 27	Title Page; BIS (A); Cl. 1.3, 3.1, 6.1, 26.1 & 27	Title page: "Selection of Solar Power Developers for Setting up of 700 MW ISTS-Connected Solar PV Power Projects in India under Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (C&I-1)". Bid Information Sheet (A): "...Setting up of 700 MW ISTS-connected Solar PV Power Projects in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) or areas designated as Export Oriented Units (EOUs) of India under Tariff-based Competitive Bidding". Clause 6.1: "The Projects shall be located in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) or areas designated as Export Oriented Units (EOUs) of India, as selected by the Bidder/SPD at its own discretion, cost, risk and responsibility." Clause 26.1 (bid envelope sticker) and Clause 27 (site notice board) describe the scope as Projects "in India", without the SEZ/EOU qualification.	We understand that, notwithstanding the description on the title page and in Clauses 26.1 and 27, the mandatory requirement is that the Project be located within a notified SEZ or within an area designated as an EOU, in terms of Bid Information Sheet Item (A) read with Clauses 1.3, 3.1 and 6.1. Kindly confirm our understanding and suitably harmonise the title page, the bid envelope sticker under Clause 26.1 and the notice board text under Clause 27. Further, kindly confirm that the SPD is permitted to obtain EOU designation in respect of a greenfield site identified by it, i.e. the Project site is not required to already be located inside an existing notified SEZ as on the bid date.	The SEZ/EOU location condition is the single most important determinant of site selection, land cost, statutory approvals and project schedule under this RIS. Land availability inside existing notified SEZs of the extent required for a utility-scale solar project is extremely limited, and the feasibility of the bid therefore turns on whether EOU designation can be obtained for a site identified by the SPD. An unambiguous confirmation is required before bid preparation.	It's a pre condition for this tender and can not be changed. Bidder can obtain EoU designation for a greenfield land. However, SCSD as per RFS will not change. Any delay in obtaining approval by the Bidder will not entitle for extension of SCSD.
14	RIS – Clauses 3.3, 3.4 & 3.5 read with Clause 9.2(a) and Clause 10	Cl. 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 9.2(a) & 10	Clause 3.4: "The Solar Project Developer shall be solely responsible for applying, obtaining, and maintaining Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or Export Oriented Unit (EOU) status in accordance with India's Foreign Trade Policy and Customs Act, 1962, as amended from time to time." Clause 3.5: "...the Solar Project Developer shall be solely responsible for applying for, obtaining, and maintaining all necessary statutory consents, registrations, licenses, and approvals as may be required for establishment, operation, and continuation of the SEZ/EOU status..." Clause 9.2(a): "The Scheduled Commencement of Supply Date (SCSD) for supplying power from the full Project capacity shall be the date as on 24 months from the Effective Date of the PPA..."	It is requested that either (i) the SCSD under Clause 9.2(a) be extended to 30 months from the Effective Date of the PPA, or (ii) Clause 10 be amended to expressly provide that delay in grant of SEZ notification / EOU approval (including Letter of Permission, bonding and the related Development Commissioner and Customs approvals) by the competent authority, to the extent not attributable to any act or omission of the SPD, shall be treated as a delay beyond the control of the SPD and shall be an admissible ground for extension of SCSD without penalty.	SEZ notification under the SEZ Act, 2005 and EOU approval under the Foreign Trade Policy involve a multi-stage process before the Board of Approval / Unit Approval Committee and the jurisdictional Development Commissioner and Customs authorities, over whose timelines the SPD has no control. Since the entire RIS is predicated on the Project being established under the SEZ/EOU framework (Clause 3.3), this approval period must be accommodated within the construction schedule, failing which the SPD is exposed to PBG encashment and reduction of Contracted Capacity under Clause 9.2 for a delay not attributable to it.	It's a pre-condition for this tender and cannot be changed. However, requisite extension may be given.
15	RIS – Clause 20.11	Cl. 20.11	"Any failure to maintain SEZ/EOU status or any de-bonding, cancellation, or suspension will be at the Solar Project Developer's sole risk, and the SPD shall indemnify the Buying Entity against any claims, penalties, or increased costs arising from such non-compliance, and the SPD shall acknowledge that these risks do not constitute a 'Change in Law' or 'Force Majeure' under the RIS and PPA/PSA."	It is requested that Clause 20.11 be modified so as to restrict the SPD's absolute risk allocation to loss of SEZ/EOU status arising from the SPD's own default or non-compliance, and to expressly carve out any de-bonding, cancellation, suspension or withdrawal of SEZ/EOU status (or of the fiscal benefits associated with it) arising from an act of Government, including any amendment to or repeal of the SEZ Act, 2005, the SEZ Rules, the Foreign Trade Policy, the Customs Act, 1962 or any notification or circular issued thereunder, or any executive or judicial order, which shall be dealt with as Change in Law under the PPA.	The SPD can undertake to comply with the SEZ/EOU framework as it stands, but it cannot underwrite the risk of that framework itself being altered or withdrawn by the Government of India over a 25-year PPA term. As presently drafted, a policy change by the very authorities administering the scheme would fall entirely on the SPD, with a consequential risk of PPA termination. This is not a bankable risk allocation and lenders will not fund against it. The carve-out sought is confined to Government action and does not dilute the SPD's own compliance obligation.	In case of any such event, utility shall bear the liability of compensation as defined in the PPA/PSA.

