



नई दिल्ली  
NEW DELHI

याचिका संख्या./ Petition No. 74/MP/2022

कोरम/ Coram:

श्री आई. एस. झा, सदस्य/ Shri I. S. Jha, Member  
श्री अरुण गोयल, सदस्य/ Shri Arun Goyal, Member  
श्री पी. के. सिंह, सदस्य / Shri P. K. Singh, Member

आदेश दिनांक/ Date of Order: 27<sup>th</sup> of April, 2023

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Petition seeking directions against the Respondent, National Load Despatch Centre in the matter of issuances of the Renewable Energy Certificates to the Petitioner for the specified period.

**AND IN THE MATTER OF:**

Regulation 15 of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for renewable energy generation) Regulations, 2010.

**AND IN THE MATTER OF:**

Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)  
New Udaan Bhawan, Opposite Terminal -3,  
IGI Airport, New Delhi

...Petitioner

## Versus

1. National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC)  
B-9 (1st Floor), Qutab Institutional Area,  
Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi -110016
2. Power System Operation Corporation Limited  
IFCI Tower, 8 & 9th Floor  
Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019

...Respondents

**Parties Present:** Shri Ayush Puri, Advocate, DIAL  
Shri P. Ravi, DIAL  
Ms. Abiha Zaidi, Advocate, NLDC  
Shri Kailash Chand Saini, NLDC  
Shri Gajendra Sinh Vasava, NLDC

## आदेश/ ORDER

The Petitioner, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), is a subsidiary of GMR Airports Limited which is a public Ltd Company. GMR Airports Limited holds 64% shares in the Petitioner Company and has been awarded concession by the Government of India to operate, manage and develop IGI Airport at New Delhi. The Petitioner had set up 2.14 MWp, 5.0 MWp & 2.84 MWp Solar Plant situated at IGI Airport under *Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for renewable energy generation) Regulations, 2010* (REC Regulations, 2010). The Petitioner is requesting to update and for reissuance, the Certificate of Accreditation, Certificate of Registration and Renewable Energy Certificates with retrospective effect in the new name of the Petitioner Company i.e. Delhi International Airport Limited, for its 2.84 MWp solar plant and 5MWp solar plant.

2. The Respondent, National Load Despatch Centre as defined under Section 26 of the Electricity Act, 2003 is the nodal agency for issuance of RECs as provided in Regulation 3 of the REC Regulations, 2010.

3. The Petitioner has made the following prayers:
- a) *Direct the Respondents to issue outstanding RECs in the name of the Petitioner.*
  - b) *Pass directions to the Respondent No. 1 & Respondent No. 2 to update & reissue Certificate of Accreditation, Certificate of Registration & Renewable Energy Certificates with retrospective effect in the new name of the Petitioner Company i.e. Delhi International Airport Limited, for its 2.84 MWp solar plant & 5MWp solar plant, pursuant to the representation of the petitioner company dated 01.09.2017, 23.06,2018 & 07.09.2018.*
  - c) *Grant relaxation to the Petitioner by allowing the REC certificates from October, 2017 till the application by the Petitioner for fresh accreditation and registration is approved to be updated and tradeable after such fresh accreditation and registration;*
  - d) *Pass any other orders or directions deemed appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case;*

**Brief Background:**

4. The Certificates of Accreditation for 2.14 MWp, 5.0 MWp & 2.84 MWp were granted to the Petitioner on 25.11.2014, 29.06.2016 and 29.06.2016 respectively. The Certificates of Registrations were granted to the Petitioner for the said solar plants by the Respondent No. 1 on 26.12.2014, 30.06.2016 and 30.06.2016 respectively. NLDC approved the REC issuance to the Petitioner for 2.14 MWp plant on different dates from May, 2015 to June, 2016 & for the 5.0 MWp and 2.84 MWp plant on different dates from July, 2016 to September, 2017. The Petitioner had applied for the registration of its 2.14 MWp, 5.0 MWp & 2.84 MWp Solar Plant situated at IGI Airport under REC Regulations, 2010 qua change of name from Delhi International Airport Private Limited to Delhi International Airport Limited. NLDC had rejected the request of the Petitioner on the ground that the change is not a name change but change in legal status of the company.
5. The Petitioner had preferred WP(C) 12165/2019 before Hon'ble High Court vide, which vide its Order dated 28.02.2020 has *inter-alia* held "*The Petitioner may, without prejudice to its rights and contentions in the present petition, apply to the CERC for such relaxation. As and when such*

