PREFACE

The Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission in exercise of the powers vested under Section 62(1) (d) read with section 62(3) and section 64(3) of the Electricity Act 2003 and the other enabling provisions has issued order determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and the retail tariff of the Financial Year 2026-27 for supply of electricity by South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited.

The approved tariff rate comes into effect from 01.04.2026 and shall remain in force till 31st March, 2027 or till the next tariff order of the Commission.

For general terms and conditions of electricity supply to consumers/new applicant "Bihar Electricity Supply Code-2007 and its amendments" issued by the Commission may be referred. The detailed tariff order is also available on the website of NBPDCL www.nbpdcl.co.in.

BIHAR ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Case No. 50/2025 (NBPDCL)

and

Case No. 51/2025 (SBPDCL)

In the matter of:

Petition for approval of True-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26, Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2026-27 and determination of Retail Tariff of electricity for FY 2026-27.

And

North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDCL).....**Petitioner**

South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL).....**Petitioner**

Present:

Amir Subhani	**Chairman**
Arun Kumar Sinha	**Member (Technical)**
Parshuram Singh Yadav	**Member (Legal)**

ORDER

Dated: 18th March, 2026

In accordance with the Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations 2021, Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations 2024, North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDCL) and South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL) [henceforth 'Petitioners' or 'DISCOMs'] have filed Petitions on 15th November, 2025 for Truing-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26, Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2026-27 and determination of retail tariff of electricity for FY 2026-27.

The Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred as the 'Commission'), in exercise of the powers vested in it under Sections 61, 62 and 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (EA, 2003) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, and after taking into consideration all the submissions made by Petitioners and stakeholders and material on record has approved the Truing-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26, Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2026-27 and retail supply tariff for FY 2026-27.

1. Background

The two Discoms in the State of Bihar, namely, North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDCL) & South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL) came into existence on 1st November, 2012 after restructuring of erstwhile Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) vide Notification No. 17 dated 30th October, 2012 issued by Energy Department, Government of Bihar.

2. Common order for SBPDCL & NBPDCL

The Commission, considering the common issues, similar Tariff structure for both the Discoms, similarities in Tariff format and nature of major comments & suggestions received from consumers and stakeholders, is issuing common Tariff Order for both the Discoms (NBPDCL and SBPDCL) for FY 2026-27 in order to obviate duplication of work and to present a holistic power scenario of the entire state at one place.

3. Regulatory Provision

The Tariff orders are being passed in exercise of the powers vested in Commission under section 62 (1) (d) read with Section 62 (3) and Section 64 (3) (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, Regulations 2021 and BERC

(Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, Regulations 2024.

4. Filing of Tariff Petitions

The Discoms (NBPDCL and SBPDCL) had filed Petitions on 15th November, 2025 for Truing-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26, Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2026-27 and determination of Retail Tariff of electricity for FY 2026-27. The Commission admitted the respective Tariff Petitions as Case No. 50/2025 (NBPDCL) & 51/2025 (SBPDCL).

5. Public Notice and Consultation Process

The Section 64(3) of the Electricity Act, 2003, read with Regulation 12.9 of the BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations 2024, provides for giving adequate opportunities to all stakeholders and general Public for making comments, suggestions and objections on the Tariff Petitions. Accordingly, the Commission directed the two Discoms (NBPDCL & SBPDCL) to publish public notices showing the contents of the ARR and Tariff Petitions in an abridged form in the leading newspapers having wide circulations in the State of Bihar and invite comments, suggestions and objections thereon. Accordingly, the Discoms (NBPDCL and SBPDCL) issued their respective public notices of their Tariff Petitions in abridged versions in various newspapers and the same were also uploaded on the websites of the Commission and the respective Discoms. The last date of submission of comments, suggestions and objections was fixed as 29.12.2025 which was further extended to 13.01.2026.

The Commission, in order to ensure transparency in the Tariff determination process and for providing convenient opportunity to wide section of stakeholders and general Public for offering their comments, suggestions and objections on the Tariff Petitions conducted Public Hearings at Patna on 05.01.2025 and on 06.02.2026, Begusarai on 15.01.2026, Gayajee on 19.01.2026.

In the meanwhile, some additional information appearing necessary to the Commission for evaluating the Tariff Petitions was also sought from the Petitioners and the reply submitted by them in response thereof has also been taken in to consideration while evaluating the Petitions.

The Commission, after taking into consideration the facts presented by the Discoms in their Petitions and various subsequent filings, comments, suggestions and objections received from all section of stakeholders, consumer organizations, general public and

response of the Discoms thereupon, has Truing-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26, Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2026-27 and determination of retail tariff of electricity for FY 2026-27 for the Discoms in their respective jurisdictions.

6. True up for FY 2024-25

The ARRs for FY 2024-25 as claimed by both the Discoms on the basis of the audited annual accounts submitted with their tariff Petitions and approved by the Commission in true up after careful examination of the claims in the light of laid down norms and exercising prudence check are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the Discom	Claimed by the Discoms in truing up for FY 2024-25				Approved by the Commission in true up for FY 2024-25			
	ARR including (gain)/ loss on account of controllable factors	Past period trued up Gap with carrying cost	Revenue from sale of power	Net Gap/(Surplus) claimed	ARR including (gain)/ loss on account of controllable factors approved by the Commission	Past period trued up Gap/(surplus) with carrying cost	Revenue from sale of power and subsidy	Net Gap/ (Surplus) approved
1	2	3	4	5= (2+3-4)	6	7	8	9= (6+7-8)
NBPDCL	14969.75	899.14	16022.48	(153.59)	15074.83	899.14	16022.48	(48.51)
SBPDCL	17559.48	(1250.94)	17953.93	(1645.38)	17113.75	(1250.94)	17953.93	(2091.12)

The Commission after True up exercise of the ARR including (gain)/ loss on account of controllable factors of FY 2024-25 of Discoms, has approved the revenue surplus of Rs. 48.51 Cr and Rs. 2091.12 Cr for NBPDCL and SBPDCL, respectively, as against the claim value of revenue surplus of Rs. 153.59 Cr and Rs 1645.38 Cr for NBPDCL and SBPDCL respectively. The revenue surplus of FY 2024-25 along with carrying (holding) cost shall be carried forward to the ARR of FY 2026-27 as per the regulatory provisions.

7. Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26

The Commission, after examination of projected expenditure for revised ARR by the NBPDCL and SBPDCL in their Annual Performance Review petitions for FY 2025-26 has approved the revised ARR and gap/ (surplus) as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the Discom	Claimed by the Discoms in review for FY 2025-26				Approved by the Commission in review for FY 2025-26			
	ARR claimed	Past period trued up Gap with carrying cost	Revenue from sale of power	Net Gap/ (Surplus) claimed	ARR approved by the Commission	Past period trued up Gap/(surplus) with carrying cost	Revenue from sale of power	Net Gap/ (Surplus) approved
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5= (2+3-4)**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9= (6+7-8)**
NBPDCL	16575.60	-	16517.67	57.93	15414.02	(891.54)	16683.28	(2160.80)
SBPDCL	18883.27	-	18745.37	137.90	17121.78	4106.49	18810.69	2417.58

However, the Commission in accordance with the Regulation 14.1 (f) of BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations 2024, has not considered to carry forward this revenue gap / (surplus) of both Discoms, as above mentioned of FY 2025-26, in the ARR of FY 2026-27 as the gap/(surplus) arrived in review for FY 2025-26 is based on estimates submitted by the Petitioners and may vary with reference to audited accounts for FY 2025-26 while Truing-up.

8. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2026-27

The Commission, taking into consideration the comments, objections and suggestions of the stakeholders, general public vis-a vis the reply of Petitioners there upon and after strict scrutiny and prudence check of the proposed revenue & expenses and other submissions of the Petitioners (NBPDCL & SBPDCL), determined the net revenue requirement as under for the ARR of FY 2026-27:

ARR for FY 2026-27 as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sr No	Particulars	FY 2026-27	
		NBPDCL	SBPDCL
1	Purchase of power	11020.49	13105.58
2	PGCIL and other transmission charges	789.79	901.77
3	BSPTCL transmission charges	961.88	1224.20
4	BGCL transmission charges	146.12	185.98
5	SLDC charges	14.64	18.63
6	ERLDC, POSOCO	0.15	0.18
7	T-GNA	68.72	78.46
8	**O & M Expenses (i+ii+iii+iv)**	**2116.70**	**2032.74**
i	Employee expenses	554.71	846.91
ii	R&M expenses	261.85	348.60
iii	Total A&G expenses (a+b)	1272.62	808.91
a.	*A&G expenses without smart meter*	*159.88*	*189.96*
b.	*Smart prepaid meter expenses*	*1112.74*	*618.95*
iv	Holding company Expenses	27.51	28.32

Sr No	Particulars	FY 2026-27	
		NBPDCL	SBPDCL
9	Depreciation	626.20	599.70
10	Interest on loan	637.40	639.30
11	Other finance charges	71.16	147.78
12	Return on equity	566.78	569.30
13	Interest on SD	38.01	57.33
14	Interest on working capital	40.44	20.11
15	**Gross ARR (sum of 1 to 14)**	**17098.47**	**19581.05**
16	Less: Non-tariff Income	542.78	672.08
17	**ARR for the year (15-16)**	**16555.69**	**18908.97**
18	Revenue from Existing tariff	18009.39	20377.29
19	**Standalone gap/(surplus) (17-18)**	**(1453.70)**	**(1468.32)**

ARR, past period true-up gap / surplus, revenue from tariff and net gap/(surplus) projected by Discoms and approved by Commission for FY 2026-27 are as detailed in the tables below:

ARR for FY 2026-27 as projected by the Petitioners (Rs. Crore)

Name of the Discom	Claimed by the Discoms in ARR for FY 2026-27			
	ARR claimed	Past period trued up Gap/(surplus) with carrying cost	Revenue from sale of power	Net Gap /(Surplus) claimed
1	2	3	4	5= (2+3-4)
NBPDCL	17391.74	(185.84)	17589.03	(383.12)
SBPDCL	19733.06	(1990.91)	19770.58	(2028.43)

ARR for FY 2026-27 as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Name of the Discom	ARR Approved by the Commission for FY 2026-27					
	ARR approved by the Commission	Past period trued up Gap / (surplus) with carrying cost	Impact of APTEL order dated 19.12.2024	Review Order FY 25-26 (UI disallowance) dated 06.01.2026	Revenue from sale of power	Net Gap/ (Surplus) approved
	1	2	3	4	5	6= (1+2+3+4-5)
NBPDCL	16555.69	(58.48)	1143.49	4.18	17647.57	(2.69)
SBPDCL	18908.97	(2521.16)	1579.11	5.22	19903.50	(1931.35)

The NBPDCL and SBPDCL have proposed net ARRs of Rs. 17391.74 Crore and Rs.19733.06 Crore, respectively, for FY 2026-27 with a revenue surplus of Rs. 383.12 crores (including revenue surplus with carrying/holding cost of FY 2024-25) for NBPDCL and revenue surplus of Rs. 2028.43 Crore (including revenue surplus with carrying/ holding cost of FY 2024-25) for SBPDCL.

The Commission, after thorough examination of their proposals and prudence check has approved the ARR of **Rs. 16555.69 Crore** and **Rs. 18908.97 Crore** for NBPDCL and SBPDCL, respectively. After considering the revenue from sale of power during FY 2026-27 with

approved tariff and trued-up gap of FY 2024-25 including carrying / holding cost along with impact of Hon'ble APTEL order dated 19.12.2024 and Review order of ARR of FY 2025-26 dated 06.01.2026, the Commission has approved revenue surplus of **Rs. 2.69 Crore** for NBPDCL and revenue surplus of **Rs. 1931.35 Crore** for SBPDCL.

9. Approved Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27

The DISCOMs have proposed, Single Slab for DS II, NDS I and NDS II category with existing applicable tariff of lowest slab, 35 paise tariff hike across categories in energy charges for FY 2026-27 and fixed charges of NDS-II (up to 0.5 kW) category to be reduced from Rs.200/connection/Month to Rs 150/connection/Month. The DISCOMs have also proposed to include Mushroom farming under the IAS-I category. They have also proposed to review the billing demand definition.

The Commission, based on the approved revenue gap/(surplus) for DISCOMs and after taking all facts, views and circumstances into account, has decided to reduce prevailing fixed charge rate for NDS-II (up to 0.5 kW) and LTIS consumers along with other measures for FY 2026-27 as detailed below.

The Commission has taken the following decisions after due deliberations and consultations:

- Merger of both slabs of Domestic II (DS-II) and non-domestic (NDS-I, NDS-II) into one slab, keeping the energy charge of existing lower slab. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff (in terms of energy charge) by Rs.1.53/unit (DS-II), Rs.0.42/unit (NDS-I) and Rs.1.20/unit (NDS-II) for those consumers (approximately 27 lakh consumers for each DISCOM, total of three sub-categories).
- Reduction in fixed charge for NDS-II (for contract load up to 0.5KW sub-category) from existing Rs. 200 /connection/month to Rs. 150 /connection/month.
- Reduction in fixed charge for LTIS-I category from existing Rs. 288/kVA/month to Rs. 278/kVA/month and that for LTIS-II category from existing Rs. 360/kVA/month to Rs. 350/kVA/month.
- Inclusion of Mushroom farming (excluding Processing of mushroom or Manufacturing with mushroom) under agricultural category (IAS-I). Farming under this provision will cover all methods of farming including use of air

conditioners or other power-driven gadgets exclusively used for Mushroom cultivation.

- With a view to achieve tariff rationalization, the Commission decides to merge the category of HT oxygen manufacture 11 kV with HT industrial-I (HTIS-I 11 kV) and HT oxygen manufacture 33 kV with HT industrial-II (HTIS-II 33 kV).
- ToD tariff has been made mandatory for following consumers from the effective date of this tariff order i.e. 01.04.2026. The detailed terms and conditions are given in detailed order.
    - All consumers (except agriculture), with contract demand > 10 kW.
    - All consumers (except agriculture) provided with smart meters (irrespective of their contract demand/sanctioned load).

- The "Green Tariff" approved will be incremental @ Rs.0.68/kWh over and above the applicable tariff of respective category. The detailed terms and conditions are given in detailed order.

10. Open Access charges

The Commission has determined the wheeling charges for FY 2026-27 as given below:

- Wheeling charges at 33kV voltage level for NBPDCL and SBPDCL: 52 paisa/kWh and 53 paisa/kWh, respectively.
- Wheeling charges at 11kV voltage level for NBPDCL and SBPDCL: 53 paisa/kWh for NBPDCL and 57 paisa/kWh for SBPDCL, respectively.

[In the previous FY 2025-26, the respective charges at 33kV and 11kV voltage level (combinedly for both DISCOM) were also 50 paisa/kWh and 52 paisa/kWh].