16	RIS – Clause 3.3 read with Clause 35.2	Cl. 3.3 & 35.2	Clause 3.3: "The Solar PV Projects shall be established under SEZ/EOU framework to supply of Solar Power to the Buying Entity having EOU in State of Odisha, in order to avail exemption from Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) requirements, in accordance with Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT dated 27.05.2024 issued by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), as amended from time to time." Clause 35.2: "Under this RIS, the identified C&I consumer intends to utilize the Solar Power for producing Green Hydrogen and/or Green Ammonia under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. Accordingly, pursuant to meeting the criteria under Clause 3 of the RIS, the Project shall be exempted from compliance with the ALMM requirements as per applicable orders."	Kindly confirm that: (i) the ALMM exemption available to the Project covers the ALMM List for solar PV modules as well as the ALMM List for solar PV cells, and any further ALMM list that may be notified during the term of the PPA; (ii) the exemption is available for the entire term of the PPA and not merely as on the bid date; (iii) any subsequent withdrawal, restriction or modification of MNRE Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT dated 27.05.2024, or of the "applicable orders" referred to in Clause 35.2, resulting in ALMM becoming applicable to the Project, shall be dealt with as Change in Law under the PPA; and (iv) the availability and continuance of the ALMM exemption for the Project is not contingent upon the Buying Entity in fact utilising, or continuing to utilise, the Solar Power for producing Green Hydrogen and/or Green Ammonia under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, and that any change, cessation or variation in the Buying Entity's end-use of the power, or in the National Green Hydrogen Mission, shall not operate to withdraw or restrict the exemption for the Project; failing which, kindly confirm that any such withdrawal or restriction shall be dealt with as Change in Law under the PPA.	The ALMM exemption is the principal commercial rationale of the SEZ/EOU structure adopted in this RIS and directly determines the module and cell sourcing strategy, procurement cost and hence the tariff to be quoted. Since module and cell procurement is contracted well in advance of commissioning, bidders require certainty on the scope and continuity of the exemption and on the consequences of its withdrawal. Further, Clause 35.2 predicates the exemption on the identified C&I consumer's stated intention to use the power for Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia production under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. That end-use lies wholly within the control of the Buying Entity and is not capable of being procured, monitored or enforced by the SPD. If the exemption were to be treated as conditional on the Buying Entity's end-use, the SPD would stand exposed to retrospective ALMM applicability, module re-procurement cost and potential non-compliance for an act or omission of the offtaker, which is neither within its control nor capable of being priced into a fixed 25-year tariff.	It's a pre condition for this tender and can not be changed.
17	RIS – Clause 20.12 read with Clauses 1.5, 3.3 & 43.21	Cl. 20.12, 1.5, 3.3 & 43.21	Clause 20.12: "Applicable regulations governing power supply from one SEZ/EOU to another SEZ/EOU, with excess power, if any, to be sold in the DTA (Domestic Tariff Area), shall be followed under the Proposed Transaction." Clause 43.21 defines "Domestic Tariff Area" as the area within India outside SEZs and EOUs, "subject to the normal customs duties, taxes, and regulatory framework applicable under the prevailing laws of India".	Kindly clarify: (i) the specific regulations and procedure which SECI expects to govern the supply of electricity by an SEZ/EOU unit (the SPD) to another EOU (the Buying Entity) through the ISTS, including the documentation, bonding and Customs/GST formalities to be complied with by the SPD; and (ii) confirm that any customs duty, GST, cess or other levy that becomes payable on the electricity so supplied, or on any part of the Project output required to be routed through the DTA, is outside the scope of the tariff quoted by the Bidder and shall be borne by the Buying Entity or dealt with as Change in Law under the PPA.	Supplies made from an SEZ into the DTA are ordinarily treated as imports and attract customs duty, and the treatment of electricity transferred between an SEZ/EOU and an EOU through the interconnected transmission system is not settled. Since SECI has structured the transaction on this basis, bidders require SECI's position on the applicable procedure and on the incidence of duties and taxes in order to price the bid, as an exposure of this nature cannot be absorbed within a fixed 25-year tariff.	Please refer to the definition of 'Export' under SEZ act, 2005. As per 2(m)(iii) of the Act Export includes 'supplying goods or providing services, from one unit to another unit or Developer, in the same or different Special Economic Zone.'