*application is made, CERC would consider the same expeditiously and decide on the same within four weeks of receipt thereof.”*

6. Hence the present petition.

**Submission of the Petitioner:**

7. The Petitioner has submitted as follows:

- a) The Petitioner had applied for the registration of its 2.14 MWp Solar Plant situated at IGI Airport under REC Certificate Regulations, 2010 notified by the Commission read with the guidelines issued by the State and Central Agency from time to time (Rules). Consequently, the Certificate of Accreditation & Certificate of Registration were accorded to the Petitioner by NLDC on 25.11.2014 & 26.12.2017 respectively. Finally, 2.14 MWp plant was commissioned and the Respondent No. 1 issued the Renewable Energy Certificates.
- b) Subsequently, the Petitioner sought accreditation of its 5.0 MWp and 2.84 MWp plants situated at IGI Airport, New Delhi in February, 2016. The Certificates of Accreditations for 5 MWp and 2.84 MWp Solar were accorded to the Petitioner on 29.06.2016 and the Certificates of Registrations were granted to the Petitioner for the said Solar Plants by NLDC on 30.06.2016.
- c) Forthwith, on 20.12.2016, 10.01.2017, 31.05.2017 and 31.10.2017, NLDC granted the RECs to the Petitioner for the period commencing from July, 2016 to September, 2017.
- d) On 10.01.2014, with the commencement & operation of the Companies Act, 2013, by virtue of section 2(71) of the Companies Act, the Petitioner Company is a deemed public company being a subsidiary of a Company not being a private Company, namely, GMR Airport Limited. Hence, the name of the Petitioner Company was changed from Delhi International Airport Private Limited to Delhi International Airport Limited.
- e) Pursuant to the name change, the same was notified to the Registrar of Companies by the Petitioner. Further, the Certificate of Incorporation showing the change in the name of the Petitioner Company was issued by the Registrar of Companies on 10.04.2017.

- f) On 01.09.2017, the Petitioner duly informed SLDC vide representation about the change in the name of the Petitioner Company and requested for issuance of the certificates reflecting the name change.
- g) On 27.12.2017, NLDC rejected the request of the Petitioner on the ground that the change is not a name change but change in the legal status of the company.
- h) On 23.06.2018, the Petitioner submitted documents viz. Income Tax PAN number, TAN number, GST Registration No., Importer Exporter Code, Bank Account Number, Water and Telephone connection, with NLDC which reflects the change being mere name change, not being any change in the legal status of the Petitioner.
- i) On 17.07.2018, NLDC again rejected the request of the Petitioner for name change in REC.
- j) On 07.09.2018, the Petitioner had again submitted detailed representation along with the documents to NLDC, which showed the change merely in the name of the Company, not in the legal status of the Company. In response, NLDC again rejected the request of the Petitioner vide email dated 17.12.2018.
- k) In 2019, the Petitioner preferred writ petition (C) No. 12165/2019 before the High Court of Delhi that was pleased to issue notice.
- l) Vide order dated 28.02.2020, in W.P. (C) No. 12165/2019 passed by the High Court of Delhi, the Respondents stated that the remedy of the Petitioner lies before the Commission seeking relaxation of the strict application of the CERC approved procedure for issuance of renewable energy certificate to the eligible entity by the Central Agency. The Petitioner herein was granted liberty by the High Court of Delhi to apply to the Commission for such relaxation.
- m) The APTEL in *Techno Electric & Engineering Company Ltd Limited v. CERC & Ors., Appeal No. 57/2020* held that in cases where there is no change in CIN number, there is no change of legal status and RECs ought not be withheld on that ground.

**Hearing dated 22.08.2022**

8. The case was called out for virtual hearing on 22.08.2022. The Commission admitted the Petition and directed the Petitioner to serve copies to the Respondent and the Respondents to file their reply to the Petition, if any and the Petitioner may file its rejoinder thereafter.

