

To measure the last unknown  $\nu$  oscillation parameter ( $\delta$ ), several long baseline neutrino experiments have been designed or proposed. Recently it has been shown that turning on neutral-current Non-Standard Interactions (NSI) of neutrinos with matter can induce degeneracies that may even hinder the proposed state-of-the-art DUNE long baseline experiment from measuring the value of  $\delta$ . We study how the result of the proposed MOMENT experiment with a baseline of 150 km and  $200 \lesssim E_\nu \lesssim 600$  MeV can help to solve the degeneracy induced by NSI and determine the true value of  $\delta$ . We also investigate the effects of charged-current NSIs at the source and at the detector in the simulated data for DUNE, while neglecting the neutral-current NSI at the propagation. We study the effects of NSI on the simultaneous measurements of  $\theta_{23}$  and  $\delta$  in the DUNE. We also find the potential of DUNE to constrain the relevant charged-current NSI parameters.