18	RIS – Clauses 1.4 and 20.6, and absence of any Payment Security Mechanism	Cl. 1.4 & 20.6; General (Payment Security)	Clause 1.4: "Power procured by SECI from the above Projects has been provisioned to be sold to the EOU of the Buying Entity i.e. a C&I consumer located in the State of Odisha, India. The details of Buying Entity shall be intimated at a later date. SECI shall be an intermediary nodal agency... entirely on back-to-back basis, based on due performance by the SPDs as well as the Buying Entity(ies)." Clause 20.6: "...SECI's obligation to SPD under the PPA shall also be on the back-to-back basis as provided in the PPA and the corresponding PSA." The RIS does not stipulate any Payment Security Mechanism for the benefit of the SPD.	It is requested that, prior to the bid submission deadline, SECI disclose (i) the identity of the Buying Entity together with its credit rating / credit profile, and (ii) the draft Power Sale Agreement proposed to be executed with the Buying Entity. It is further requested that the RIS/PPA expressly provide for a Payment Security Mechanism for the benefit of the SPD, comprising at minimum an irrevocable, revolving Letter of Credit equivalent to at least one month's average billing to be maintained by the Buying Entity, together with a payment security fund or escrow arrangement, with the quantum and terms being disclosed prior to the bid submission deadline.	Since SECI's payment obligation to the SPD is expressly on a back-to-back basis and is contingent on due performance by the Buying Entity, the credit risk under the PPA is in substance the credit risk of a single private C&I offtaker, without the recourse available in procurement from State DISCOMs. Bidders and their lenders cannot appraise a 25-year exposure, and Terra Clean Limited cannot obtain internal investment approvals, without knowing the identity and creditworthiness of the offtaker, the terms of the PSA and the payment security package.	SECI shall act as intermediary procurer, and payment will be made as per the terms of the agreement.
19	RIS – Bid Information Sheet Items (H) & (I) read with Clauses 16.1, 17.1 and 26.1	BIS (H) & (I); Cl. 16.1, 17.1 & 26.1	Bid Information Sheet (H): "Amount: INR 8,00,000/- (Indian Rupees Eight Lakh Only) per MW per Project to be submitted in the form of Bank Guarantee/ POI/ Surety Bond along with the response to RIS". Clause 16.1 uses the same formulation: "INR 8,00,000/MW (Indian Rupees Eight Lakh/MW Only) per Project". Bid Information Sheet (I) records "PERFORMANCE BANK GUARANTEE – APPLICABLE: Yes" but does not state any rate or amount. Clause 17.1: "...a Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) for a value @ INR 20,00,000/MW/Project (Indian Rupees Twenty Lakh Only/ MW/ Project) prior to signing of PPA..." Clause 26.1: "One EMD may be submitted for the cumulative capacity quoted by the bidder, or individual EMDs may be submitted for each Project."	Kindly confirm that: (i) the EMD payable is INR 8,00,000 per MW of the cumulative Contracted Capacity quoted by the Bidder, and the PBG is payable @ INR 20,00,000 per MW of the capacity awarded under the LoA, in each case irrespective of the number of Projects into which such capacity is divided; and (ii) the expressions "per MW per Project" and "MW/Project" do not operate to multiply the EMD or the PBG by the number of Projects. Kindly suitably correct Bid Information Sheet Item (H) and Clause 16.1 by deleting the words "per Project", correct Clause 17.1 by deleting "Project", and insert the applicable PBG rate in Bid Information Sheet Item (I) so that it is consistent with Clause 17.1.	For better clarity and understanding	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
20	RIS – Clause 7.6 read with Clause 6.3	Cl. 7.6 & 6.3	Clause 7.6: "...At the substation being chosen in line with Sl. i, ii, iii, and iv above, the Bidder shall have been granted connectivity with a Start Date of Connectivity on or before 31st December 2028. The Bidder is required to provide a copy of final grant of connectivity at the identified substation in this regard at the time of bid submission, as part of Format-7.1 of the RIS." Clause 6.3: "The SPDs are free to change the Project location and/or Delivery Point up to the deadline for Financial Closure as per Clause 21 of the RIS. In this regard, any change in Delivery Point shall be allowed subject to the condition that the Start Date of connectivity at the proposed new Delivery Point is on or before 31st December 2028 or the date as on 24 months from the Effective Date of PPA, whichever is earlier."	It is requested that a copy of the in-principle grant of connectivity, or a valid connectivity application acknowledged by CTUIL supported by an undertaking, be permitted to be submitted at the bid stage, with the final grant of connectivity being required to be submitted on or before the deadline for Financial Closure under Clause 21 of the RIS.	Clause 6.3 already permits the SPD to change the Delivery Point up to the Financial Closure deadline, subject only to the Start Date of Connectivity at the new substation being on or before 31st December 2028. Requiring a final grant of connectivity as a pre-condition of bid submission therefore adds little to SECI's protection, while excluding bidders whose connectivity applications are at an advanced but not final stage and thereby narrowing competition. The relaxation sought preserves the 31st December 2028 discipline.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
21	RIS – Clause 10	Cl. 10	"The responsibility of obtaining General Network Access (GNA) shall be of the Buying Entity prior to commencement of supply of power from the Project. For sale of power to SECI from SCSD, the GNA is required to be obtained by the Buying Entity." The grounds for revision of SCSD thereafter set out in Clause 10 are confined to delay in Start Date of Connectivity by the CTU and delay in readiness of the ISTS substation and evacuation/transmission infrastructure at the Delivery Point.	We understand that delay by the Buying Entity in obtaining GNA beyond the SCSD, being a factor entirely outside the SPD's control, shall equally be treated as a delay beyond the control of the SPD, entitling the SPD to a corresponding extension of SCSD without any penalty; PBG encashment or reduction in Contracted Capacity under Clause 9.2. Kindly confirm our understanding and suitably include this ground in Clause 10.	Clause 10 places the GNA obligation squarely on the Buying Entity but affords the SPD no relief if that obligation is not discharged in time. Since the SPD can neither apply for nor expedite the Buying Entity's GNA, and since commencement of supply is conditional upon it, the omission exposes the SPD to penalty and PBG encashment for a default of the counterparty.	GNA is the responsibility of Buying Utility and extension may be given in case of delay. Please refer to clause 7.11 of RIS.