**Reply dated 13.09.2022 of NLDC**

9. NLDC has submitted as follows:

- a) There is a change in legal status of the Petitioner as the company has converted from a private limited company to a public limited company.
- b) Review of the provisions of the Companies Act reveals that there are important differences between a public and private limited company, and that the law treats both these entities differently by virtue of operation of law i.e. effect of Section 2(71) of the Companies Act.
- c) Even though the deemed public company is allowed to retain its articles, it cannot escape the obligations that arise in view of the deemed conversion. This stand is further entrenching in view of the intent behind Section 2(71) of the Companies Act.
- d) Section 18 of the Companies Act is also relevant for the purposes of the present case. The said section is:

*“18. Conversion of companies already registered.*

*(1) A company of any class registered under this Act may convert itself as a company of other class under this Act by alteration of memorandum and articles of the company in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.*

*(2) Where the conversion is required to be done under this section, the Registrar shall on an application made by the company, after satisfying himself that the provisions of this Chapter applicable for registration of companies have been complied with, close the former registration of the company and after registering the documents referred to in sub-section (1), issue a certificate of incorporation in the same manner as its first registration.*

*(3) The registration of a company under this section shall not affect any debts, liabilities, obligations or contracts incurred or entered into, by or on behalf of the company before conversion and such debts, liabilities, obligations and contracts may be enforced in the manner as if such registration had not been done.”*

- e) The aforesaid provision shows that upon conversion, virtually, a new entity is born in law and the former registration is closed while a new one is created. Even a fresh incorporation certificate is issued (as has been done in the present case). However, the converted company would not be bound by the liabilities and obligations of the entity.
- f) In the case of “change of legal status” of company or “change of name” of the company, the TAN number does not get altered. It changes only in case of change of jurisdiction and the name jurisdiction of the assessing authority, and therefore, the company had

applied for the “change/corrections” to retain the TAN Number. The same is applicable for GSTIN number. Similarly, PAN once allotted to an individual or entity is unaffected by a change of name, address within or across States in India or other factors.

- g) The Judgment of Appellate Tribunal in *Techno Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd. vs. CERC & Ors., Appeal No. 57 of 2020* is not applicable to the facts of the present in so far as the present case is not in relation to a merger/acquisition.
- h) The detailed ‘*Procedure for Registration of a Renewable Energy Generator or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be by Central Agency*’, (REC Registration Procedures), under Para. ‘4.1(h)’ stipulates the procedure required to be followed in case of a change in legal status of a registered entity:

“4.1. *Generating Company or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be*

...

a. *The generating company shall apply for registration as eligible entity for receiving renewable energy certificates as per FORMAT-2.1: “Application for Registration of Generating Company” enclosed to this Procedure. The distribution licensee shall apply for the registration as per FORMAT-2.1.1 “Application for Registration of distribution licensee” enclosed to this procedure.*

...

h. *Whenever there is a change in the legal status of the eligible entity (e.g. change from partnership to company), the eligible entity shall immediately intimate the concerned State Agency and the Central Agency about the said change and apply afresh for Accreditation by the concerned State Agency and Registration by the Central Agency. In all other cases involving a change in the name of the eligible entity, only the name of the entity shall be updated with the records of the State Agency and the Central Agency based on the intimation given by the eligible entity. In such cases, eligible entity shall provide the relevant documents like Board Resolution regarding name change, certificate of name change from Registrar of Companies, approval of concerned authorities, State Agency, etc. in hard copy.*

...

- i) Even the format in which the companies apply for registration i.e. “FORMAT-2.1: “*Application for Registration of Generating Company*” requires a declaration of whether it is a public or a private company.
- j) Neither the REC Regulations, 2010 nor the REC Registration Procedures vest any discretionary power on NLDC to relax and/or to exempt compliance with any of the provisions contained therein. Regulation 7(2) of the REC Regulation, 2010 stipulates that RECs shall be issued only after the Central Agency i.e. NLDC duly satisfies itself that all conditions for issuance of certificate are complied with by the eligible entity.