The Commission, in terms of Rule 13 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022 dated 06.06.2023, has determined the Cross-subsidy surcharge limited to 20% of the Average Cost of Supply for FY 2026-27 as given below:

Sl. No	HT category	NBPDCL (Rs/kWh)	SBPDCL (Rs/kWh)
1	For 440/220/132kV consumers	1.77	1.68
2	For 33kV consumers	1.77	1.68
3	For 11kV consumers	1.77	1.68

11. Power Purchase Cost and Average Cost of Supply

The Average Power Purchase cost for NBPDCL and SBPDCL at Generator ex-bus for FY 2026-27 is Rs.4.65/kWh and Rs. 4.91/kWh respectively (excluding PGCIL, Grid-India (POSOCO) and T-GNA charges) and that at the Generator ex-bus (including PGCIL, Grid-India (POSOCO) and T-GNA charges and CTU Losses) comes to Rs. 5.49/kWh and Rs.5.81/kWh respectively for FY 2026-27.

However, owing to different consumer profile and consumption pattern, the ACoS vs ABR (Average Revenue Realisation with approved tariff for FY 2026-27) vary from each other as shown in table below:

DISCOM	Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) (Rs. kWh)	Average Billing Rate (ABR) (Rs. kWh)
NBPDCL	8.89	8.90
SBPDCL	8.42	9.32

12. Compliance of Directives

The Commission has reviewed the directives issued in its earlier Tariff Orders and noted that some of these directives have been complied and some are partially attended to. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to drop directives that are fully or substantially complied with and has further directed the Discoms to comply with the remaining directives along with fresh ones added in the instant order. The Commission will monitor the compliance of these directives through the quarterly reports, to be submitted by the DISCOMs.

13. General

The Commission has been determining the Retail Tariff without considering the Government subsidy and accordingly approves the retail tariff for FY 2026-27 also without considering Government subsidy.

The Government of Bihar has been announcing direct subsidy to consumers. The State Government announces tariff subsidy, if any to any category of consumers after the pronouncement of this retail tariff order for FY 2026-27 by the Commission, the DISCOMs shall immediately bring the same to the notice of the Commission intimating the tariff rates, at which the DISCOMs propose to bill the energy charges from such category of consumers and also ensure adequate publicity of the same. Further, the details such as the energy charges as per the tariff rates, reduction of energy charges/tariff due to government subsidy and net energy charges to be paid by the consumers shall be clearly

exhibited in the electricity bill to be served to the consumers.

The Discoms shall ensure implementation of the order from the effective date after issuance of a Public Notice, within a week in at least two daily newspapers (Hindi and English) having wide circulation in the State of Bihar in an easily readable font and compliance of the same shall be submitted to the Commission.

This Order shall be effective from 1st April, 2026 and shall remain in force till 31st March, 2027 or till the next Tariff Order of the Commission.

This order will be placed on the website of the Commission and copies will be sent to BSPHCL, NBPDCL, SBPDCL, BSPTCL, SLDC, BGCL, Department of Energy of Government of Bihar, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Central Electricity Authority.

Pronounced in the open Court on the day of 18th March, 2026.

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
(Parshuram Singh Yadav)	**(Arun Kumar Sinha)**	**(Amir Subhani)**
Member (Legal)	**Member (Technical)**	**Chairman**

7. Voltage-wise cost of supply

7.1. Introduction

The Commission has been computing the voltage-wise cost of supply keeping in view the guidelines indicated by the Hon'ble APTEL its order dated 10.05.2012 in Appeal No.14 of 2011, Appeal no.26 of 2011 and Appeal no.27 of 2011.

The Commission, in Regulation 37 (b) to (f) of BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024 has explained the methodology for computation of voltage-wise cost of supply.

The Commission has determined the Voltage wise cost of supply for both the Discoms in a combined way for FY 2026-27.

7.2. Methodology adopted for Computation of Voltage-wise cost of supply Petitioners' submission:

The Petitioners have submitted that the Hon'ble APTEL has proposed a simple methodology to functionalize use of Cost of Supply model. The APTEL notes that identical consumers connected at different nodes of distribution system need not to be differentiated. In addition, it is adequate to determine voltage-wise cost of supply considering the major cost elements which would be applicable to all the categories of the consumers connected at the same voltage level at different locations in the distribution system.

In the method suggested by the Hon'ble APTEL, there are five major components to arrive at the voltage wise cost of supply. These elements are:

- **Technical losses at each voltage level of the network:** This value of the technical losses is found by the field studies. Sampling of the feeders which are representative of the consumers in the system will help in identifying the technical losses at each voltage levels. The APTEL recognizes the difficulty in collecting data for technical loss at 11 kV and LT level, hence the suggestion to compute losses using maximum possible representative feeders for various consumer categories at respective voltage levels.

- **Commercial losses at each voltage level of the network:** The commercial loss of the system is the difference between approved loss in the ARR and the total technical loss computed from system study. This difference is to be apportioned according to the sales in each voltage level to arrive at the commercial loss at each voltage level.
- **Voltage wise sales**: The energy sale at a particular voltage level is the sum of energy sold for all the categories of consumers connected at the said voltage level. Based on its share of sales in total sales, the consumers of the 132/220 kV network will be apportioned a share of the commercial losses. The Hon'ble APTEL recognizes that in reality, there may be minimal technical losses at that level and very low probability of commercial losses. However, the APTEL is of the opinion that the consumers at 132/220 kV, being a part of the distribution system will bear these apportioned losses.
- **Power Purchase Cost:** The power purchase cost is the cost of energy purchased for sustaining the energy sales at each voltage level. This power purchase units for each voltage level is arrived by finding the energy input at each voltage level and adding the losses (technical and commercial) for the same voltage level and upstream. The energy input at each voltage level is the sum of the sales at the voltage level and the losses for the corresponding voltage level.
- **Network Cost:** The network costs are the costs like O&M, interest and finance charges, depreciation, return on equity etc. These costs are a part of the ARR which in turn provides the average cost of supply. Thus, the network cost is essentially the difference between the ARR value and the power purchase cost. The APTEL has suggested apportioning these costs according to the sales volume in each of the voltage level.

Further, the Petitioners have submitted that due to the methodology applied to apportion losses in the various voltage levels, all the consumer categories at a particular voltage level will have same cost of supply.

Commission's analysis:

Cost of supply is a study of total costs incurred by a utility in providing service to its consumers, category-wise and voltage level wise. Vital input to cost of supply study include reliable, accurate and consistent information which is derived from special studies conducted in the field level, i.e., category-wise Load Factors, category-wise coincident Demand factors etc., based on which the cost related to Demand (MW), Energy (MU) and customer charges have to be allocated to various consumer categories.

The Commission has stipulated the methodology to compute the consumer category-wise cost of supply in Regulation 37 (b) to (f) of BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024. The Petitioners have not computed the voltage wise cost of supply as per the methodology suggested in the above Regulations.

7.2.1 APTEL's guidelines on alignment of tariff to cost of supply

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its Judgement dated 10.05.2012, in the Appeal No.14 of 2011 of Bihar Industries Association and Appeal No.27 of 2011 of M/s. Kalyanpur Cements Limited, has commented as below:

> *"We appreciate that the determination of cost of supply to different categories of consumers is a difficult exercise in view of non-availability of metering data and segregation of network costs. However, it will not be prudent to wait indefinitely for availability of the entire data and it would be advisable to initiate a simple formulation which could take into account the major cost element to a great extent reflect the cost of supply. There is no need to make distinction between the distribution charges of identical consumers connected at different nodes in the distribution network. It would be adequate to determine the voltage-wise cost of supply taking into account the major cost element which would be applicable to all the categories of consumers connected to the same voltage level at different locations in the distribution system. Since the State Commission has expressed difficulties in determining voltage wise cost of supply, we would like to give necessary directions in this regard''*

7.2.2 Methodology given by APTEL

The methodology given by the APTEL for determination of voltage-wise "Cost of Supply" and the inputs required are briefly given below:

"(i) The technical distribution system losses in the distribution network are to be assessed by carrying out system studies based on available load data for 33 kV and above voltages and in the case of 11 kV and 0.40 kV (LT), due to vastness of data, field studies to be carried out with representative feeders for the various consumer mix prevailing in the distribution system.

(ii) The total losses in the system, which include commercial or non-technical losses, will be more than the technical losses determined based on the system studies. Therefore, the difference between the total losses in the system and the technical losses determined by the studies may have to be apportioned to different voltage levels in proportion to annual gross energy consumption at the respective voltage level.

The annual gross energy consumption of all consumers at a voltage level will be the sum of energy consumption of all consumer categories connected at that voltage plus the technical losses corresponding to that voltage level as worked out by the system studies.

(iii) The power purchase cost which is the major component of tariff is to be segregated for different voltage levels taking into account the transmission and distribution losses, both technical and non-technical commercial for the relevant voltage level and upstream system.

(iv) The network costs such as O&M costs, interest on loans, depreciation, interest on working capital and return on equity are to be pooled and apportioned equitably on pro-rata basis to all voltage levels to determine the cost of supply''.

7.2.3 Pre-requisite for arriving at the voltage wise Cost of Supply (VCoS):

As per the APTEL Judgment, an assessment of the technical and commercial loss in the distribution system network by carrying out system studies based on the available load data for 33 kV and above and field studies for representative feeders for 11 kV and 0.4 kV of the various consumer mix prevailing in the distribution system as well as segregation of network costs is a pre-requisite for arriving at the voltage-wise cost of supply.

The Commission has thus computed the voltage wise cost of supply following the methodology suggested by the APTEL.

7.3. Determination of Voltage-wise technical losses

Petitioners' submission

The Petitioners have submitted that the Transmission and Distribution losses in a system comprises of two separate components – Technical Losses and Commercial Losses.

a). Technical losses occur naturally and consist mainly of power dissipation in electricity system components such as transmission and distribution lines, and transformers.

b). Commercial losses are caused by actions external to the power system and consist primarily of electricity theft, non-payment by customers, and errors in accounting and record-keeping. Since the rationale behind these two components is quite distinct, quantifying them separately is imperative for arriving at meaningful conclusions.

At each voltage level, the technical losses consist of two major components: Transmission losses which refer to the losses in the current carrying wires; and Transformation losses which refer the losses incurred during the voltage transformation in the system. Aggregating the losses in these two elements at each voltage level would give the technical loss at that level. The losses which remain would be the commercial losses.

SBPDCL has submitted that the voltage wise cost of supply has been computed keeping in view of distribution loss percentage approved by the Commission for FY 2026-27 and NBPDCL has submitted that voltage wise cost of supply is computed considering the projected roadmap for reduction of AT&C loss submitted to Ministry of Power, Government of India for FY 2026-27, as shown in the Tables below.

Table 7.1: Voltage-wise Technical Losses Considered by NBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sr No	Voltage Level (KV)	Technical Losses (%)	Cumulative Loss (%)
1	220/132	2.56%	2.56%
2	33	2.90%	5.39%
3	11	4.00%	9.17%
4	0.4	5.00%	13.71%

Table 7.2: Voltage-wise Technical Losses Considered by SBPDCL for FY 2026-27

S. No	Voltage Level (KV)	Technical Losses (%)	Cumulative Loss (%)
1	220/132	2.56%	2.56%
2	33	3.36%	5.83%
3	11	5.00%	10.54%
4	0.4	6.00%	15.91%

Commission's analysis:

Fixation of Voltage-wise Technical Loss:

The voltage-wise technical losses indicated by the Petitioners were based on the limited field study / sample data only.

No detailed study has been made to estimate the technical losses based on the feeder wise load data, conductor size and length etc. APTEL in its guidelines has indicated that the T&D loss as approved by the Commission in its Tariff Order has to be considered while computing the voltage - wise cost of supply. Due to lack of data for segregation of technical and commercial losses, the Commission could not separately fix the technical and commercial loss level within the total distribution loss approved for FY 2026-27 for NBPDCL & SBPDCL. It is considered appropriate to assume technical and commercial loss levels for realistic assessment of Cost of Supply within overall T&D loss level, i.e. Transmission Loss of 2.56% as approved for STU loss and Distribution Loss of 11.97 % for NBPDCL and 15.91% for SBPDCL as approved to the DISCOMs by the Commission for FY 2026-27.

Table 7.3: Distribution Loss, Total energy required at State Periphery and Total energy required at Distribution periphery approved by the Commission

Energy Requirement		NBPDCL	SBPDCL
Energy sales including Nepal	MU	19,838.73	21349.26
Less: Inter-state sales (Nepal)	MU	0.00	0.00
Energy sales excluding Inter-state sales	MU	19,838.73	21,349.26
Distribution Loss	%	11.97%	15.91%
Add: Distribution Loss	MU	2,697.60	4,039.70
Total energy required at Distribution periphery	**MU**	**22,536.32**	**25,388.96**

While determining the voltage wise technical loss figures, Commission has considered the following figures / data:

i) For STU level technical loss (220 /132 kV), approved STU loss has been taken

ii) technical loss at 33, 11 kV has been computed on the basis of average losses of NBPDCL and SBPDCL submitted separately at concerned voltage level in proportion to energy sold at that voltage level.

Based on above, following voltage wise technical loss for FY 2026-27 has been arrived at.

Table 7.4: Voltage-wise Technical Losses Considered for SBPDCL & NBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Voltage Level (kV)	Technical Loss (%)	Cumulative Loss (%)
1.	State Transmission Losses, 220/132 kV	2.56%	2.56%
2.	33 kV	3.36%	5.83%
3.	11 kV	5.00%	10.54%
4.	0.4 kV	5.70%	15.64%

7.4. Computation of Voltage-wise Cost of Supply Petitioner's Submission:

The Petitioners have submitted that the voltage wise sales have been arrived considering the projected energy sales for FY 2026-27, across various categories at the respective voltages as mentioned in the Table below:

Table 7.5: Voltage wise sale categories for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Voltage Level (kV)	Sales Categories (%)
1.	220/132	HTS-III, Railways, Nepal
2.	33 kV	HTS-II, HTSS
3.	11 kV	HTS-I, HT EV, HT (Oxygen manufacturers)
4.	0.4 KV (LT)	Domestic, Non-Domestic, Agriculture and Others

NBPDCL and SBPDCL have computed the voltage wise cost of supply for FY 2026-27 considering the energy sales projected by them and the T&D losses assumed at various voltages. Further, the projected costs, i.e., power purchase costs and network costs have been apportioned to each of the voltage categories of energy sale and based on the same the voltage wise cost of supply is computed.

The voltage wise cost of supply computed for FY 2026-27 are as given in the Tables below:

Table 7.6: Cost of Supply at different Voltage Levels projected by NBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sr No	Voltage Level	Energy Sale (MU)	Energy Sales + Technical loss + Comml. Loss (MU)	Network Cost (Rs. Cr)	Total Network Cost (Rs. Per unit)
2	220/132	332.49	353.33	89.07	2.68
3	33	293.39	320.78	80.87	2.76
4	11	790.95	899.62	226.79	2.87
5	0.4	18,556.19	22,180.78	5,591.69	3.01
Total		**19,973.02**	**23,754.51**	**5,988.42**	**3.00**

Table 7.7: Cost of Supply at different Voltage Levels projected by NBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sr No	Voltage Level	Energy Sale (MU)	Energy Sales + Technical loss + Comml. Loss (MU)	Network Cost (Rs. Cr)	Total Network Cost (Rs. Per unit)
1	220/132	408.72	439.10	103.91	2.54
2	33	1,663.40	1,846.38	436.91	2.63
3	11	1,215.12	1,416.70	335.24	2.76
4	0.4	18,435.86	22,809.68	5,397.53	2.93
Total		**21,723.10**	**26,511.86**	**6,273.59**	**2.89**

Table 7.8: Cost of Supply at different Voltage Levels projected by NBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Supply Voltage	Cost of power purchase (Rs./unit)	Network cost (Rs./unit)	Cost of supply (Rs./unit)
1	2	3	4	5
1	220/132	6.18	2.68	8.86
2	33	6.36	2.76	9.12
3	11	6.62	2.87	9.48
4	LT	6.95	3.01	9.97

Table 7.9: Cost of Supply at different Voltage Levels projected by SBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Supply Voltage	Cost of power purchase (Rs./unit)	Network cost (Rs./unit)	Cost of supply (Rs./unit)
1	2	3	4	5
1	220/132	6.24	2.54	8.78
2	33	6.45	2.63	9.07
3	11	6.77	2.76	9.53
4	LT	7.18	2.93	10.11

Commission's analysis

The Commission has computed the voltage wise cost of supply based on the energy sales and T&D losses approved for FY 2026-27 for both the Discoms.