22	RfS – Clause 9.2(b), (c) & (d)	Cl. 9.2(b), (c) & (d)	Clause 9.2(b): "The maximum time period allowed for commencement of supply of power from the full Project capacity with applicable penalty, shall be limited to the date as on 3 months from the SCSD or the extended SCSD (if applicable)." Clause 9.2(c): "In case of delay in commencement of supply of power beyond the SCSD/ extended SCSD until the date as per Clause 9.2.b above, as part of the penalty, the total PBG amount for the Project shall be encashed on pro-rata basis and proportionate to the Contracted Capacity that has not commenced supply of power." Clause 9.2(d): "For delay in commencement of power supply beyond the date as per Clause 9.2.b above, the Contracted Capacity shall stand reduced/amended to the Project Capacity that has commenced supply of power... and PPA for the balance Contracted Capacity will stand terminated."	It is requested that (i) the maximum permissible delay period under Clause 9.2(b) be extended from 3 months to 6 months from the SCSD / extended SCSD, and (ii) the encashment of PBG under Clause 9.2(c) be made graded over that period, for example a defined percentage of the PBG per month of delay on the delayed capacity, rather than encashment of the entire proportionate PBG upon any delay however short.	Under the present drafting, a delay of even a few days beyond SCSD triggers encashment of the entire PBG attributable to the delayed capacity, and a delay beyond three months results in outright reduction of Contracted Capacity and partial termination of the PPA. Given that the Project is additionally dependent on SEZ/EOU approvals, on CTU and transmission readiness and on the Buying Entity's GNA, a graded and proportionate penalty over a six-month window is a more reasonable pre-estimate of loss and is materially more bankable.	Extension may be given in case of delay beyond the control of developers.
23	RfS – Bid Information Sheet Items (J), (K) & (L) read with Clause 30	BIS (J), (K) & (L); Cl. 30	Bid Information Sheet Item (K): "OFFLINE & ONLINE BID-SUBMISSION DEADLINE – As per NIT on ISN-ETS portal". Items (J) and (L) similarly refer to the NIT for the Pre-Bid Meeting and Techno-commercial Bid opening. Clause 30.2: "In the event of the issuance of any revision or amendment of the RfS documents, the Bidders shall be provided a period of at least 7 days therefrom, for submission of bids."	It is requested that the last date and time for online submission of the response to RfS be extended by 30 days from the currently notified deadline, with a corresponding extension of the offline submission deadline and the Techno-commercial Bid opening date.	This RfS adopts a bidding construct materially different from conventional ISTS solar tenders, requiring the Project to be established under the SEZ/EOU framework and to hold a final grant of connectivity with a Start Date on or before 31st December 2028. Assessment of SEZ/EOU feasibility at candidate sites, land availability and aggregation in the vicinity of eligible substations, module and cell sourcing under the ALMM exemption route, and the associated Customs and GST implications, all require substantial diligence before project economics can be finalised. Terra Clean Limited, being a wholly owned subsidiary of a large CPSE, is additionally required to obtain internal approvals prior to bid submission, for which the extension is requested.	Extension, if any will be suitably reflected on the ETS portal and SECT's website.