- k) Sub-clause (2) of Regulation 7 of the REC Regulations, 2010 as well as para. 4.1 (h) of the REC Registration Procedures uses the word “shall” which generally denotes that a provision is imperative in nature and must be strictly complied with. Further, a bare perusal of the aforesaid clause, would show that in cases where there is a change in legal status, the entity is required to apply afresh for accreditation and registration, since earlier accreditation and registration stands revoked in terms of the Registration Procedure. Whereas, in cases of a mere change in name, it is sufficient if the entity gives intimation about the same to the State Agency and the Central Agency. In view of the aforesaid, it is clear that legal status of Petitioner has changed by virtue of Section 2(71) of the Companies Act and it cannot therefore be allowed to escape the mandatory compliance requirements of law.
- l) Therefore, the Petitioner will have to register afresh in order to avail the benefit of RECs as NLDC is bound by the REC Regulations, 2010 and the REC Registration Procedures and the Petitioner will be entitled to issuance of RECs only after the date of registration.

**Submission of the Petitioner through Rejoinder dated 12.12.2022**

10. The Petitioner has mainly reiterated its submissions already made in the plaint as such the same are not being reproduced herewith for the sake of brevity. Additionally, the Petitioner has submitted as under:
- a) Reliance placed by the Respondents to various provisions/rules/laws is misplaced and not relevant to the present case. The Petitioner company was already a deemed public company before grant of certificates of accreditation and registration and the name change applied for by the Petitioner company was in pursuance of the same. In any case, the consequences stated by the Respondents have nothing to do with the grant of RECs and the avowed objective behind grant of the same. Furthermore, Section 18 of the Companies Act has no applicability in the present case as the Petitioner company is a deemed public company as on 10.01.2014 under Section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- b) In any case, the 2015 Regulations (Amendment) do not treat the change of a public company to a private company as a change of status. The reliance placed by the Respondents on Regulations 7 and para 4.1 (h) are highly misplaced and the Commission

has the power to grant relaxation to the Petitioner by allowing the REC certificates from October, 2017 till the application by the Petitioner for fresh accreditation and registration is approved to be updated and tradeable after such fresh accreditation and registration. The Respondent has failed to note that the Petitioner was a deemed public company since 10.01.2014.

- c) The Petitioner deserves to be granted relaxation by allowing the RECs from October, 2017 till the application by the Petitioner for fresh accreditation and registration is approved to be updated and tradeable after such fresh accreditation and registration.

**Hearing dated 13.12.2022:**

11. The case was called out for hearing on 13.12.2022. During the course of hearing, the learned counsel for the Respondent pointed out that *Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022* (REC Regulations, 2022) permit the changes in the accreditations pursuant to change in name or legal status but the present case of the Petitioner falls within REC Regulations, 2010. Further, the Respondent added that the judgment of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in *Techno Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd. v. CERC and Ors. in Appeal No. 57 of 2020* is distinguishable as the present case is not in relation to a merger /acquisition.
12. In response, the learned counsel for the Petitioner submitted that the Petitioner has sought to invoke the Commission's Power to Relax under REC Regulations, 2010 and has, accordingly, prayed for grant of relaxation to the Petitioner by allowing the RECs from October, 2017 till the application by the Petitioner for fresh accreditation and registration is approved.

**Analysis and Decision:**

13. We have heard the learned counsels of the Petitioner and the Respondent and have carefully perused the records.
14. From the submissions of the parties, the following issues arise before this Commission:

*Issue No. 1: Whether conversion from a private limited to public limited company by the Petitioner on account of commencement of section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013, tantamounts to ‘change in legal status’ or a mere ‘change in name’?*

*Issue No. 2: Whether the Petitioner is entitled to re accreditation and re registration of RECs for the Petitioner’s Project due to ‘change in name’ or ‘change in legal status’ of the Petitioner Company, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)?*

*Issue No. 3: Whether the Petitioner is entitled to avail the benefit of REC for the electricity generated / injected into the grid from October, 2017 till the time when the Petitioner’s application for fresh accreditation/registration of the eligible entity is accepted?*