7.4.1 Energy Sales approved for FY 2026-27

The Commission has considered the approved energy sales for FY 2026-27 for Discoms and segregated as per voltage-wise as given in the Table below:

Table 7.10: Voltage wise Energy Sales (MUs) approved for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Voltage and Category	Sales approved for NBPDCL (MUs)	Sales approved for SBPDCL (MUs)
A	**400/220/132**		
	HT Industry (HTS-III) and RTS	332.49	408.72
	Nepal	0.00	0.00
	Sub – Total	**332.49**	**408.72**
B	**33 kV**		
	HTS-II	292.86	890.25
	HTSS	52.39	773.15
	Sub – Total	**345.24**	**1663.40**
C	**11 kV**		
	HTS-I	741.26	1182.93
	HT EV	0.54	0.00
	HTIS (Oxygen Manufacturers)	49.69	31.99
	Sub – Total	**791.49**	**1214.92**
D	**0.4 kV**		
	Domestic, Non-Domestic, Agriculture and Others	18369.51	18062.22
	Total (A+B+C+D)	**19838.73**	**21349.26**

7.4.2 Voltage-wise Technical Loss considered for FY 2026-27:

As per guidelines enumerated in APTEL Judgement, Distribution system technical losses have to be assessed by carrying out system studies based on available data. Since the DISCOMs have not provided such data, the Commission has assumed the technical losses at various voltage levels based on approved losses as shown in the Table above.

As stated in para 33 of APTEL Judgement dated 10.05.2012, the voltage-wise commercial losses are to be arrived at by segregating the total commercial losses in proportion to grossed up sales (Actual consumption + technical loss) voltage-wise.

In para 34 of APTEL Judgement it is reiterated that the power purchase cost is to be segregated for different voltage levels taking into account the transmission and distribution losses, both commercial and technical, for relevant voltage level and upstream system. Thus, the losses (technical) at 33 kV shall be the losses at that voltage and also at upstream 132 kV voltages, the losses (technical) at 11 kV shall be the losses at that voltage and also that of upstream 33 kV voltage and 132 kV voltage level and so on.

The technical Losses have been arrived on the basis of the formulae given in the following table:

Table 7.11: Formula for Technical losses for FY 2026-27

Voltage Level	Sales (MU)	Volt. Wise Tech. Loss (%)	Energy Input (MU)	Tech. Losses (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
400/220/132 kV	A	w	=A/(1-w%)	=(4)-(2)
33 kV	B	x	=B/(1-x%)(1-w%)	=(4)-(2)
11 kV	C	y	=C/(1-y%)(1-x%)(1-w%)	=(4)-(2)
0.4 kV	D	z	=D/(1-z%)/(1-y%)(1-x%)(1-w%)	=(4)-(2)
Total	**(A+B+C+D)**			

Accordingly, the technical losses and commercial Losses are computed as given in the Tables below:

Table 7.12: Computation of Technical losses at various voltage levels

Sl. No.	Voltage Level (kV)	Technical Losses (%)	Cumulative Loss (%)	Energy Sale (MU)	Energy input (MU)	Technical Loss (MU)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7= (6-5)**
2	400/220/132	2.56%	2.56%	741.21	760.68	19.47
3	33	3.36%	5.83%	2,008.64	2,133.08	124.44
4	11	5.00%	10.54%	2,006.41	2,242.86	236.45
5	0.4	5.70%	15.64%	36,431.73	43,185.77	6,754.05
Total				**41,187.99**	**48,322.40**	**7,134.41**

Table 7.13: Computation of Commercial losses at various voltage levels

Sl. No.	Voltage Level (KV)	Energy Sale (MU)	Technical Loss (MU)	Sales + Tech Loss (MU)	Commercial Loss (MU)	Energy Sales + Tech. Loss + Commercial Loss (energy input at state periphery) (MU)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
a)	400/220/132	741.21	19.47	760.68	13.57	774.25
b)	33	2,008.64	124.44	2,133.08	38.05	2,171.14
c)	11	2,006.41	236.45	2,242.86	40.01	2,282.87
d)	0.4	36,431.73	6,754.05	43,185.77	770.38	43,956.15
Total		**41,187.99**	**7,134.41**	**48,322.40**	**862.01**	**49,184.41**

7.4.3 Allocation of Power Purchase Cost for FY 2026-27:

The power purchase cost (excluding PGCIL (CTU) Losses) has been allocated for different voltage levels taking into account the State Transmission loss and Distribution loss, (both commercial and technical) for the relevant voltage level and upstream as per the methodology indicated in APTEL Judgement. - Out of the total power purchase of 50387.06 MU approved for both the Discoms, the CTU loss works out to 1711.74 MU as shown in the Energy Balance Table 6.32 for FY 2026-27.

The Commission, after deducting the CTU losses from the total power purchase has computed the average power purchase cost per unit, as detailed below:

Table 7.14: Approved Average Power Purchase Cost

Particulars:	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
Gross power purchase (MU)	23,702.78	26,684.28
Less: - CTU loss (MU)	780.55	931.19
Net power purchase (MU)	22,922.23	25,753.10
Power purchase cost including CTU charges (Rs Cr)	11,879.15	14,085.98
Average power purchase rate including CTU charges only (Rs/kWh)	**5.18**	**5.47**

Table 7.15: Allocation of power purchase cost

Sl. No.	Voltage Level (KV)	Energy Sale (MU)	Energy Sales + Technical loss + Comml. Loss (MU)	Unit cost of power purchase approved by the Commission (Rs. /unit)	Power Purchase Cost (Rs. Crore)	Cost of Power per unit sale of Energy (Rs./unit)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6 = (4*5)**	**7= (6÷3)**
2	220/132	741.21	774.25	5.33	413.01	5.57
3	33	2,008.64	2,171.14	5.33	1,158.16	5.77
4	11	2,006.41	2,282.87	5.33	1,217.76	6.07
5	0.4	36,431.73	43,956.15	5.33	23,447.76	6.44
Total		**41,187.99**	**49,184.41**		**26,236.69**	**6.37**

7.4.4 Allocation of Network Cost for FY 2026-27

The APTEL, in its Judgement dated 10.05.2012 has indicated the method for allocation of network costs at different voltage levels as under:

"Network costs such as Return on Equity, interest on loan, interest on working capital and O&M costs can be pooled and apportioned equitably, on pro- rata basis to all the voltage levels to determine the cost of supply".

The network costs approved by the Commission for FY 2026-27 are as given in table below:

Table 7.16: Network cost approved for FY 2026-27 (Rs Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
1	Employee Cost	554.71	846.91
2	R&M costs	261.85	348.60
3	A&G expenses	1272.62	808.91
4	Holding Company expenses	27.51	28.32
5	Depreciation	626.20	599.70
6	Other finance charges	71.16	147.78

Sl. No.	Particulars	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
7	Interest on loan	637.40	639.30
8	Interest on SD	38.01	57.33
9	Interest on Working Capital	40.44	20.11
10	DSM	0.00	0.00
11	Return on Equity	566.78	569.30
12	Less: IDC		
13	**Total (1 to 12)**	4096.69	4066.26
14	Transmission cost	1981.29	2409.22
15	Total cost	6077.98	6475.48
16	Energy Sales (MU)	19838.73	21349.26
17	**Network Cost per unit sale of energy (Distribution + Transmission) (Rs. /kWh)**	**3.06**	**3.03**

7.4.5 Cost of supply at different voltage levels

Based on the power purchase cost and network cost as above, the cost of supply at different voltage levels is arrived at as table below:

Table 7.17: Cost of supply at different voltage levels approved for FY 2026-27 for both Discoms combinedly

Sl. No	Supply Voltage in kV	Cost of power purchase (Rs. /unit)	Network cost (Rs. /unit) *	Cost of supply (Rs. /unit)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	400/220/132	5.57	3.05	8.62
2	33	5.77	3.05	8.81
3	11	6.07	3.05	9.12
4	0.4 KV	6.44	3.05	9.48

*Average cost of NBPDCL AND SBPDCL

7.5. Detailed Study to assess voltage Wise Technical Losses

The Commission is of the view that in the absence of actual data of voltage-wise technical losses as well as voltage-wise network costs, the voltage- wise cost of supply worked out based on above methodology as per the orders of the APTEL dated 10.05.2012, will not be a true reflection of actual voltage-wise cost of supply. There is a need to work out the voltage- wise cost of supply in a more scientific manner, considering the actual data of voltage- wise technical loss levels derived from field studies and in accordance with the methodology suggested by the Commission in the BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024.

The Commission reiterates its earlier directive to the DISCOMs to undertake a detailed

study to estimate the technical loss levels at each voltage level and compute the voltage-wise cost of supply and include the same in next tariff petition for FY 2027-28, keeping in view the methodology suggested in BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024.

8. Wheeling Charges and Open Access Charges

8.1. Introduction

The Commission has determined the wheeling and open access charges for both the Discoms in a combined way for FY 2026-27 in accordance with the BERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018.

8.2. Wheeling Charges

Petitioners' submission:

Discoms have submitted that till date complete segregation of accounts between Wheeling and Retail Supply function has not yet taken place. Thus, ARR proposals for Wheeling and Retail Supply function is submitted based on allocation statement in line with the approach followed by the Commission in its previous Tariff Orders. The petitioners have considered the following allocation for calculating/segregating its wire and retail supply business and the total costs (net ARR) of both the Discoms are segregated into wire business and retail supply business.

Table 8.1: Segregation of wires and Retail Supply Costs Projected for NBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sl. No.	NBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost for FY 2026-27	Assumption		33kV Wire cost		11kV	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply business	Wire business	Retail supply business
1	Purchase of power	11,698.13	0%	100%	-	11,698.13	-	11,698.13
2	Transmission charges	1,740.01	0%	100%	-	1,740.01	-	1,740.01
3	Employee expenses	554.70	60%	40%	332.82	221.88	332.82	221.88
4	R&M expenses	277.82	90%	10%	250.04	27.78	250.04	27.78
5	A&G expenses (normative)	159.87	50%	50%	79.93	79.93	79.93	79.93
6	A&G expense: Rent Charges for Smart Prepaid Meter	1,112.74	50%	50%	556.37	556.37	556.37	556.37
7	Holding company expenses	28.76	60%	40%	17.26	11.50	17.26	11.50
8	Depreciation	682.39	90%	10%	614.15	68.24	614.15	68.24
9	Interest on loan	700.14	90%	10%	630.13	70.01	630.13	70.01
10	Other finan	75.12	90%	10%	67.61	7.51	67.61	7.51

Sl. No.	NBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost for FY 2026-27	Assumption		33kV Wire cost		11kV	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply business	Wire business	Retail supply business
	ce charges							
11	Return on equity	618.42	90%	10%	556.58	61.84	556.58	61.84
12	Interest on Security Deposit	38.01	0%	100%	-	38.01	-	38.01
13	Interest on working capital	38.46	10%	90%	3.85	34.61	3.85	34.61
14	Demand Side Management	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-
15	**Total Revenue requirement**	**17,724.56**			-	-	-	-
16	Less: Non-tariff income	332.81	10%	90%	33.28	299.53	33.28	299.53
17	**Net Revenue requirement**	**17,391.74**						
					3,075.45	**14,316.30**	**3,075.45**	**14,316.30**

Table 8.2: Segregation of wires and Retail Supply Costs Projected for SBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sl. No.	SBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost for FY 2026-27	Assumption		33kV Wire cost		11kV	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply business	Wire business	Retail supply business
1	Purchase of power	13,732.58	0%	100%	-	13,732.58	-	13,732.58
2	Transmission charges	2,042.62	0%	100%	-	2,042.62	-	2,042.62
3	Employee expenses	846.89	60%	40%	508.13	338.76	508.13	338.76
4	R&M expenses	393.51	90%	10%	354.16	39.35	354.16	39.35
5	A&G expenses (normative)	189.93	50%	50%	94.97	94.97	94.97	94.97
6	A&G expense: Rent Charges for Smart Prepaid Meter	618.95	50%	50%	309.47	309.47	309.47	309.47
7	Holding company expenses	29.60	60%	40%	17.76	11.84	17.76	11.84
8	Depreciation	546.93	90%	10%	492.23	54.69	492.23	54.69
9	Interest on loan	787.34	90%	10%	708.61	78.73	708.61	78.73
10	Other finance	151.22	90%	10%	136.10	15.12	136.10	15.12

Sl. No.	SBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost for FY 2026-27	Assumption		33kV Wire cost		11kV	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply business	Wire business	Retail supply business
	charges							
11	Return on equity	652.91	90%	10%	587.62	65.29	587.62	65.29
12	Interest on Security Deposit	57.33	0%	100%	-	57.33	-	57.33
13	Interest on working capital	13.70	10%	90%	1.37	12.33	1.37	12.33
14	Demand Side Management	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-
15	**Total Revenue requirement**	**20,063.51**			-	-	-	-
16	Less: Non-tariff income	330.44	10%	90%	33.04	297.40	33.04	297.40
17	**Net Revenue requirement**	**19,733.06**						
					3,177.37	**16,555.69**	**3,177.37**	**16,555.69**

It is further submitted that the wheeling charges have been computed on the basis of projected costs of petitioner's distribution wire business and the total energy expected to be wheeled through the distribution network. The average per unit wheeling charge for 33 KV level is calculated as shown in the Table below:

Table 8.3: Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level proposed for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	FY 2026-27
1	Energy Input into 33 kV System	MUs	48,979.55
2	Total Distribution Cost	Rs Crores	12,505.64
3	Distribution cost for 33 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 2)	Rs Crores	6,252.82
4	Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level (item 3÷1)	Rs/kWh	**1.28**

The wheeling charges calculated by the Petitioners for 11 kV level is as shown in the Table as below:

Table 8.4: Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level proposed for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	FY 2026-27
1	Energy Input into 33 kV System	MUs	48,979.55
2	Losses in 33 kV (5%)	%	1,956.79

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	FY 2026-27
3	Energy sales in 33 kV system as approved by the Commission	MU	102.99
4	Energy input into 11 kV system [1-(2+3)]	MU	46,919.77
5	Total Distribution Cost	Rs Crores	12,505.64
6	Distribution cost for 11 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 5)	Rs Crores	6,252.82
7	**Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level (item 6÷4)**	Rs/kWh	**1.33**

Commission's analysis:

Discoms have submitted the segregation matrix of wire and Retail Supply Costs for 33kV and 11kV for FY 2026-27 as shown in table 8.1 above. The approved ARR for FY 2026-27 for both the Distribution licensees is respectively Rs. 16589.12 crore for NBPDCL and Rs. 18569.06.00 Crore for SBPDCL. Regulation 34 of BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations 2024 specifies that:

> *"Provided that in case complete accounting segregation has not been done between the Wheeling Business and Retail Supply Business of the Distribution Licensee, the Commission shall stipulate the ratio of allocation of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the Distribution Licensee based on data obtained from the Distribution Licensees. The following broad principles shall be followed for allocation of costs towards wheeling business and supply business, out of the total annual Aggregate Revenue Requirements determined:*
>
> *Power purchase cost shall be allocated to the Retail Supply business. Operation and Maintenance expenses shall be segregated between wheeling and retail supply businesses in such manner as may be determined by the Commission;*
>
> *Majority of the capital expenditure related expenses, viz., depreciation, interest and return on equity, shall be included under the wheeling business.*
>
> *Explanation-*
>
> *The Retail Supply Business would require only a small component of the capital expenditure towards billing and collection activity".*

In view of the aforesaid regulation, the Commission has considered the allocation matrix approved in previous Tariff Order dated 28.03.2025 and segregated the cost components of ARR into Wire and Retail Supply Businesses as shown in Table below:

Table 8.5: Segregation of cost components into wire and retail supply businesses approved for FY 2026-27 for NBPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	NBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost	Allocation		Cost (Rs Cr)	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply
1	Purchase of power	11020.49	0%	100%	-	11020.49
2	Transmission charges	1981.29	0%	100%	-	1,981.29
3	O & M Expenses (A+B+C+D)	2089.18			-	-
A	Employee expenses	554.71	60%	40%	332.83	221.88
B	R&M expenses	261.85	90%	10%	235.67	26.19
C	A&G expenses	159.88	50%	50%	79.94	79.94
D	Rent Charges for Smart Prepaid Meter	1112.74	0%	100%	0.00	1112.74
	Total A&G expenses	1272.62			-	-
4	Holding company expenses	27.51	60%	40%	16.51	11.01
5	Depreciation	626.20	90%	10%	563.58	62.62
6	Interest on loan	637.40	90%	10%	573.66	63.74
7	Other finance charges	71.16	90%	10%	64.05	7.12
8	Return on equity	566.78	90%	10%	510.10	56.68
9	Interest on SD	38.01	0%	100%	-	38.01
10	Interest on working capital	40.44	10%	90%	4.04	36.40
11	Bad & doubtful debts	0.00	0%	100%	-	-
12	**Total Revenue requirement**	**17098.47**			**2,380.37**	**14,718.10**
13	Less: Non-tariff	542.78	10%	90%	54.28	488.50

Sl. No.	NBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost	Allocation		Cost (Rs Cr)	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply
	income					
14	**Net Revenue requirement**	**16555.69**			**2,326.10**	**14,229.59**

Table 8.6: Segregation of cost components into wire and retail supply businesses approved for FY 2026-27 for SBPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	SBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost	Allocation		Cost (Rs Cr)	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply
1	Purchase of power	13105.58	0%	100%	-	13105.58
2	Transmission charges	2409.22	0%	100%	-	2409.22
3	O & M Expenses (A+B+C+D)	2004.42			-	-
A	Employee expenses	846.91	60%	40%	508.15	338.76
B	R&M expenses	348.60	90%	10%	313.74	34.86
C	A&G expenses	189.96	50%	50%	94.98	94.98
D	Rent Charges for Smart Prepaid Meter	618.95	0%	100%	0.00	618.95
	Total A&G expenses	808.91			-	-
4	Holding company expenses	28.32	60%	40%	16.99	11.33
5	Depreciation	599.70	90%	10%	539.73	59.97
6	Interest on loan	639.30	90%	10%	575.37	63.93
7	Other finance charges	147.78	90%	10%	133.00	14.78
8	Return on equity	569.30	90%	10%	512.37	56.93
9	Interest on SD	57.33	0%	100%	-	57.33
10	Interest on working capital	20.11	10%	90%	2.01	18.10

Sl. No.	SBPDCL	Total Fixed Cost	Allocation		Cost (Rs Cr)	
			Wire Business	Retail Supply	Wire business	Retail supply
11	Bad & doubtful debts	0.00	0%	100%	-	-
12	**Total Revenue requirement**	**19581.05**			**2,696.34**	**16,884.71**
13	Less: Non-tariff income	672.08	10%	90%	67.21	604.88
14	**Net Revenue requirement**	**18908.97**			**2,629.13**	**16,279.84**

In accordance with Ministry of Power Notification dated 10.01.2024 for Amendment of Electricity Rules 2005, the wheeling charges shall be computed as per the following formula

Wheeling Charges = Annual Revenue Requirement towards wheeling

Energy wheeled during the year

The wheeling charges have been computed on the basis of total approved annual costs for distribution wire business and the total energy expected to be wheeled during the year through their distribution network. In the absence of segregated data on costs of operation of 33kV and 11kV network, it has been assumed that the two costs are equal. This methodology is being adopted as approved by the Commission in previous tariff Orders.

The wheeling charges worked out for 33 kV voltage level are as given in the table below:

Table 8.7: Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level approved for FY 2026-27 for NBPDCL and SBPDCL

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
1	Energy Input into 33 kV System	MUs	22,203.84	24,980.24
2	Total Distribution Cost	Rs Crores	2,326.10	2,629.13
3	Distribution cost for 33 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 2)	Rs Crores	1,163.05	1,314.57
4	**Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level (item 3÷1)**	**Rs/kWh**	**0.52**	**0.53**
			or say 52 paisa/kWh	**or say 53 paisa/kWh**

The wheeling charges worked out for 11 kV voltage level are as given in Table below:

Table 8.8: Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level approved for FY 2026-27 for NBPDCL and SBPDCL

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
1	Energy Input into 33 kV System	MUs	22,203.84	24,980.24
2	Energy Sale in 33 kV System	%	345.24	1,663.40
3	Loss in 33 kV (3.36%)	MU	12.00	57.83
4	Energy Input into 11 kV System	MU	21,846.59	23,259.01
5	Total Distribution Cost	Rs Crores	2,326.10	2,629.13
6	Distribution Cost for 11 kV Voltage Level (Assuming 50%)	Rs Crores	1,163.05	1,314.57
7	**Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level (item 6÷4)**	**Rs/kWh**	**0.53**	**0.57**
			Or say 53 paisa/kWh	**Or say 57 paisa/kWh**

The Commission approves wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level at 52 paisa/kWh and 53 paisa/kWh for NBPDCL and SBPDCL respectively.

The Commission approves wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level at 53 paisa/kWh and 57 paisa/kWh for NBPDCL and SBPDCL respectively.

8.3. Open Access Charges

Open Access is one of the Key features of the Electricity Act 2003. Open Access charges must be reasonable to facilitate the consumer like Commercial establishments and industries in getting electricity through open access at competitive and reasonable rates. The Commission opines that the HT consumers should be provided a facilitative open access framework for procurement of power from sources other than that available within the State, if they so desire. The Commission, pursuant to Section 39, 40 and 42 and all other enabling provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, has notified regulations namely BERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018. The consumer who seeks open access in accordance with the regulations will have to pay transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge, reactive energy charges, standby charge and SLDC charges. The applicability of these charges to any open access consumer shall be as provided in the regulations for open access.

The Ministry of Power, Government of India vide G.S.R. 418 (E) dated 06.06.2022 has notified the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 read with the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through

Green Energy Open Access) Amendment Rules 2023. The Rule 9 (read with the amendment) of the said rules has specified the Charges to be levied for Open Access.

The Commission directs the petitioner Discoms to levy and collect open access charges from the open access consumers in accordance with the BERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulations, 2018 and applicable Rules.

8.3.1 Transmission Charges

The Commission has approved Rs. 2518.18 Crore (Rs. 2186.08 Crore for BSPTCL and Rs. 332.10 Crore for BGCL) towards transmission charges for FY 2026-27 in respective Tariff Order dated 18.03.2026.

a) Transmission Charges for Long/Medium Term Open Access

Monthly transmission charges leviable for Long/Medium Term open access consumers shall be computed in accordance with BERC (Terms and conditions of intra state open access) Regulations 2018 is to be computed as per the following formula:

Monthly Transmission charges=ATC/SAC x 12 Where,

ATC = Annual Transmission Charges determined by the Commission for the State Transmission Systems in Rs. Crore

SAC = Sum of Contracted Capacities of Power to the State in MW Regulation 19 (2) (a) of BERC (Terms and conditions of intra state open access) Regulations 2018 specify that open access consumer using transmission system shall pay transmission charges on the basis of their respective contracted capacity.

The sum of the contracted capacities of power from various stations /sources to the State is 13480 MW.

Accordingly, the Commission has considered the same for determination of transmission charges applicable to Long/Medium term Open Access consumers as below:

Table 8.9: Monthly Transmission Charges applicable to Long/Medium term Open Access consumers as approved for FY 2026-27

Sl No	Particulars	Unit	FY 2026-27
1	Sum of contracted capacities of the State (SAC)	**MW**	13480
2	Annual Transmission charges of BSPTCL	**Rs Crore**	2186.08
3	Annual Transmission charges of BGCL	**Rs Crore**	332.10
4	Total Transmission charges (2+3) (ATC)	**Rs Crore**	2518.18
5	**Monthly Transmission Charges applicable to Long / Medium term Open Access consumers (ATC/SAC*12)**	**Rs/MW/Month**	**155677**

Thus, the Transmission Charges shall be Rs. 155677/MW/Month for long/medium term open access consumers. In addition to above transmission charges, transmission losses of 2.56 % shall be reduced in kind from the energy input into the state transmission system.

b) Transmission Charges for Short Term Open Access

According to the BERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018, the transmission charges payable for short term open access consumers are determined in terms of Rs/MWh and the formula specified for computing this charge is provided as follows:

Transmission charges payable by Short Term all open access consumers shall be computed as per the following formula:

Transmission charges = ATC/ (PLST x 8760) (in Rs. /MWh) Where,

ATC = Annual Transmission charges determined by the Commission for the State Transmission system for the year in Rs. Crore.

PLST = Peak load projected to be served by the State Transmission system

BSPTCL in its tariff petition for FY 2026-27 submitted that the projected maximum peak load for FY 2026-27 is 9752 MW which is considered for computation of transmission charges. Maximum load of NBPDCL and SBPDCL is considered at 9752 MW and maximum load of Railways is considered at 170 MW based on present open access allowed to them.

Therefore, the Commission considers the peak load at 9752 MW for FY 2026-27 for computation of short-term open access charges as below:

Table 8.10: Transmission Charges applicable to short term Open Access consumers as approved for FY 2026-27

Sl No	Particulars	Unit	FY 2026-27
1	Peak Load to be served by the State Transmission System (PLST)	**MW**	9752
2	Annual Transmission charges of BSPTCL	**Rs Crore**	2186.08
3	Annual Transmission charges of BGCL	**Rs Crore**	332.10
4	Total Transmission charges (2+3) (ATC)	**Rs Crore**	2518.18
5	**Transmission Charges applicable to short term Open Access consumers (ATC/ PLST *8760)**	**Rs. /MWh**	**294.77**

The Ministry of Power, GoI has notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules 2024 date 10.01.2024 which specify that the charges for using State Transmission Utility Network by the consumers availing short term open access or Temporary General Network Access, as the case may be, shall not be more than one hundred ten percent (110%) of the charges levied on consumers using State Transmission Utility Network on Long-term basis or on General Network Access basis, as the case may be.

The Transmission Charges for long / medium term open access consumers in Rs/MWh works out to Rs 213.26/MWh (2518.18/ (13480 x 8760)). (13480 is Sum of contracted capacities of the State (SAC) and 2518.18 is BSPTCL and BGCL charges).

The Commission taking in view the provisions of aforementioned amended rules has determined the Transmission charges for Short Term Open Access at Rs. 234.58/MWh (213.26 x 110%) payable on the basis of the energy actually scheduled for short term transactions.

8.4. Transmission and Wheeling Charges for Open Access Consumers

The Open access charges shall be paid as per the table given below if the injection and drawl points of the open access consumer are at different voltage levels:

Table 8.11: Transmission Charges applicable to open access consumer are at different voltage levels for FY 2026-27

Drawl/ Injection	Transmission (220/132 kV)	33kV	11 KV
Transmission (400/220/132 kV)	Transmission Charges plus transmission losses 2.56 % shall be payable	Transmission charges plus wheeling charges of 33 kV shall be payable. Losses of both transmission and 33 kV network shall be payable (Cumulative loss @ 5.83 %)	Transmission Charges plus wheeling charges of 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable. The losses of transmission, 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable (Cumulative loss @10.54%)
33 KV	Transmission charges plus wheeling charges of 33 kV shall be payable. Losses of both transmission and 33 kV network shall be payable (Cumulative loss @ 5.83%)	Wheeling charges of 33 kV plus losses of 33 kV network (Loss @ 3.36%) shall be payable.	Wheeling Charges of 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable. Losses for 33 and 11 kV shall also be payable (Cumulative loss @8.19%)

Drawl/ Injection	Transmission (220/132 kV)	33kV	11 KV
11KV	Transmission Charges plus wheeling charges of 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable. The losses of transmission, 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable (Cumulative loss @10.54%)	Wheeling Charges of 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable. Losses for 33 and 11 kV shall also be payable (Cumulative loss @8.19%)	Wheeling Charges of 11 kV plus losses of 11 kV network (Loss @ 5.00%) shall be payable

8.5. SLDC Charges

Open access consumer shall pay all charges payable to the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC), as determined by the Commission under section 32 of the Act and as per the Regulation 19 (1) of BERC (Terms and Conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2018.

The Annual SLDC Operating charges for FY 2026-27 are determined as Rs. 33.27 Crore in the SLDC Tariff Order dated 18.03.2026. Considering the energy delivered into transmission system as 49184.41 MUs, the SLDC charges works out to 0.68 Paise/kWh.

8.6. Cross Subsidy Surcharge

Petitioner's Submission

The open access consumers are liable to pay cross subsidy surcharge to compensate the distribution utility for any loss of revenue due to shifting of its consumer to the open access system. The cross- subsidy surcharge for open access consumers is calculated as per the following recommended formula in the BERC MYT Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2024.

"S= T – [C/ (1-L/100) + D+ R]

Where

S is the surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses expressed as percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level

D is the aggregate transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets."