24	RfS – Missing Annexure-H and internal cross-reference corrections (Clauses 6.3, 7.6, 26.2, 34.4(v), 36.10, 39.7; Formats 7.1 & 7.6)	Cl. 6.3, 7.6, 26.2 l(b), 34.4(v), 36.10 & 39.7; Format 7.1 & 7.6; Annexure-C & Annexure-E	(a) Clauses 6.3 and 7.6 both require an "Undertaking from the connectivity grantee as per Annexure-H". The RfS contains no Annexure-H; two annexures are captioned "Annexure-G", namely the Undertaking regarding commissioning prior to operationalization of connectivity (page 126) and the Undertaking for Utilization of Connectivity by the Bidding Company (page 127). (b) Clause 26.2 l(b): "All attachments elaborated in Clause 23 of the RfS, under the sub-clause x: Attachments" – the Attachments appear at Clause 23, sub-clause xi. (c) Clause 34.4(v): "Beneficial owner" for the purposes of Clause 33.4.iii.d above..." – there is no Clause 33.4; the reference appears to be to Clause 34.4(v)(d). (d) Clause 36.10: "... financial qualification requirements under clause 38.1 & 38.2 above..." the financial qualification requirements are at Clauses 36.1 and 36.2. (e) Clause 39.7: "... provided their rank is equal to or less than nth Bidder as mentioned in Clause 39.2 of the RfS" – the determination of "n" is at Clause 40.2. (f) Format 7.1, footnote to the Project table: "... allocation will be done as described in Clause 40.2 of the RfS" – allocation among Projects by preference is dealt with at Clause 41.3. (g) Format 7.6: "This Net Worth has been calculated in accordance with instructions provided in Clause 35.1 of the RfS" – the Net-Worth criterion is at Clause 36.1. (h) Annexure-C numbering runs 1 to VII and then IX (VIII omitted); Annexure-E numbering runs 1 to 16 and then 18 (17 omitted).	Kindly confirm that the "Undertaking for Utilization of Connectivity by the Bidding Company" appearing at page 127 of the RfS is the format referred to as "Annexure-H" in Clauses 6.3 and 7.6, and kindly issue a corrigendum re-lettering that annexure as Annexure-H and correcting the cross-references and serial numbering listed alongside.	Bids are liable to rejection under Clauses 24.11 and 24.12 for non-conformity with the prescribed requirements and formats. A duplicated annexure caption and incorrect internal cross-references create avoidable ambiguity as to the provisions and formats with which a Bidder is required to comply, and should be corrected prior to the bid submission deadline.	Kindly refer to Amendment 01.
25	RfS – Clause 3.3 read with 35.2	Cl. 3.3 & 35.2	Clause 3.3: "The Solar PV Projects shall be established under SEZ/EOU framework to supply of Solar Power to the Buying Entity having EOU in State of Odisha, in order to avail exemption from Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) requirements, in accordance with Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT dated 27.05.2024 issued by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), as amended from time to time." 35.2 Under this RfS, the identified C&I consumer intends to utilize the Solar Power for producing Green Hydrogen and/or Green Ammonia under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. Accordingly, pursuant to meeting the criteria under Clause 3 of the RfS, the Project shall be exempted from compliance with the ALMM requirements as per applicable orders.	The RfS proceeds on the basis that the Project, being established under the SEZ/EOU framework, is exempt from ALMM and may therefore use imported (non-ALMM) solar PV modules and cells. Terra Clean Limited, being a wholly owned subsidiary of a Central Public Sector Enterprise, is however itself a "procuring entity" for the purposes of the General Financial Rules, 2017 and is bound by Rule 144(xi) thereof and by Department of Expenditure O.M. No. F.7/10/2021-PPD(1) dated 23.02.2023, which restrict procurement from a bidder/supplier of a country sharing a land border with India. In this background, kindly clarify: (i) whether a Bidder which is a Government company / CPSE subsidiary is permitted, under this RfS, to procure solar PV modules and cells from the country sharing a land border with India for the Project by availing the ALMM exemption under Clauses 3.3 and 35.2;	The ALMM exemption under Clauses 3.3 and 35.2 is the principal commercial rationale of the SEZ/EOU structure adopted in this RfS, and its only practical utility is that it permits the use of imported non-ALMM modules and cells, which today predominantly originate from China. Module and cell cost is the single largest component of project cost and must be contracted well in advance of commissioning; the tariff to be quoted therefore depends entirely on whether such procurement is in fact open to the Bidder. For a Government company / CPSE subsidiary such as Terra Clean Limited, the GFR and the Department of Expenditure O.M. dated 23.02.2023 apply to its own procurement independently of this RfS. If those provisions are read as extending to the Project's module/cell and EPC procurement, the ALMM exemption offered by the RfS would be of no benefit to such a Bidder, and the tariff would have to be quoted on the basis of ALMM-listed domestic modules at a materially higher cost – placing a PSU Bidder at a structural disadvantage against private Bidders quoting on imported modules for the same Projects. A clarification from SECI prior to the bid submission deadline is therefore requested, both for Terra Clean Limited to obtain the requisite internal approvals and to finalise its module sourcing strategy, and to ensure a level basis of price discovery across Bidders.	Any Bidder from a country which shares a land border with India will be eligible to bid in this tender only if the bidder is registered with the Competent Authority as defined vide OM No. 7/10/2021-PPD(1) dated 23.02.2023 and subsequent amendments and clarifications thereto. Further, the ALMM exemption under the subject RfS will be governed as per the Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT dated 27.05.2024 issued by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), as amended from time to time.