15. Since Issue no. 1, Issue no. 2 and Issue no. 3 are interrelated, the same are being taken for discussion together. The Petitioner has submitted that originally, its company was a private company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956. However, with the commencement & operation of Section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company status changed to deemed public company being a subsidiary of a company not being a private Company, namely, GMR Airport Limited. As such, conversion from a private limited to public limited company by the Petitioner after commencement of section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013, tantamounts to a mere ‘change in name’. Income Tax PAN, TAN, GST Registration No., Importer Exporter Code, Bank Account Number, Water and Telephone connection etc. remain the same which reflects the change being mere name change and not being any change in the legal status of the Petitioner. As such, the Petitioner is eligible for Renewable Energy Certificates with retrospective effect in the new name of the Petitioner Company i.e. Delhi International Airport Limited. *Per contra*, NLDC has submitted that there is a change in legal status of the Petitioner as the company has converted from a private limited company to a public limited company. In the case of “change of legal status” of company or “change of name” of the company, the TAN number does not get altered. It changes only in case of change of jurisdiction and the name jurisdiction of the assessing authority, and therefore, the company had applied for the “change/corrections” to retain the TAN Number. The same is applicable for GSTIN number and PAN once allotted to an individual or entity is unaffected by a change of name, address within or across States in India or other factors. Therefore, the Petitioner will have to register afresh in order to avail the benefit of

RECs as NLDC is bound by the REC Regulations, 2010 and the REC Registration Procedures and the Petitioner will be entitled to issuance of RECs only after the date of registration.

16. We observe that Section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulates as under:

2.

...

*(71) public company: means a company which*

*(a) is not a private company;*

*(b) has a minimum paid-up share capital as may be prescribed:*

*Provided that a company which is a subsidiary of a company, not being a private company, shall be deemed to be public company for the purposes of this Act even where such subsidiary company continues to be a private company in its articles;*

17. From the above, we observe that Section 2(71) provides that a company which is a subsidiary of a public company shall be deemed to be public company even where such subsidiary company continues to be a private company in its articles. In the instant case, originally the Petitioner company was a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. On commencement of Section 2(71) Companies Act, 2013, the company got the status of a deemed public company. In this context, the fact remains that the character of the Petitioner company underwent change from private limited to public limited though by virtue of the deeming provision of Section 2(71) Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, we hold that conversion from a private limited to public limited company by the Petitioner tantamounts to 'change in legal status'. Further, in view of this finding, the Commission does not consider it relevant to deal with the other contentions regarding CIN/TAN/PAN made by the Petitioner in support of its claim of change in name.

18. Regulation 7(2) of the *REC Regulations, 2010* provides as follows:

*7. Denomination and Issuance of Certificates*

*... (2) The Certificates shall be issued to the eligible entity after the Central Agency duly satisfies itself that all the conditions for issuance of Certificates, as may be stipulated in the detailed procedure, are complied with by the eligible entity.*

19. We further observe that NLDC is obligated under Regulation 3(3) of the REC Regulations, 2010 to issue detailed procedures with regards to registration, accreditation and issuance of REC certificates, to eligible entities, which in turn, is approved by the Commission before coming into

force. The relevant procedure i.e. '*Procedure for Registration of a Renewable Energy Generator or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be by Central Agency*' for the purpose of present case, was revised by order dated 05.11.2015 of the Commission. Further, the REC Registration Procedures prescribe for a mandatory intimation on the part of the eligible entity to the State Agency as well as the Central Agency immediately, in case the legal status thereof has changed.

20. The relevant provision in event of change in legal status as enunciated in the *Procedure for Registration of Renewable Energy Project by the Central Agency* approved by the Commission which were prevalent at the time of change in legal status of the Petitioner stipulates as under:

*"4. Functions, Roles And Responsibilities Of Entities Involved*

*4.1. Generating Company or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be*

....