The average cost of power purchase for both DISCOMs is shown below: -

Table 8.12: Power purchase cost for FY 2026-27

Particulars:	FY 2026-27 (NBPDCL + SBPDCL)
Gross power purchase (MU)	52,154.35
Less:- PGCIL loss (MU)	1,887.99
Net power purchase (MU)	50,266.37
Power purchase cost including PGCIL charges (Rs Cr)	27,246.28
Average power purchase rate including PGCIL only (Rs/kWh)	**5.42**
Intra-state Transmission Charge (Rs Cr)	1,967.05
Energy available at State Transmission Periphery (MU)	50,266.37
Transmission Charge (STU) (Rs/kWh)	**0.39**

Calculation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge: - **S = T–[C/(1-L)/100)+D+R]**

Table 8.13: Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2026-27

Voltage level	Tariff	APPC	Intra-state Transmission Loss	Transmission Charge	33 kV	11 kV	CSS calculated	20% of applicable tariff	CSS
132 kV	7.85	5.42	2.56%	0.39	0	0	7.40	1.57	**1.57**
33 kV	7.92	5.42	2.56%	0.39	1.28	0	6.20	1.58	**1.58**
11 kV	7.98	5.42	2.56%	0.39	1.28	1.33	4.92	1.60	**1.60**
HTSS	4.94	5.42	2.56%	0.39	1.28	0	3.22	0.99	**0.99**

The Revised Tariff Policy suggest that the cross subsidy shall not increase 20% of applicable tariff to the category of consumers seeking Open Access. The cross-subsidy surcharge for 132 kV, 33 kV, 11 kV and HTSS category is shown above and is requested to approve accordingly.

Commission's analysis:

The cross-subsidy surcharge, as per the formula specified in revised Tariff Policy, issued on 28.01.2016, is worked out as follows. Weighted average cost of power purchase for both Discoms is determined as shown in Table below:

Table 8.14: Weighted average cost of power purchase for both Discoms for FY 2026-27

Particulars	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
Gross power purchase (MU)	23,702.78	26,684.28
Less: - CTU loss (MU)	780.55	931.19
Net power purchase (MU)	22,922.23	25,753.10
Power purchase cost including CTU charges (Rs Crore)	11,879.15	14,085.98
Average power purchase rate including CTU charges only (Rs/kWh)	**5.18**	**5.47**

Cross Subsidy surcharge is Computed by the Commission as per following formula:

"S= T – [C/ (1-L/100) + D+ R]

Where

S is the surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses expressed as percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level

D is the aggregate transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets."

The Ministry of Power GoI vide Letter No. F. No-42-12/3/2022-RCM dated 06th June, 2023 has stated that according to Rule 13 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022, the surcharge determined by State Commission shall not exceed 20% of the Average Cost of Supply.

The Commission, based on the approved ARR and sale for NBPDCL and SBPDCL has arrived at the Average Cost of Supply at Rs. 8.89 /kWh. and Rs. 8.42/kWh respectively.

The revised Tariff Policy had the provision that cross subsidy surcharge shall not increase 20% of applicable tariff to the category of consumers seeking Open Access. However, in view of the aforesaid MoP rules, cross-subsidy surcharge for 132 kV, 33 kV, and 11 kV category of the consumers are approved by the Commission limited to 20% of the Average Cost of Supply.

The Commission, in order to make the cost of delivered power comparable with the

retail tariff, approves the following cross subsidy surcharge for FY 2026-27.

Table 8.15: Workout of Cross-subsidy Surcharge at different voltage for FY 2026-27

Sl. No	HT category	NBPDCL (Rs/kWh)	SBPDCL (Rs/kWh)
1	For 440/220/132kV consumers	1.77	1.68
2	For 33kV consumers	1.77	1.68
3	For 11kV consumers	1.77	1.68

8.7. Additional Surcharge Petitioner's Submission

DISCOMs has proposed no Additional surcharge to be recovered from Open Access consumers for FY 2026-27.

Commission's analysis

Regulation 23 of BERC (Term and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018 has outlined the principle regarding determination and Levy of Additional surcharge as below:

"23. Additional Surcharge

(1) An open access consumer, receiving supply of electricity from a person other than the distribution licensee of his area of supply, shall pay to the distribution licensee an additional surcharge, in addition to wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharge, to meet the fixed cost of such distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply as provided under sub-section (4) of section 42 of the Act. Such additional charge payable by open access consumer to the distribution licensee shall be as determined by the Commission in the distribution tariff order from time to time.

Provided that Additional surcharge shall be payable on monthly basis, by the open access consumers based on the actual energy drawn during the month through open access.

Provided also that such additional surcharges shall not be levied in case distribution access is provided to a person who has established a captive generation plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use.

(2) The additional surcharge shall become applicable only if the obligation of the licensee in terms of power purchase commitments has been and continues to be stranded or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs

consequent to such a contract.

(Note: The fixed cost related to network assets is recovered through wheeling charges.)

(3) The distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission along with its ARR, a detailed calculation statement of fixed cost which the licensee is incurring towards his obligation to supply, mentioning the hourly stranded data with its merit order dispatch."

As stipulated in the above regulation the additional surcharge shall be recovered from open access consumer, only in case of the obligation of the licensee in terms of power purchase continuous to remain stranded due to shift by open access consumers.

The Ministry of Power, GoI vide G.S.R. 36 (E) has notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules 2024 dated 10.01.2024 specify that;

"22 (3) Additional Surcharge. The additional surcharge levied on any Open Access Consumer shall not be more than the per unit fixed cost of power purchase of the distribution licensee concerned:

Provided that for a person availing General Network Access or Open Access, the additional surcharge shall be linearly reduced from the value in the year in which General Network Access or Open Access was granted so that, if it is continued to be availed by this person, the additional surcharge shall get eliminated within four years from the date of grant of General Network Access or Open Access:

Provided further that the additional surcharge shall not be applicable for Open Access Consumer to the extent of contract demand being maintained with the distribution licensees:

Provided also that the additional surcharge shall be applicable only for the Open Access Consumers who are or have been consumers of the concerned Distribution licensee.

***Explanation** – For the purpose of this rule, General Network Access and Temporary- GNA shall have the same meaning as defined in the Central Electricity*

Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, 2022 as amended from time to time."

It is observed that, as per BERC (Term and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018, the additional surcharge shall be recovered from open access consumer, only in case of the obligation of the licensee in terms of declared power capacity continues to remain stranded due to shift by open access consumers.

Additional surcharge for open access cannot be determined in absence of required data which has not been submitted till now. The Discoms are directed to file petitions for determination of Additional Surcharges for open access separately, as the same involves lot of data verification and public consultation in the form of inviting suggestions from stakeholders etc.

Therefore, the Commission is not determining any Additional Surcharge for all Open Access Consumers at present.

8.8. Reactive Energy Charges Petitioner's Submission

The open access consumers should pay a reactive energy charge to Transmission and Distribution companies as the case may be for drawl/ injection of reactive energy. DISCOM proposes the reactive charges of 10 Paisa/ kVAR for the FY 2026-27. The rate proposed by the DISCOMs is based on the actual rate of Reactive Energy Charge billed by ERPC and its escalating trend over the past few years.

Commission's analysis:

According to Annexure 4 (1)(b) of India Electricity Grid Code Regulations 2023, the rate for Reactive Energy charges is fixed at 5 paise/kVARh w.e.f. 29.05.2023 with an escalation of 0.5 paise/kVARh per year thereafter.

The Commission accordingly prescribes the reactive energy charges at 6.5 paise/kVARh for drawal/injection of reactive energy for FY 2026-27.

8.9. Standby Charges

Petitioner's Submission

As per BERC open access regulations

"20 A. Standby Power In case of outage of a power plant supplying power to an open

access customer, the licensee will, on request, provide standby supply to meet the requirement of load catered through open access. Such standby supply will be provided by the licensee at day ahead request from the open access customer. The open access customer will, for that supply, be liable to pay charges under tariff for temporary connection to that category of consumer."

The Commission has approved the stand-by charges for drawal of power by open access customer from distribution licensees in accordance with BERC (Term and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018 as below:

- In cases of outages of generator supplying to open access customer under open access, stand-by arrangements shall be provided by the distribution licensee for a maximum period of 42 days in a year subject to the load shedding as is applicable to the embedded consumer of the licensee at a charge under Temporary connection tariff for the category of consumer as determined by the Commission from time to time.
- Provided that such charge shall not exceed 125% of the normal tariff for that category of consumers.
- Provided that in cases where temporary rate of charge is not available for that consumer category the distribution licensee shall charge 125% of the normal tariff for the category of consumers.
- Provided also that open access customers would have the option to arrange stand-by power from any other source.

The Commission is requested to approve the same in line with the regulations.

Commission's analysis:

The stand-by charges for drawal of power by open access consumers are applicable in accordance with Regulation 24 of BERC (Term and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018 as below:

- In cases of outages of generator supplying to any open access consumer under open access, stand-by arrangements shall be provided by the distribution licensee for a maximum period of 42 days in a year subject to the load shedding as is applicable to the embedded consumer of the licensee at a charge under

Temporary connection tariff for the category of consumer as determined by the Commission from time to time.

- Provided that such charge shall not exceed 125% of the normal tariff for that category of consumers.
- Provided that in cases where temporary rate of charge is not available for that consumer category the distribution licensee shall charge 125% of the normal tariff for the category of consumers.
- Provided also that open access customers would have the option to arrange stand-by power from any other source.

In view of the BERC (Term and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018, the prayer of the petitioner to approve the Standby Charges is allowed. It is also clarified that, the standby charges applicable for green energy open access consumers shall be guided by provisions of BERC (Green Energy Open Access) Regulations 2024.

8.10. Congestion Charges Petitioner's Submission

As per regulation 25 of the BERC open access regulations, 2018:

"25. Other Charges

In addition to the above charges, the regulatory charges, congestion charges and any other charges imposed by Central Commission and/or State Commission shall be payable by the open access customers."

In view of the same the Commission is requested to determine and approve congestion charges for Open Access Consumers in order to mitigate the issues related to transmission and distribution of power.

Commission's analysis:

The Commission is not inclined to consider for determination of any congestion charges for Open Access consumers at this stage. However, the Discoms if they so desire may approach this Commission separately with detailed data, rationale and justification for determination of such charges.

Congestion charges, if any, will be determined after receipt of such proposal from the licensees.

8.11. Application Fee

All applications for Open access i.e. Short Term, Medium Term and Long-term Open

Access shall be made in the prescribed format and submitted to the Nodal Agency along with the application fee as stipulated in the BERC Open Access Regulations, 2018 or BERC (GEOA) Regulations 2024, as the case may be.

8.12. Other Charges

In addition to the charges mentioned in above paras, the regulatory charges and any other charges imposed by CERC and/or BERC shall be payable by all open access consumers.

8.13. Information to be put on the website

The Commission directs the Discoms to place all information related to open access facilities/charges on its website. The information should include open access regulations, procedure for obtaining open access and details of all charges payable by an open access consumer and list of existing open access consumers.

9. Tariff Principles, Design and Tariff Schedule

9.1. Introduction

The Commission, while determining the retail supply tariff for FY 2026-27, is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act), National Electricity Policy 2005, Tariff Policy 2016, BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024, Regulations on Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and relevant policies, rules and guidelines issued by the MoP.

Section 61 of the Act lays down the broad principles, which shall guide determination of retail tariff. As per these principles, the tariff should progressively reflect cost of supply and reduce cross subsidies. The Act lays special emphasis on safeguarding consumer interests and also requires that the costs should be recovered in a reasonable manner. The Act mandates that tariff determination should be guided by the factors, which encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, good performance and optimum investment.

The National Electricity Policy aims at increased access to electricity, supply of reliable and quality power at reasonable rates, minimum lifeline consumption, financial turnaround and commercial viability of electricity sector and protection of consumers' interest.

The revised Tariff Policy dated 28th January, 2016 notified by the Government of India provides comprehensive guidelines for determination of tariff and revenue requirement of power utilities. The Tariff Policy mandates that tariff should be within

± 20% of the average cost of supply. The Commission endeavors to follow the guidelines as far as possible.

The Commission has computed the average cost of supply on the basis of the annual revenue requirement and the energy sales approved by the Commission for FY 2026-27. The voltage-wise cost of supply is determined in accordance with the guidelines provided by the APTEL.

9.2. Simplification of tariff structures for electricity consumers in Bihar Petitioners' submission

9.2.1. The two Distribution Licensees in Bihar have taken initiatives in the past couple of years to undertake measures to simplify the tariff structure, under the guidance of the Commission. Key measures undertaken have resulted in the following:

i. Simplification of the tariff structure,

ii. Bringing in a progressive tariff structure that helps promote efficiency, and

iii. Rationalization of electricity tariffs.

9.2.2. The Distribution licensees of Bihar have kept the following objectives in mind while proposing the tariff structure for FY 2026-27.

i. Ensuring that an adequate balance is maintained between the interest of consumers and the distribution utility;

ii. Enabling consumers to efficiently and effectively plan their expenditure on electricity;

iii. Ensuring that tariffs progressively reflect the prudent cost of electricity supply to the consumers, and

iv. Incentivizing the consumer for efficient utilization of electricity.

9.2.3. The Distribution Licensee have followed the following key guiding principles for proposing the tariff structure and tariffs which would be applicable for the FY 2026-27.

i. Preserving kVAh based billing for all consumer categories wherever feasible.

ii. Introduction of new tariff categories as per the Demand of the prospective consumers

iii. Rationalizing the payment mechanism for certain category of consumers to facilitate the consumers as per their affordability.

Commission's View

9.2.4. The Commission has taken note of the tariff rationalisation proposals submitted by Discoms, as well as views of general public/stakeholders expressed in course of public hearings as well as by way of written submission. The Commission has dealt with key

changes proposed in the tariff schedule in the subsequent paragraphs after thorough analysis of the points raised by the general public/stakeholders as well as the response submitted by the petitioners as per the provisions of extent rules and regulations.

9.3. Key changes proposed in the Tariff Schedule for FY 2026-27

9.3.1. Facilitating the Tariff Rationalization – DS-II & NDS- I & II Petitioners' submission

The Petitioners have submitted that existence of two different slabs under DS-II, NDS-I & NDS-II category raise disparity and billing related issues and also in ToD Meter installation. Further, in line with MoP emphasis on tariff rationalization and simplification of tariff, it is proposed to keep single slab as against the two existing slabs for DS-II, NDS-I & NDS-II category with existing tariff of lower slab for FY 2026-27. Therefore, the Commission was requested to approve the tariff rationalization for DS-II, NDS-I and II category as proposed by the Petitioners for FY 2026-27.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined and accepted the proposal of DISCOMs to merge both the slabs of energy charges into one and fixed the energy charges at lower slab rate of DS-II, NDS-I & NDS-II category. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff (in terms of energy charge) by Rs.1.53/unit (DS-II), Rs.0.42/unit (NDS-I) and Rs.1.20/unit (NDS-II) for those consumers (approximately 27 lakh consumers, total of three sub-categories).

9.3.2. Green Energy Tariff Petitioners' submission

The Petitioner has calculated the Green Energy Tariff of Rs.1.65 per unit for FY 2026-27 in accordance with BERC Green Energy Open Access Regulations, 2024. The detailed calculation for the same is provided below:

Parameter	FY 2026-27	Unit	Remarks
Average cost of power purchase from RE sources considering the RE purchase cost at consumer end	3.70	Rs/unit	Avg. power for RE for FY 26-27 is Rs.3.15 per unit. Distribution loss at Bihar is 14.87% for FY 2026-27 (calculation in table below)
Cross Subsidy Charges	1.43	Rs/unit	CSS calculated for FY 2026-27 at 132 KV, 33, KV, 11 KV and HTSS is 1.57, 1.58, 1.60 and 0.99 per unit respectively (as provided in voltage wise cost of supply chapter). Average considered of them.