26	RIS – Clause 7.6 read with Clauses 6.3, 9.2(a) and 8.1 (declared annual CUF)	Cl. 7.6 & 6.3 (Start Date of Connectivity – 31.12.2028); Cl. 9.2(a); Cl. 8.1	Clause 7.6: "At the substation being chosen in line with Sl. i, ii, iii, and iv above, the Bidder shall have been granted connectivity with a Start Date of Connectivity on or before 31st December 2028. The Bidder is required to provide a copy of final grant of connectivity at the identified substation in this regard at the time of bid submission, as part of Format-7.1 of the RIS." Clause 6.3: "...any change in Delivery Point shall be allowed subject to the condition that the Start Date of connectivity at the proposed new Delivery Point is on or before 31st December 2028 or the date as on 24 months from the Effective Date of PPA, whichever is earlier." Clause 9.2(a): "The Scheduled Commencement of Supply Date (SCSD) for supplying power from the full Project capacity shall be the date as on 24 months from the Effective Date of the PPA..." Clause 8.1: "The Bidders will declare the annual CUF of Projects at the time of submission of response to RIS... The declared/revised annual CUF shall in no case be less than 25%..."	It is requested that the cut-off date for the Start Date of Connectivity under Clauses 7.6 and 6.3 be relaxed from 31st December 2028 to 31st August 2029, i.e. by eight months, where the Bidder offers a substation/site with a demonstrably higher declared annual CUF under Clause 8.1. Kindly confirm whether a bid offering a substation with a Start Date of Connectivity after 31st December 2028 would not be liable to rejection under Clause 7.6.	The substations at which the Bidder holds, or can obtain, connectivity with a Start Date on or before 31st December 2028 are not necessarily the substations serving the highest-irradiation pockets. The substations available to us with a Start Date of Connectivity approximately eight months beyond 31st December 2028 are located in materially better resource zones and would support a higher declared annual CUF under Clause 8.1. A higher CUF translates directly into a lower levelized cost of supply and therefore into a lower tariff for SECI and the Buying Entity, as well as a higher quantum of energy delivered against the same contracted capacity. Given that the SCSD under Clause 9.2(a) is in any event reckoned as 24 months from the Effective Date of the PPA, and that Clause 6.3 already permits a change of Delivery Point up to Financial Closure, an eight-month relaxation of the connectivity cut-off does not materially alter SECT's supply timeline, whereas the rigid 31st December 2028 cut-off excludes better-yielding sites and, to that extent, results in a higher discovered tariff and reduced competition.	It's a pre-condition for this tender and cannot be changed. However, requisite extension may be given.
27	-	-	-	-	1. SEZ/EOU Status & Conversion: Is the available land already located inside an approved Special Economic Zone (SEZ)? If it is standard land (or located inside a regular Solar Park), are we aligned on applying for and maintaining a standalone Export Oriented Unit (EOU) status for the project, as required under the Foreign Trade Policy?	RE developers are responsible for land and other approvals.
28	-	-	-	-	2. Solar Park Grid Evacuation: Is this land part of a designated Solar/REPark? If yes, does the target ISTS substation have confirmed, dynamic injection/evacuation headroom to absorb our minimum quoted capacity of 50 MW ?	RE developers are responsible for land and other approvals.
29	RIS Document - Annexure B	Cl. 35.2 r/w Annexure-B Cl.9	The minimum DC Arrays Capacity to be installed shall equal the maximum AC Capacity limit at the Delivery Point (i.e. DC:AC ratio of 1:1); no DC overloading is permitted.	Kindly permit DC overloading up to a DC:AC ratio of 1.3-1.4, in line with prevailing industry practice and other recent MNRE/SECI bidding documents, subject to the maximum AC injection limit at the Delivery Point being strictly maintained.	DC overloading improves annual CUF, lowers per-unit generation cost and helps offset module degradation over the 25-year PPA term, without placing any additional burden on the grid since AC export remains capped at the contracted level.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
30	RIS Document	Cl. 6.3	Change of Delivery Point is permitted only if the Start Date of connectivity at the new Delivery Point falls on or before 31.12.2028, or 24 months from the Effective Date of PPA, whichever is earlier.	Kindly link this cut-off to the (extended) SCSD of the respective Project, rather than a fixed calendar date, so that Projects granted a revised SCSD under Clause 9/10 on account of Force Majeure or ISTS-attributable delay are not disadvantaged while relocating the Delivery Point.	A fixed calendar cut-off does not account for case-specific SCSD extensions already contemplated elsewhere in the RIS, and may unfairly restrict genuine relocation requests arising from delays not attributable to the SPD.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
31	RIS Document	Cl. 8.1	The declared/revised annual CUF must be maintained within +10%/-15% of the declared value for the entire 25-year PPA term.	Kindly clarify whether this permissible band is applied on the same declared/revised CUF value throughout the PPA term, or on a year-wise de-rated value that factors in the manufacturer-warranted module degradation curve referred to in Annexure-B.	PV modules degrade progressively over their operating life; a static CUF band not adjusted for degradation could expose SPDs to shortfall consequences in later years of the PPA despite the plant performing exactly as per its warranted degradation curve.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.