*h. Whenever there is a change in the legal status of the eligible entity (e.g. change from partnership to company), the eligible entity shall immediately intimate the concerned State Agency and the Central Agency about the said change and apply afresh for Accreditation by the concerned State Agency and Registration by the Central Agency. In all other cases involving a change in the name of the eligible entity, only the name of the entity shall be updated with the records of the State Agency and the Central Agency based on the intimation given by the eligible entity. In such cases, eligible entity shall provide the relevant documents like Board Resolution regarding name change, certificate of name change from Registrar of Companies, approval of concerned authorities, State Agency, etc. in hard copy.*

We observe that sub-clause (2) of Regulation 7 of the *REC Regulations, 2010* as well as paragraph 4.1 (h) of the REC Registration Procedures uses the word "shall" which denotes that a provision is imperative in nature and must be strictly complied with. It is apparent from clause 4.1 (h) that in cases where there is a change in legal status, the entity is required to apply afresh for accreditation and registration. We observe that the approved REC Registration Procedures issued under the REC Regulations, 2010 provide for mandatory intimation on the part of eligible entity to the State Agency and the Central Agency immediately, in case the legal status has changed. NLDC has just complied with the procedure under the Regulations.

21. We are of the view as per the mandate of REC Regulations 2010 and the REC Registration procedures approved by the Commission that the Petitioner has undergone a change in legal status upon conversion of Petitioner's company from Private to Public. As per the

Procedures approved the Commission, the Petitioner needs to be accredited and registered afresh. The Petitioner has not done so based on its understanding that there has been a change in name and not change in legal status, which is not correct. We find and hold that conversion from a private limited to public limited company by the Petitioner on account of commencement of section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013, is a change in legal status.

22. We observe that relevant provisions of *REC Regulations, 2010* stipulate as under:

*15. Power to Relax:*

*The Commission may by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of hearing to the parties likely to be affected may relax any of the provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an interested person.*

23. We observe that relevant provisions of *REC Regulations, 2022* stipulate as under:

*18. Power to Relax*

*The Commission may by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of hearing to the parties likely to be affected, may relax any of the provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by interested person(s).*

*19. Repeal and Savings*

*(1) Save as otherwise provided in these regulations, the REC Regulations, 2010 and all subsequent amendments thereto and Procedures thereof shall stand repealed from the date of coming into force of these regulations.*

*(2) Notwithstanding such repeal:*

*(a) anything done or any action taken or purported to have been done or taken or any accreditation or registration or permission granted or any document or instrument executed or any direction given under the repealed regulations shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of these regulations, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these regulations;*

...

24. From the above we note that the REC Regulations, 2010 have been repealed by the REC, Regulations 2022. By virtue of saving clause, in terms of Regulations 19 (2) of the REC Regulations 2022, anything done or any action taken under the repealed REC Regulations 2010 shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the REC Regulations, 2022, It is pertinent to note that both the REC Regulations, 2010 and the REC, Regulations, 2022 have provisions for the power to relax and Power to give directions.

25. We observe that the renewable power was generated by the Petitioner being the RE generating station itself. As per the principle laid down for grant of RECs, if the Petitioner is engaged in generation of electricity from renewable energy sources then it shall be eligible for issuance of RECs subject to the eligibility criteria. The main objective of REC Regulations, 2010 is to promote the generation of renewable energy. Further, the change of legal status of the company from private limited to public limited became a necessity because of operation of law viz. commencement of Section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013.
26. Therefore, we are inclined to exercise the “Power to relax” under Regulation 15 of the REC Regulations, 2010 and under Regulation 18 of REC Regulations, 2022 in order to achieve the object of the regulations. Accordingly, we hereby relax Regulation 7(2) of the *REC Regulations, 2010* read with paragraph 4.1 (h) of the REC Registration Procedures to enable issuance of RECs to the Petitioner. As already decided above there is change in legal status and as such the Petitioner is required to apply afresh for accreditation and registration with the concerned nodal agencies and without afresh accreditation and registration, the Petitioner is not entitled to the REC in the name of the Petitioner. Once the Petitioner gets the fresh accreditation and registration, as per relevant Regulations, the Petitioner can approach NLDC for issuance of RECs in its favour. The NLDC is hereby directed to issue RECs in favour of the Petitioner from October, 2017 subject to the eligibility criteria as per the REC Regulations, 2010 after the compliance of the above directions regarding fresh accreditation and registration, by the Petitioner.
27. The Petition No. 74/MP/2022 is disposed in terms of the above.

Sd/-  
(पी. के. सिंह)  
सदस्य

Sd/-  
(अरुण गोयल)  
सदस्य

Sd/-  
(आई. एस. झा)  
सदस्य