Parameter	FY 2026-27	Unit	Remarks
Service charges covering the prudent cost of the distribution licensee for providing the green energy	1.90	Rs/unit	Components of ARR excluding power purchase cost and transmission charge divided by retail sales for FY 2026-27 at Bihar level.
Fixed cost due to stranded power	3.52	Rs/unit	Total fixed cost of Power purchase of NBPDCL and SBPDCL for FY 26-27 is considered divided by thermal units for NB and SB.
Total	10.56	Rs/unit	
ACOS at existing tariff	8.90	Rs/unit	
Green Tariff (Incremental)	**1.65**	**Rs/unit**	

Consideration of Distribution loss of 14.87% at Bihar for FY 2026-27 is as follows:

FY 2026-27	NBPDCL	SBPDCL	Bihar
Total energy required at Distribution Periphery	23,146.39	25,833.16	48,979.55
Energy sale (exc. Inter-state sales)	19,973.02	21,723.10	41,696.12
T&D loss	13.71%	15.91%	14.87%

In view of the above, it was proposed that Consumers availing Green Energy from Distribution Licensee is required to pay Green Energy Charges at the rate of Rs. 1.65/unit and such charges shall be applicable over and above the normal tariff for that category of consumers. The consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of 25% going up to 100%. Any requisition for green energy from a distribution licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year. The quantum of green energy shall be pre-requisitioned for at least one month in advance. The green energy provided by the licensee on request of any consumers shall also qualify to be considered for meeting the RPO compliance of the licensee**.**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission examined the proposal of the DISCOMs to introduce green tariff and directed the Petitioners to submit the rationale for proposing the green tariff of Rs Rs.1.65/kWh.

The Commission observed that the above methodology proposed by the Petitioners is not in accordance with applicable regulations and determines the Green Energy Tariff by adopting the following approach.

It is noted that in accordance with the Section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission is mandated to promote adoption of RE. As per the provisions of the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 of MoP as well as BERC (GEOA) Regulations, 2024, the Commission has to determine separate Tariff for Green Energy.

As per Regulation 4.2(C) (iii) of BERC (GEOA) Regulations, 2024 the components for determining Tariff for Green Energy for consumer shall include:

a) Average Pooled Power Purchase Cost of RE

b) Cross Subsidy Charges, if any and

c) Service Charge covering prudent cost of distribution licensee for providing Green Energy.

The BERC (GEOA) Regulations, 2024, also provide that Green Energy can be requisitioned by any consumer having contracted demand or sanctioned load of 100 kW and above who may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of 25% going up to 100%.

In view of above, the Commission is determining Green Energy Charges for the consumers who wish to procure Green Power from the Distribution Licensee.

Commission acknowledges that the retail tariff structure in Bihar is of two-part tariff involving fixed charges and energy charges which further have multiple slab structure, fixed charge billing, etc, which are applicable for consumption of power from Distribution Licensee. The tariffs approved in this Order covers all the costs of the Distribution Licensees including RE power purchase cost from all the sources, element of cross subsidy and all other costs of Distribution Licensee approved as part of ARR which also includes Service Charges.

(a) For computing the pooled purchase cost of RE, the Commission has taken reference of the figures of approved power procurement from different sources for the FY 2026-27. Accordingly, the average cost of power purchase from RE sources comes to Rs 3.84/kWh considering the RE purchase cost at consumer end.

(b) For determining the Cross Subsidy Charges, the difference between ACoS and ABR of cross-subsidizing consumer categories (i.e. where ABR is more than ACoS) have been considered. This is derived as Rs 0.98/kWh.

c) Services Charges pertain to the cost of distribution licensee other than the cost associated for purchase of power (i.e Other ARR components) and the fixed cost of power purchase as the power purchase from Renewable Energy is at single part tariff only. Hence, it is important to consider the fixed cost of power purchase also while determining the Service Charges of Distribution Licensee.

In the Average Cost of Supply approved by the Commission, the contribution of other components of ARR excluding power purchase cost works out to be Rs 1.69/kWh (i.e. Rs. 6948.08 Crore of Other ARR Components / Sales of 41187.99 MU*10) and the same is considered as Service Charges covering prudent cost of distribution licensee for supplying power to the consumers.

In case Distribution Licensees procure more power from Renewable Energy sources to meet the requisitions of consumers opting for procuring RE power, the thermal capacity contracted by the Distribution Licensees will become stranded and hence the fixed cost due to stranded power also needs to be considered as part of Service Charges of Distribution Licensee for providing Green Energy, which works out to Rs. 3.30/kWh (i.e. Rs. 10795.25 Crore as Fixed Cost of Power Purchase / 32744.29 MU as energy available from thermal projects at consumer end*10).

The Service Charges related to other ARR components and fixed cost of power purchase takes care of all the other costs, Distribution Licensee may incur in supplying Green Energy for consumer. Hence, the Commission has not considered any other cost separately as proposed by the Petitioners while determining the Tariff for Green Energy.

In view of the above and considering the provisions of the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 of MoP as well as BERC (GEOA) Regulations, 2018, the Commission instead of determining separate category wise Tariff for Green Energy for consumers purchasing Green Energy from DISCOMs has determined the Green Energy Charges for such consumers based on the incremental cost basis for availing RE power which shall be applicable to consumers over and above the normal tariff of the respective category as per the provisions of Regulations.

On the basis of above, the green tariff is determined as Rs 9.80/kWh (Rs 3.84/kWh + Rs 0.98/kWh + Rs 3.30/kWh + Rs 1.69/kWh). The average billing rate based on approved

tariff is comes out as Rs 9.12/kWh. Hence, the applicable green tariff is derived as Rs 0.68/kWh. This will be the incremental tariff, which shall apply over and above the normal tariff rates of the concerned category.

Considering the above, Commission decides to introduce the green tariff in the state. The Commission hereby approves the green tariff of **Rs 0.68/ kWh**. The consumers who opt for availing renewable energy through DISCOMs have to pay the aforementioned green tariff over and above the tariff applicable for that category of consumers as per the tariff approved by the Commission for FY 2026-27.

9.3.3. Reduction in Fixed Charge for NDS-II for contract load up to 0.5KW Petitioners' submission

The Petitioners have submitted that reduction in fixed charges within a tariff category can have significant implications for both consumers and utility providers. Fixed charges, often referred to as demand charges or availability fees, represent the portion of a consumer's electricity bill that remains constant regardless of consumption. These charges typically cover the cost of infrastructure, maintenance, and ensuring availability of power. Therefore, the Commission was requested to approve the reduction in fixed charge from Rs 200/connection/Month to Rs 150/connection/Month as proposed by the Petitioners for FY 2026-27.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the issue and accepted the proposal of DISCOMs to reduce the fixed charges for NDS-II having contract load up to 0.5KW. The reduction in monthly fixed charges will ensure reduction in the monthly electricity bills of the NDS-II consumers having contract load up to 0.5KW.

9.3.4. Incentivizing increased consumption through improving of load factor Petitioner's Submission

To promote load factor utilization in the state, the Petitioners have proposed the following load factor incentive in the state for HT industrial category & HTSS consumers in the Tariff of FY 2026-27.

The following slabs of Load factor range are proposed for HTSS consumer category only:

Load Factor Range	Incentive
>65%-70%	*10 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month. [for load factor above 65% and up to 70%].*
>70%-80%	*15 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month. [for load factor above 70% and up to 80%].*
Above 80%	*25 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month. [for load factor above 80%].*

The following slabs of Load factor range are proposed for HTIS Consumer only:

Load Factor Range	Incentive
>40%-60%	*10 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over 40% and up to 60% load factor during the billing month*
>60%-70%	*20 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over 60% and up to 70% load factor during the billing month*
Above 70%	*25 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over and above 70% load factor during billing month*

Commission's View

The Commission has reviewed the proposal of DISCOMs and the comments / suggestions received from the stakeholders in this regard. It is observed that the DISCOMs proposed to continue with the existing load factor incentive structure for HTSS and HTIS consumers. The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025 had modified the load factor incentive structure after detailed discussion in this regard. The Commission decides to approve the slab wise load factor incentive structure for HTSS and HTIS category of consumers, as per existing rate, without any modification.

In view of above, the Commission approves the load factor incentive structure for HT industrial (HTIS) and HTSS category of consumers for FY 2026-27 as given below:

A. Load factor incentive for all HT Industrial category consumers (excluding HTSS consumers)

Load Factor Range	Incentive
>40%-60%	10 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over 40% and up to 60% load factor during the billing month
>60%-70%	20 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over 60% and up to 70% load factor during the billing month
Above 70%	25 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over and above 70% load factor during billing month

B. Load factor incentive for all HTSS Category Industries:

Load Factor range	Incentive
>65%-70%	10 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month [for load factor above 65% and up to 70%].
>70%-80%	15 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month [for load factor above 70% and up to 80%].
Above 80%	25 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month [for load factor above 80%].

9.3.5. Applicability of Time of Day (TOD) tariff structure for smart prepaid consumers and Revision in duration for TOD tariff

Petitioners' submission

Applicability of Time of Day (TOD) Tariff:

ToD tariff is applicable to all LT Consumers, except Agriculture consumers, like DS-I, DSII, DS-III, NDS-I, NDS-II, LTIS-I, LTIS-II and PWW, having contract demand more than 10 KW. Under the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff, electricity consumption and demand in respect of DS-I, DS-II, DS-III, NDS-I, NDS-II, LTIS-I, LTIS-II and PWW consumers for different periods other day, i.e. normal period, peak load period and off-peak load period, shall be recorded by installing a ToD meter. The consumption recorded in different periods shall

be billed at the following rates on the tariff applicable to the consumer:

Time of Use	Demand Charges	Energy Charges
(i) Normal (11:00 pm - 09:00 am)	Normal Rate	Normal Tariff as per consumer category
(i) Peak (05:00 pm - 11:00 pm)	Normal Rate	I) 120% of normal rate of energy charges (applicable for NDS-I, NDS-II, LTIS-I, LTIS-II categories and HT categories) II) 110% of normal rate of energy charges (other categories)
(iii) off-peak (09:00 am - 05:00 pm)	Normal Rate	80% normal rate of energy charges

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the proposal of the Discoms, where Discoms have not proposed any change in the ToD tariff structure and time period related to Off Peak, Peak and Normal hours of supply in ToD tariff. Further, DISCOMs have proposed to continue with the TOD tariff structure across all consumer categories for which Prepaid Smart meters are installed and are having Maximum Demand > 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer).

The Commission observes that the Ministry of Power vide GSR 437 (E), Electricity (Rights of Consumers) (Amendment) Rules, 2023, dated 14th June, 2023 has made following provisions regarding ToD tariff as given below.

"Time of Day Tariff: The Time-of-Day tariff for Commercial and Industrial consumers having maximum demand more than ten Kilowatt shall be made effective from a date not later than 1st April, 2024, and for other consumers except agricultural consumers, the Time-of-Day tariff shall be made effective not later than 1st April, 2025, and

Time of Day tariff shall be made effective immediately after installation of smart meters, for the consumers with smart meters:

Provided that, the Time-of-Day Tariff specified by the State Commission for Commercial and Industrial consumers during peak period of the day shall not be less

than 1.20 times the normal tariff and for other consumers, it shall not be less than 1.10 times the normal tariff:

Provided further that, tariff for solar hours of the day, specified by the State Commission shall be atleast twenty percent less than the normal tariff for that category of consumers:

Provided also that the Time-of-Day Tariff shall be applicable on energy charge component of the normal tariff:

Provided also that the duration of peak hours shall not be more than solar hours as notified by the State Commission or State Load Despatch Centre."

The Rules, as given above, has mandated the Time-of-Day Tariff for all Commercial and Industrial Consumers having Maximum Demand more than 10kW not later than 1st April, 2024.

Further, Tariff policy 2016, under para 8.4 (3) provides as under:

"The Appropriate Commission may provide incentives to encourage metering and billing based on metered tariffs, particularly for consumer categories that are presently unmetered to a large extent. The metered tariffs and the incentives should be given wide publicity. Smart meters have the advantages of remote metering and billing, implementation of peak and off-peak tariff and demand side management through demand response. These would become essential in future for load-generation balancing due to increasing penetration of intermittent type of generation like wind and solar power.

Appropriate Commission shall, therefore, mandate smart meters for:

(a) Consumers with monthly consumption of 500 units and more at the earliest but not later than 31.12.2017;

(b) Consumers with monthly consumption above 200 units by 31.12.2019."

Therefore, in view of the above statutory provisions, the Commission decides to make ToD tariff mandatory for following consumers from the effective date of this tariff order

i.e. 01.04.2026:

a) All consumers (except agriculture), with contract demand > 10 kW.

b) All consumers (except agriculture) provided with smart meters (irrespective of their contract demand/sanctioned load).

The approved ToD tariff structure is given below.

LT consumers (except agriculture):

Time of Use	Demand Charges	Energy Charges
(i) Off peak load period (9:00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	80% of normal rate of energy charges
(ii) Evening peak load period (5.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	I) 120% of normal rate of energy charges (applicable for NDS-I, NDS-II, LTIS-I, LTIS-II categories) II) 110% of normal rate of energy charges (other categories)
(iii) Normal load period (11.00 p.m. to 9.00 a.m.)	Normal Rate	Normal rate of energy charges

HT consumers:

Time of Use	Demand Charges	Energy Charges
(i) off peak load period (9:00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	80% of normal rate of energy charges
(ii) Evening peak load period (5.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	120% of normal rate of energy charges
(iii) Normal period (11.00 p.m. to 9.00 a.m.)	Normal Rate	Normal rate of energy charges

9.3.6. Billing demand - 75% to 85% of contract demand

Petitioners' submission

The Petitioners have proposed that the billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 85% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If the instances of overdrawal occur consecutively for three months, the demand of such consumers will be increased for the respective load in which recorded demand falls for that billing cycle only. Further, Railways will also be applicable for the penalty on violation of maximum Contracted Demand/ load.

Commission's View

The Commission has reviewed the proposal of Discoms to review the billing demand definition, where the proposal is 75% of contact demand to be revised to 85% of contact demand. However, several consumers have opposed the proposal and submitted to continue with the 75% of contact demand under billing demand. The Commission has observed that the Petitioners have not given any justification regarding the proposed changes. The Commission decides to continue with the present billing demand definition.

9.3.7. Mushroom Farming

Petitioners' submission

The Petitioners have proposed to include Mushroom farming (excluding its Processing, Manufacturing) under Irrigation and Allied Services category.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the proposal of the DISCOMs and decides to include Mushroom farming (excluding Processing of mushroom or Manufacturing with mushroom) under Irrigation and Allied Services (IAS-I) category. Farming under this provision will cover all methods of farming including use of air conditioners or other power driven gadgets exclusively used for Mushroom cultivation.