32	RfS Document	Cl. 9	SPD must give SECI/Buying Entity a preliminary notice (60 days) and an advance notice (30 days) prior to the proposed commissioning date, within the overall 24-month SCSD framework.	Kindly confirm whether these notice periods (60/30 days) are required to be completed within the 24-month SCSD period itself, or may extend marginally beyond SCSD without attracting the Clause 9.2 penalty.	Clarification is needed to correctly sequence pre-commissioning activities (trial run, synchronization) and to avoid an inadvertent, technical breach of the SCSD timeline.	The terms and conditions of the RfS shall prevail.
33	RfS Document	Cl. 17.1 r/w Cl. 9.2(c)/(d)	PBG is stated to be encashed 'on pro-rata basis' for delay in commencement of power supply beyond SCSD, without specifying the computation formula.	Kindly provide the exact formula/illustration for pro-rata computation of PBG encashment corresponding to (a) the shortfall in commissioned capacity under Clause 9.2(c), and (b) the balance Contracted Capacity under Clause 9.2(d).	An illustrative formula will remove ambiguity in estimating financial exposure on account of commissioning delay and assist in accurate risk pricing at the bidding stage.	The clause is self explanatory.
34	RfS Document	Cl. 21.4	Extension of the Financial Closure deadline is permitted on advance payment of extension charges of INR 100/MW/day + GST, without any stated outer limit on the extension period.	Kindly specify the maximum number of days for which such extension may be availed, and clarify whether encashment of PBG/POI/Surety Bond under this Clause operates independently of, or is linked with, any encashment already triggered under Clause 9.2.	An outer cap on the extension period, along with clarity on the interplay with Clause 9 penalties, is necessary for Bidders to assess financial exposure at the bidding stage.	Both penalties are exclusive of each other. Extension may be availed by submitting the applicable extension charges on or before the SCSD of the respective Project. Further, the extension charges and the penalty imposed on account of delay in commissioning shall be treated as separate and distinct from each other. However, the refund/return of the extension charges so submitted shall be processed in accordance with Clause 21 of the RfS Document
35	RfS Document	Cl. 13	Cost of RfS Document and Bid Processing Fee (INR 20,00,000 + GST) are stated to be non-refundable.	Kindly reconsider the flat, capacity-agnostic Bid Processing Fee of INR 20,00,000 + GST per RfS response, and instead prescribe it on a per-MW basis (in line with the format already adopted for EMD under Clause 16.1), e.g. a fee expressed as INR/MW subject to a reasonable cap, so that the fee scales with the Contracted Capacity bid for.	As presently worded, the fee is fixed irrespective of Project capacity, making it disproportionately burdensome for a smaller Bidder, e.g. one bidding for only 100 MW, compared to a Bidder bidding for the full 700 MW. Aligning it to a per-MW basis, as already done for EMD, would make the fee proportionate and equitable across all capacities.	The terms and conditions of the RfS shall prevail.
36	RfS Document	Cl. 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 & 35.2	ALMM exemption under MNRE Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT dated 27.05.2024 is available only where power is supplied to the Buying Entity's EOU for producing Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia, and the SPD is solely responsible for obtaining/maintaining SEZ/EOU status.	Kindly (a) confirm the continued validity of MNRE Circular No. 1/74/2023-NT as on the date of this RfS, (b) clarify the stage (bid stage/Financial Closure/commissioning) and authority at which the ALMM exemption will be certified/verified, and (c) confirm the consequence for the SPD if the Buying Entity's Green Hydrogen/Ammonia end-use plan itself changes, is delayed, or is discontinued.	The entire commercial premise of the ALMM exemption, a major cost driver for the tariff, rests on the Buying Entity's end-use and the continuity of the underlying MNRE Circular; Bidders need certainty on this before quoting tariff.	a) & b) The aforesaid exemption from ALMM will be applicable for all such Renewable Energy plants which satisfy all the mentioned criteria and are commissioned by 31st December 2030. c) It is envisaged that the power from SPV Plant is to be supplied Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia facility of the buying entity, however in case of Buying Entity's default same shall be dealt in accordance with the provisions of PSA.
37	RfS Document	Cl. 20.11	Failure to maintain SEZ/EOU status, or its de-bonding/cancellation/suspension, is expressly excluded from 'Change in Law' or 'Force Majeure' under the RfS/PPA/PSA and is placed entirely at the SPD's risk.	Kindly reconsider this exclusion to the extent that de-bonding/cancellation/suspension of SEZ/EOU status arises solely from a change in SEZ/EOU policy, the Foreign Trade Policy, or the Customs Act, 1962 (i.e., a Government of India policy change), as opposed to any act or omission of the SPD.	SEZ/EOU status is governed entirely by statute and Government policy; a policy change beyond the SPD's control should be treated as Change in Law rather than being placed wholly on the SPD, consistent with the general Change in Law principle followed in other Government PPAs.	The terms and conditions of the RfS shall prevail.

38	RIS Document	Cl. 15 (Note)	The SPD is required to apply for all necessary approvals, permits and clearances within 90 days from the Effective Date of PPA.	Kindly extend this timeline, or specifically exclude SEZ/EOU registration and Development Commissioner approvals from the 90-day requirement, given that such approvals under the Ministry of Commerce framework typically take longer.	SEZ/EOU establishment involves multiple sequential approvals (Board of Approval, Development Commissioner, State Government NOCs) that are outside the SPD's direct control and may reasonably exceed the standard 90-day window contemplated for generic approvals.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
39	RIS Document	Cl. 20.12	Applicable regulations governing power supply from one SEZ/EOU to another SEZ/EOU, with excess power sold in the DTA, shall be followed, without the specific regulations being named.	Kindly identify the specific Central/State regulations or policy presently governing (a) inter-SEZ/EOU power transactions, and (b) sale of excess power to the DTA from an SEZ/EOU-based generator, or confirm if such a framework is yet to be notified.	Since a dedicated regulatory framework for SEZ-to-SEZ/DTA power sale is still evolving, Bidders require clarity on the regulatory pathway and any consequential duty/cess implications before submitting bids.	Applicable regulations governing power supply from one SEZ/EOU to another SEZ/EOU shall be in the scope of bidder.
40	RIS Document	Cl. 3.4 & 3.5	The SPD is stated to be 'solely responsible' for applying, obtaining and maintaining SEZ/EOU status under India's Foreign Trade Policy and the Customs Act, 1962.	Kindly confirm whether SECI/the Buying Entity (which already operates the identified EOU in Odisha) will provide any facilitation letter/support towards the SPD's application before the jurisdictional Development Commissioner, given that the Project's SEZ/EOU status is intrinsically linked to supplying power to the Buying Entity's own EOU.	As the entire scheme, including the ALMM exemption, is premised on the Buying Entity's EOU status, reasonable facilitation from the Buying Entity/SECI would help SPDs secure timely statutory approvals.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.
41	RIS Document	General (GST on penalties/LD)	Various payments such as EMD/PBG forfeiture and delay penalties (Cl. 9.2, 21.4, etc.) are stated to be recovered along with 'applicable GST.'	Kindly clarify the GST treatment applicable to liquidated damages, penalty amounts and forfeiture of EMD/PBG, in light of the prevailing CBIC clarifications on taxability of liquidated damages and penal charges under Schedule II of the CGST Act.	GST applicability on penal/damages recoveries is a frequently clarified and litigated subject; upfront clarity avoids future disputes on the correct tax treatment of such recoveries between SECI and the SPD.	As per CIL clause, if applicable.
42	RIS Document / Bid Information Sheet	Item (K), Bid Information Sheet	Offline & Online Bid-Submission Deadline is stated as 'As per NIT on ISN-ETS portal,' without any provision linking it to the timeline for issuance of SECI's response to this Pre-Bid Query.	In view of the significant clarifications sought in this Pre-Bid Query (covering SEZ/EOU-linked ALMM exemption, fixed Point of Drawl, CUF/degradation treatment, and financial eligibility benchmarks), kindly extend the bid submission deadline by a reasonable period (e.g. 3-4 weeks) from the date of issue of SECI's consolidated response/corrigendum to the Pre-Bid Queries.	Bidders need adequate time after receiving SECI's clarifications to re-assess Project viability, finalize SEZ/EOU-linked arrangements, and price their techno-commercial bids appropriately, consistent with a fair and fully-informed bidding process.	Extension, if any will be suitably reflected on the ETS portal and SECI's website.
43	RIS Document	Cl. 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 14 & 15	The SPD is stated to be 'solely responsible' for obtaining and maintaining all approvals, licences, permits, SEZ/EOU status, connectivity and clearances required for setting up and operating the Project, without any facilitation role assigned to SECI beyond issuance of the PPA.	Kindly confirm whether SECI, as the Intermediary Procurer, will act as a facilitator/single-point coordinator - liaising with MNRE, CEA/CTU, the Development Commissioner (SEZ/EOU) and concerned State Governments/local bodies - to support SPDs in obtaining and renewing necessary approvals, and in accessing Project-relevant data (e.g. GNA/connectivity status, Buying Entity's EOU-linked consumption data) required throughout the 25-year PPA term, and not merely up to Financial Closure/commissioning.	Since supply under this RIS is structurally linked to the Buying Entity's SEZ/EOU status and Central Government schemes (ALMM exemption, National Green Hydrogen Mission), continued institutional support/coordination from SECI for the entire Project term, and not only the development phase, would reduce execution risk for SPDs and help ensure long-term compliance is not disrupted by information gaps between agencies.	Already covered.
44	RIS	5.1	A Bidder, including its Parent, Affiliate or Ultimate Parent or any Group Company shall submit a single bid offering a minimum quantum of Contracted Capacity of 50 MW and a maximum quantum of 700 MW, in the prescribed formats. The Projects shall be quoted in multiples of 10 MW only.	It is requested that the maximum quantum of Contracted Capacity that may be offered by a Bidder be restricted to 350 MW instead of 700 MW.	Restricting the maximum capacity per Bidder would reduce the risk exposure of SECI in the event of default by a Bidder and would also encourage wider participation by multiple developers.	The terms and conditions of the RIS shall prevail.