9.4. Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27 Petitioner's submission

The Petitioners have proposed the tariff schedule for FY 2026-27, w.e.f. 01.04.2026, without taking the impact of any subsidy to be provided by the Government of Bihar for tariff relief as follows. The Petitioners have proposed uniform tariff rates across whole State of Bihar. They have also proposed additional cost to be allowed through changes as given in the table below:

Tariff schedule considering 'Zero' GoB Subsidy

S.No.	Category of Consumers	Tariff Schedule FY 2026-27			
		Fixed/Demand Charge (Rs)	Unit	Energy Charge (Rs)	Unit
1	Domestic				
A	Kutir Jyoti (Connected load based)				
i	0-50 Units	20	Connection/ Month	7.77	kWh
ii	Above 50 Units	20	Connection/ Month	7.77	kWh

S.No.	Category of Consumers	Tariff Schedule FY 2026-27			
		Fixed/Demand Charge (Rs)	Unit	Energy Charge (Rs)	Unit
B	DS I Rural (Demand based)	40	kW/Month		
i	0-50 Units	40	kW/Month	7.77	kWh
ii	Above 50 Units	40	kW/Month	7.77	kWh
C	DS II (Demand Based)	80	kW/Month		
i	For All Units	80	kW/Month	7.77	kWh
D	DS III (Demand based) (optional)	80	kW/Month	9.38	kWh
2	Non-Domestic Service				
A	NDS I - (Rural) (Demand Based)	60	kVA/Month		
i	For All Units	60	kVA/Month	8.14	kVAh
B	NDS II - (Demand Based)				
i	Contract Demand <0.5 kW	150	Connection/ Month	8.08	kWh
ii	Contract Demand 70 kW>0.5 kW	300	kvA/Month	8.08	kVAh
a	For All Units	300	kvA/Month	8.08	kVAh
3	Street Light Services				
A	Metered (Connected load)	100	kW/Month	9.38	kWh
B	Unmetered	4250	kW/Month	-	-
4	Irrigation & Agriculture services (IAS)				
A	IAS I (Connected load based)				
i	Unmetered	1350	HP/Month	-	-
ii	Metered	100	HP/Month	7.09	kWh
B	IAS II (Demand based)	500	kVA/Month	7.52	kVAh
5	Public Water Works				
A	PWW (Demand Based)	630	kVA/Month	10.07	kVAh
B	Har Ghar Nal (Connected Load based)	100	HP/Month	8.51	kWh
6	Low Tension Industrial Services (LTIS)				
A	LTIS I (Demand based) (0-19 kW)	288	kVA/Month	8.14	kVAh
B	LTIS II (Demand based) (74 kW>19 kW)	360	kVA/Month	8.14	kVAh
7	LT Electric Vehicle Charging Station			9.07	kVAh
8	HT-General				
A	HTS (General)- I (11 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.33	kVAh
B	HTS (General)- II (33 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.27	kVAh
C	HTS (General)- III (132 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.20	kVAh
D	HTS (General)- IV (220 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.14	kVAh

S.No.	Category of Consumers	Tariff Schedule FY 2026-27			
		Fixed/Demand Charge (Rs)	Unit	Energy Charge (Rs)	Unit
E	HTS (General)- V (400 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.07	kVAh
F	HT Cold storage (11 kV)	100	kVA/Month	7.09	kVAh
9	HT-Industrial Services				
A	HTIS (Industrial) – I (11 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.33	kVAh
B	HTIS (Industrial)– II (33 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.27	kVAh
C	HTIS (Industrial) – III (132 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.20	kVAh
D	HTIS (Industries)-IV (220 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.14	kVAh
E	HTIS (Industries)-V (400 kV)	550	kVA/Month	8.07	kVAh
F	HTIS (Industrial)-Oxygen Manufacturers (11 kV)	1000	kVA/Month	5.78	kVAh
G	HTIS (Industrial)-Oxygen Manufacturers (33 kV)	1000	kVA/Month	5.72	kVAh
H	HTSS – (33 kV/11 kV)	800	kVA/Month	5.29	kVAh
I	HTSS – (220 kV/132 kV)	800	kVA/Month	5.29	kVAh
10	Railway Traction Services	540	kVA/Month	8.51	kVAh
11	HT Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	-	-	8.20	kVAh

Commission's analysis

The Commission, on detailed scrutiny and prudence check of the annual revenue requirement filed by NBPDCL and SBPDCL, has arrived at a net revenue surplus of Rs.364.51 Crore and Rs. 2405.14 Crore respectively for FY 2026-27 including trued up revenue gap of FY 2024-25, with existing tariff as approved under chapter 6 (table no-6.94).

The Commission has been approving uniform retail supply tariff for both Discoms (NBPDCL and SBPDCL) in order to have one tariff for one category of consumers in the State of Bihar.

Keeping in view the figures of ARR, the Commission decides as follows:

i. Merger of both slabs of Domestic 2 (DS-II) and non-domestic (NDS-I, NDS-II) into one slab, with the Energy Charge of existing lower slab. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff (in terms of energy charge) by Rs.1.53/unit (DS-II), Rs.0.42/unit (NDS-I) and Rs.1.20/unit (NDS-II) for those consumers

(approximately 27 lakh consumers for each DISCOM, total of three sub-categories).

ii. Reduction in Fixed Charge for NDS-II for contract load up to 0.5KW subcategory from existing Rs. 200 /connection/month to Rs. 150 /connection/month.

iii. Reduction in Fixed Charge for LTIS-I category from existing Rs. 288/kVA/month to Rs. 278/kVA/month and that for LTIS-II category from existing Rs. 360/kVA/month to Rs. 350/kVA/month.

iv. Inclusion of Mushroom farming (excluding Processing of mushroom or Manufacturing with mushroom) under agricultural category (IAS-I). Farming under this provision will cover all methods of farming including use of air conditioners or other power-driven gadgets exclusively used for Mushroom cultivation.

v. Determination of Green tariff @ Rs 0.68 /unit, which will be applicable over and above the normal tariff of concerned category.

vi. With a view to achieve tariff rationalization, the Commission decided to merge the category of HT oxygen manufacture 11 KV with HT industrial-I (HTIS-I 11 KV) and HT oxygen manufacture 33 KV with HT industrial-II (HTIS-II 33 KV).

A table showing approved tariff retail rates of electricity for FY 2026-27 is placed at the end of this paragraph.

After the tariff revision the **revenue surplus of Rs 2.69 Crore for NBPDCL and Revenue Surplus of Rs. 1931.35 Crore for SBPDCL,** respectively, are arrived based on approval of Commission **(Refer table no- 6.100).** It has been the experience of the Commission that the financial performance of the Discoms may vary with the actuals reported in the annual audited accounts of the concerned financial year.

Section 65 of the Electricity Act 2003 stipulates that if the State Govt. decides to give subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers, it shall pay such subsidy amount in advance.

Regulation 36 of the BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024 has the following provisions for subsidy:

"(a) The Commission shall determine the ARR and Tariff without considering subsidy.

Provided that if the State Government declares subsidy for the categories of consumers after notification of Tariff Order, the licensee shall incorporate the same in the tariff and intimate the Commission with the revised Tariff Schedule that shall be charged if the subsidy is received in advance.

Provided further that in case the State Government declares subsidy in advance or during tariff filing proceedings and the licensee incorporates the subsidy in the petition, the Commission shall notify two tariff schedules, one with subsidy and the other without subsidy.

Provided also that the Government's subsidy provided for or declared shall be supported by documentary evidence of time schedule of payment, mode of the payment of the subsidy and categorization of the subsidy amount into subsidized consumer categories"

The Discoms have not projected any Tariff subsidy for FY 2026-27. The Commission, accordingly, has determined the ARR and subsequent Tariff Rates without taking into consideration the Tariff subsidy to consumers.

Approved Retail Tariff (without Government Subsidy) for NBPDCL and SBPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sl No.	Category/Subcategory of Consumers	Approved Tariff for NBPDCL and SBPDCL area for FY 2026-27		
		Fixed charge	Energy Charge	Unit slabs
A	**LOW TENSION SUPPLY**			
1	**Domestic**			
1.1	Kutir Jyoti	Rs.20/Month/Connection	Rs.7.42/kWh	0-50 units
			As per DS-I or DS-II	Above 50 units
1.2	DS-I Rural	Rs. 40/kW or part/month	Rs.7.42/ kWh	For entire consumption
1.3	DS-II (Demand based)	Rs.80/kW or part/month	Rs.7.42/ kWh	For entire consumption
1.4	DS-III (Demand based) (optional)	Rs.80/kW or part/month	Rs.9.03/ kWh	All Units
2	**Non-Domestic**			
2.1	**NDS-I Rural (Metered)**			
2.1.1	NDS-I Rural (Metered)	Rs. 60/kVA or part/month	Rs.7.79/kVAh	For entire consumption
2.2	**NDS-II (Demand based)**			
2.2.1	NDS-II Contract load upto 0.5 kW	Rs. 150/month/connection	Rs.7.73/ kWh	All Units

Sl No.	Category/Subcategory of Consumers	Approved Tariff for NBPDCL and SBPDCL area for FY 2026-27		
		Fixed charge	Energy Charge	Unit slabs
2.2.2	NDS-II Contract demand above 0.5 kW and upto 70kW	Rs. 300/kVA or part/month	Rs.7.73/kVAh	For entire consumption
3	**Irrigation and Agriculture Services (Connected load based)**			
3.1	IAS-I (Unmetered)	Rs.1350/HP or part/month	--	
3.2	IAS-I (Metered)	Rs. 100/HP or part/month	Rs.6.74/ kWh	All Units
3.3	IAS-II (Metered) (Demand based)	Rs. 500/kVA or part/month	Rs.7.17/kVAh	All Units
4	**Low Tension Industrial (Demand based kVAh)**			
4.1	LTIS-I	Rs.278/kVA or part/month	Rs.7.79/kVAh	All Units
4.2	LTIS-II	Rs 350/kVA or part/month	Rs.7.79/kVAh	All Units
5	**Public Water Works**			
5.1	PWW (Demand based)	Rs 630/kVA or part/month	Rs.9.72/kVAh	All Units
5.2	Har Ghar Nal (Connected load based)	Rs 100/HP or part/month	Rs.8.16/ kWh	All Units
6	**Street Light Services**			
6.1	SS-Metered (Connected load based)	Rs 100/kW or part/month	Rs.9.03/ kWh	All Units
6.2	SS-Unmetered	Rs 4250 / KW or part/month	--	
7	**LT Electrical Vehicle charging stations**		Rs.8.72/ kWh	All Units
B	**HIGH TENSION SUPPLY – GENERAL**			
1	**HT – General**			
1.1	HTS-I (11 kV)	Rs.550/kVA /Month	Rs.7.98/kVAh	All Units
1.2	HTS-II (33 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.92/kVAh	All Units
1.3	HTS-III (132 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.85/kVAh	All Units
1.4	HTS-IV (220 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.79/kVAh	All Units
1.5	HTS-V (400 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.72/kVAh	All Units
1.6	HT cold storage (11 kV)	Rs.100/kVA/Month	Rs.6.74/kVAh	All Units
2	**HIGH TENSION SUPPLY – INDUSTRIAL**			
2.1	HTIS-I (11 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.98/kVAh	All Units
2.2	HTIS-II (33 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.92/kVAh	All Units
2.3	HTIS-III (132 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.85/kVAh	All Units
2.4	HTIS-IV (220 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.79/kVAh	All Units
2.5	HTIS-V (400 kV)	Rs.550/kVA/Month	Rs.7.72/kVAh	All Units
2.6	HTSS (11 kV/ 33kV)	Rs.800/kVA/Month	Rs.4.94/kVAh	All Units
2.7	HTSS (132 / 220 kV)	Rs.800/kVA/Month	Rs.4.94/kVAh	All Units
3	Railway Traction Service (RTS)	Rs.540/kVA/Month	Rs.8.16/kVAh	All Units
4	HT Electrical Vehicle charging stations		Rs.7.85/kVAh	All Units

9.5. Tariff Schedule

The approved Tariff Schedule which shall be effective from 1st April, 2026 is given in Appendix – 1.

Part A: Tariff Schedule for Low Tension Supply Part B: Tariff Schedule for High Tension Supply Part C: Miscellaneous and General Charges

Appendix-1

TARIFF SCHEDULE FOR

RETAIL TARIFF RATES AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY FOR FY 2026-27

(Effective from 1st April, 2026) PART - A: LOW TENSION SUPPLY

System of supply: Low Tension – Alternating Current, 50 cycles per second

Single Phase supply at 230 Volts Three Phase supply at 400 Volts

The tariffs are applicable for supply of electricity to L.T consumers with a connected / contracted demand up to 70 kW for domestic, non-domestic and Street Light Category, up to 74 kW / 100 HP for industrial (LTIS), cold storage (under IAS-I) and for public water works (PWW) category and up to 100 HP for irrigation category under single or three phase supply as detailed below:

- Single Phase supply up to 7 kW
- Three Phase supply 5 kW and above.
- Consumers having load between 5 kW and 7 kW shall have the option to take single phase or three phase supply.
- LT Industrial and Agriculture load up to 5 kW shall have option to avail supply at single phase or three phase.

CATEGORY OF SERVICE AND TARIFF RATES

1.0. DOMESTIC

Service Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity for domestic purposes such as lights, fans, televisions, heaters, air-conditioners, washing machines, air-coolers, geysers, refrigerators, ovens, mixers and other domestic appliances including motor pumps for lifting water for domestic purposes. Bed & Break Fast and Home Stay Establishments classified under the Ministry of Tourism Govt. of India, Guidelines dated 10.12. 2018 read with Mukhyamantri Homestay Motivation Scheme, 2024.

This is also applicable to the common facilities in the multistoried, purely residential apartments, buildings. This Tariff also includes Kutir Jyoti connections in rural and urban areas.

1.1 Kutir Jyoti / BPL Connections (KJ/BPL) – Rural / Urban

This will be applicable to all dwelling houses of rural and urban families below the poverty line (BPL) as per the list/notification published by Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar from time to time.

i). The total connected load of Kutir Jyoti connection in a rural and urban area should not exceed 250 watts and maximum consumption of 50 units per month shall be allowed under this category.

ii). Use of LED / CFL both in rural areas and urban areas should be encouraged.

iii). In case it is detected that the connected load and/or monthly consumption for any month exceeds the norms prescribed in para (i) above, the excess units consumed shall be billed at the tariff rates applicable to DS - I and DS- II category as the case may be.

1.2 Domestic Service – I (DS – I Rural)

This is applicable to all domestic premises in rural areas (i.e. areas not covered by areas indicated under DS-II). If any portion of the premises is used for other than domestic purpose, a separate connection shall be taken for that portion and NDS-I tariff schedule shall be applicable for that service.

1.3 Domestic Service – II (DS – II Urban)

This is applicable for all domestic premises in urban areas notified by Department of Urban Development, Government of Bihar from time to time. If any portion of the premises is used for other than domestic purposes, a separate connection shall be taken for that portion and NDS-II tariff schedule shall be applicable for that service.

1.4 Domestic Service – III (DS-III Group Connection) (Optional)

This is applicable for group residential consumers willing to avail supply at single point for the purpose of use of electricity in residential townships, registered societies, multi-storied residential complex (including lifts, water pumps and common lighting within the premises). The maximum allowable contract demand shall be 74KW. If any portion of the premises is used for other than domestic purposes, a separate connection shall be taken for that portion and NDS-II tariff schedule shall be applicable for that service.

TARIFF RATES

2.0 DOMESTIC

2.1 Kutir Jyoti - BPL Consumers (Connected load based)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charge (Paisa/ kWh.)
(i)	K.J. - (Consumption up to 50 units per month)		
1	Metered	Rs.20 / connection / per month	First 50 units at 742 Paisa/ kWh Remaining units, rate as per DS-I DS-II as applicable.
The fixed charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the fixed charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.			

2.2 DS – I: (Demand based)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charges	
			Consumption in a month (Units)	Rate (Paisa/ kWh)
1	Metered	Rs.40 / kW or part thereof per month	All units	742
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

2.3 DS – II: (Demand based)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charges	
			Consumption in a month (Units)	Rate (Paisa/ kWh)
1	Metered (Contract demand up to 70 kW)	Rs.80 / kW or part thereof per month	All units	742
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

2.4 DS – III: (Demand based) (Optional)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charges	
			Consumption in a month (Units)	Rate (Paisa/ kWh)
1	Metered (Contract demand up to 74 kW)	Rs.80 / kW or part thereof per month	All units	903
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

3.0 NON-DOMESTIC SERVICE (NDS)

This is applicable for supply of electrical energy for non-domestic consumers having sanctioned/contracted load up to 70 kW, using electrical energy for light, fan and power

loads for non-domestic purposes like shops, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, restaurants, hotels, clubs, guest houses, marriage houses, public halls, show rooms, centrally air-conditioning units, offices, commercial establishments, cinemas, X-ray plants, non-government schools, colleges, libraries and research institutes, boarding/lodging houses, railway stations, fuel/oil stations, service stations, All India Radio/T.V. installations, printing presses, commercial trusts, societies, banks, theatres, circus, coaching institutes, common facilities in multistoried commercial office/buildings, Government and semi–government offices, public museums, Government educational institutions, their hostels and libraries, Government hospitals and government research institutions and non–profitable government aided educational institutions their hostels and libraries, non-profitable recognized charitable cum public institutions, places of worship like temples, mosques, gurudwaras, churches etc. and burial/crematorium grounds, glow signboards, banners and hoardings for advertisement and other installations not covered under any other tariff schedule.

3.1 Non-Domestic Service (NDS – I) Rural (Demand based)

Applicable to non-domestic premises in rural areas i.e. areas not covered by areas indicated under NDS-II.

Sl. No	**Category of consumer**	**Fixed charge (Rs.)**	**Energy charge**	
			Consumption in a month (units)	**(Paisa/ kVAh)**
1	**Metered**	Rs.60 /kVA or part thereof per month	All units	779
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

3.2 Non - Domestic Service – NDS – II (Demand based)

Applicable to contracted load up to 70 kW in urban areas notified by Department of Urban Development, Government of Bihar from time to time. This tariff shall also be applicable to places of worship like temples, mosques, gurudwaras, churches etc. burial/crematorium grounds, hoardings/glow sign boards/advertising boards.

Sl. No.	**Category of Consumer**	**Fixed charge (Rs.)**	**Energy charges**	
			Consumption in a month (Units)	**(Paisa/Unit)**
1.	**Metered** Contract load up to 0.5 kW	Rs.150/ month/connection	All Units	773 Paisa/kWh
2	**Metered** Contract demand above 0.5 kW and up to 70 kW	Rs. 300/ kVA or part thereof per month	All units	773 Paisa/kVAh

The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.

If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges.

The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.

4.0 IRRIGATION and AGRICULTURE SERVICE (IAS)

This is applicable for supply of electrical energy for bonafide use for agricultural purposes including processing of Agricultural Produce, confined to chaff-cutter, thrasher, cane crusher and rice Huller when operated by the agriculturist in the field or farm. This is also applicable to mushroom farming (farming under this provision will cover all methods of farming including use of air conditioners or other power-driven gadgets exclusively used for Mushroom cultivation), hatcheries, poultries (with more than 1000 birds), fisheries (fish ponds) and **cold storages (exclusively for Storing of Agriculture Products and connected load up to 74 kW/100 HP).**

4.1 IAS – I (Connected load based)

This is applicable for all purposes indicated above including private tube wells of load up to 100 HP.

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charge (Paisa/ kWh)	
1	Unmetered	Rs.1350 / HP or part thereof / month	X	
2	Metered	Rs.100 / HP or part thereof / month	All units	674

Note: There will be no un-metered connections for Hatcheries, poultries, cold storages and fisheries and it should be necessary to have metered connections.

4.2 IAS – II (Demand based)

This is applicable to state tube wells/ state lift irrigation pumps / state irrigation pumps up to 74 kW 100 HP.

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs./kVA)	Energy charge (Paisa/ kVAh)	
1	Metered	Rs.500 / kVA or part thereof / month	All units (Paise / kVAh)	717

The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.
If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges.
The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.

5.0 LOW TENSION INDUSTRIAL SERVICE (LTIS).

This is applicable for supply of electricity to low tension industrial consumers with connected load /contract demand up to 100 HP or 74 kW, which includes incidental lighting for industrial processing or agro – industries purposes, arc welding sets, flour mills, oil mills, rice mills, dal mills, atta chakki, Huller, expellers etc.

5.1 LTIS – I (Demand based)

All those consumers opting for LTIS-I category with contract demand up to 19 kW shall be required to pay at the rates indicated below:

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Demand charge (Rs./kVA)	Energy charges Paise / kVAh	
1	**Metered** Contract demand up to 19 KW	Rs. 278/kVA or part thereof per month.	All units (Paise / kVAh)	779
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

5.2 LTIS –II (Demand based)

All those consumers under LTS-II category with 3 phase supply and with contract demand above 19kW and up to 74kW shall be required to pay at the rates indicated below:

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Demand charge (Rs./kVA)	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)	
1	**Metered** Contract demand above 19 kW and up to 74KW	Rs.350/kVA or part thereof per month.	All units (Paise / kVAh)	779
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

6.0 PUBLIC WATER WORKS

This is applicable to public water works, sewerage treatment plant and sewerage pumping stations functioning under state government, state government undertakings and/ or local bodies**.**

6.1 PWW (Demand Based)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Demand charge (Rs./kVA)	Energy charges Paise / kVAh	
1	Metered Contract demand up to 74 kW	Rs. 630/kVA or part thereof per month.	All units (Paise / kVAh)	972
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

6.2 Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal (Connected Load based)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charge (Paisa/ kWh.)	
1	Metered	Rs.100 / HP or part thereof / month	All units	816
The fixed charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the fixed charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.				

7.0 STREET LIGHT SERVICES (SS).

This is applicable for supply of electricity for street light system including signal system. Also applicable for Traffic Lights, Mast lights/Blinkers etc.

7.1 SS Metered Supply (Connected load based)

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charge (Paisa/ kWh.)	
1	Metered	Rs. 100/kW or part thereof / month	All units	903

7.2 SS Unmetered Supply

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Fixed charge (Rs.)	Energy charge (Paisa/ Unit.)
1	Unmetered	Rs.4250/kW or part thereof / month	X

8.0 LT Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.

This Tariff category is applicable for Electric Vehicle Charging Station including battery swapping station for electric vehicle. In case the consumer uses the electricity supply for charging his own electric vehicle at his premises, the tariff applicable shall be as per the category of such premises. Electricity consumption for other facilities and purposes at Charging Station such as office, restaurant, rest rooms, convenience stores, public amenities, etc., shall be charged at tariff applicable to Non-Domestic Category.

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Energy charge (Paisa/ kWh.)
1	Metered	872

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOW-TENSION SUPPLY (LT) TARIFF

The above tariffs are subject to the following conditions:

(1) Demand based Tariff

The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.

If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be rounded off to the next whole number in terms of kW or kVA as the case may be, and the fixed charge on that incremental excess (and rounded off) contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal rates.

(2) Recovery of full Fixed / Demand Charge

The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis

Supply of power hours may be reckoned as recorded at 33/11 KV substation, in case where installed consumer meters do not have features of recording hours of supply.

This shall not be applicable to Street light, Agriculture as well as un-metered tariff categories of consumers.

(3) Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA)

In addition to the above tariff Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) charges as applicable under the extant regulations will be charged extra.

(4) Rebate for prompt payment.

The due date for making payment of energy bills or other charges shall be 15 days from the date of issue of the bill. Rebate of 1.5% on the billed amount for timely payment of bills for all the consumers served in LT category shall be allowed.

In case a consumer makes full payment after due date but within 10 days after the due date, no DPS shall be levied for this period and rebate for prompt payment will not be admissible.

(5) Rebate for online payment

For encouraging the consumers to make online payment of the bills through online web portal, a rebate of 1% of the billed amount in addition to prompt payment rebate @ 1.5% shall be allowed. However, online payment rebate shall be applicable if the consumer makes full payment of the bill within due date.

(6) Rebate for pre-paid smart meter

For encouraging the consumers to avail pre-paid smart meter connection, a rebate of Rs.0.25/unit on energy charges shall be allowed. However, no any prompt payment rebate and / or online payment rebate will be allowed. However, rebate for online or digital payment shall not be applicable if the consumer purchases recharge coupons. -

(7) Rebate for Rural Consumers for Consistent Payment

For encouraging rural consumers to make continuous prompt payment of bills, a rebate of 1% of the total monthly bill of last quarter in the coming next month.

For example: If a postpaid Rural consumer makes regular payment of their monthly bill within the due date during the previous quarter, then, such consumer will be entitled to a rebate of 1% of total amount of monthly bills of last Quarter in its next monthly bill amount

(8) Accounting for Partial Payment

Payments made by consumers in full or part shall be adjusted in the following order of priority:

a). Statutory taxes and duties on current consumption

b). Arrear of Statutory taxes and duties

c). Delayed payment surcharge

d). Balance of arrears

e). Balance of current bill

(9) Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS)

In case a consumer does not pay energy bills in full within 10 days grace period after due date specified in the bill, a delayed payment surcharge of one and half (1.5) percent per month on the outstanding principal amount of bill will be levied from the due date for payment until the payment is made in full without prejudice to right of the Licensee to

disconnect the supply in accordance with Section 56 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The licensee shall clearly indicate in the bill itself the total amount, including DPS, payable for different dates after the due date after allowing for the grace period of 10 days. No DPS shall be charged on DPS arrear. The bill shall indicate the energy charges for the month, arrears of energy charges and DPS separately.

(10) Duties and Taxes

Other statutory levies like electricity duty or any other taxes, duties etc., imposed by the State Government / Central Government or any other competent authority, shall be extra and shall not be part of the tariff as determined under this Order.

(11) Shunt Capacitor Installation and Rebate/surcharge for deviating from norm of Power factor

Any LT consumer, except Domestic category and categories having kVAh based billing, where the meter installed has power factor recording feature and who fails to maintain monthly average power factor of at least 90% shall pay/avail a surcharge/rebate in addition to his bills at normal tariff rates at the following rates.

(a) Power factor surcharge

(i) For each fall of 0.01 in power factor below 0.90 and up to 0.80	One percent on demand and energy charge (Actual Recorded)
(ii) For each fall of 0.01 in power factorbelow 0.80	1.5 (one and half) percent on demand and energy charge (Actual Recorded)

(b) Power factor Rebate

(i) For each increase of 0.01 in power factor above 0.90 and up to 0.95	0.5 (half) percent on demand and energy charge (Actual Recorded)
(ii) For each increase of 0.01 in power factor above 0.95	1.0 (one) percent on demand and energy charges. (Actual Recorded)

However, for Agricultural consumers (IAS-I) the PF surcharge will not be applicable during FY 2026-27.

(12) Advance Payment

(a) Other than smart pre-paid meter consumers (<20 kW): If a consumer makes advance payment against his future bills, he shall be allowed for interest equivalent to

the Bank Rate of RBI. Such amount of interest shall be adjusted in subsequent monthly regular electricity bills on reducing balance, provided that the minimum amount of advance payment shall not be less than Rs.2000/- (Rupees Two thousand) for maximum period covering consecutive three months.

(b) Smart prepaid consumers (<20 kW) excluding govt. consumers:

The benefit to smart prepaid metered consumers (<20 kW), if the consumer can maintain their advance payment shall be as follows:

Sr. No	Particulars	Details
1	Advance Amount >=Rs 2000 for continuous period of three (3) months	RBI Bank Rate as applicable during period of advance.
2	Advance Amount >=Rs 2000 and period > three (3) months & < six (6) months	RBI Bank Rate as applicable during period of advance plus 0.25%.
3	Advance Amount >=Rs 2000 and period > six (6) months	RBI Bank Rate as applicable during period of advance plus 0.50%.

(13) Time of Day tariff (ToD)

ToD tariff is mandatory for following consumers from the effective date of this tariff order i.e. 01.04.2026:

a) All consumers (except agriculture), with contract demand > 10 kW.
b) All consumers (except agriculture) provided with smart meters (irrespective of their contract demand/sanctioned load).

Under the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff, electricity consumption and demand of consumers for different periods of the day, i.e. normal period,peak load period and off-peak load period, shall be recorded by installing a ToD / smart meter. The consumption recorded in different periods shall be billed at the following rates on the tariff applicable to the consumer.

Time of Use	Demand Charges	Energy Charges
(i) Off peak load period (9:00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	80% normal rate of energy charges
(ii) Evening peak load period (5.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	I) 120% of normal rate of energy charges (applicable for NDS-I, NDS-II, LTIS-I, LTIS-II categories) II) 110% of normal rate of energy charges (other categories)
(iii) Normal load period (11.00 p.m. to 9.00 a.m.)	Normal Rate	Normal rate of energy charges

(14) Green Energy Tariff

Consumers availing Green Energy from Distribution Licensee shall be required to pay Green Energy Charges at the rate of Rs. 0.68/unit and such charges shall be applicable over and above the normal tariff for that category of consumers. The consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of 25% going upto 100%. Any requisition for green energy from a distribution licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year. The quantum of green energy shall be pre-requisitioned for at least one month in advance.

The green energy provided by the licensee on request of any consumers shall also qualify to be taken into account for meeting the RPO compliance of the licensee.

PART – B: HIGH TENSION SUPPLY

Tariff Rates

9.0. HT -
General

9.1. HTS (General) – I (11 kV)

This is Applicable for supply of electricity for use in installations with a minimum contract demand of 50 kVA and maximum contract demand of 1500 kVA.

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 11 kV.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 798
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

9.2. HTS (General) – II (33 kV)

This is applicable for use in installations with a minimum contract demand of 500 kVA and maximum contract demand of 15,000 kVA.

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 33 kV

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 792
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

9.3. HTS (General) – III (132 kV)

This is applicable for installations with a minimum contract demand of 7.5 MVA.

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3-phase at 132 kV.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 785
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

9.4. HTS (General) -IV (220 kV)

This is applicable for installation with a minimum contract demand of 10 MVA.

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 220 kV

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 779
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

9.5 HTS (General) -V (400 kV)

This is applicable for installation with a minimum contract demand of 20 MVA.

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 400 kV

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 772
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

9.6. HTS (General – Cold Storage) (11 kV)

This is applicable for installation with contract demand from 50 kVA to 1500 kVA. Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 11 kV

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
100	All units – 674
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

10.0. HT – Industrial Services

10.1. HTIS (Industrial) – I (11 kV)

This is Applicable for supply of electricity for industries, including for supply of electricity for Oxygen Manufacturing industries, with installations of a minimum contract demand of 50 kVA and maximum contract demand of 1500 kVA. Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 11 kV.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 798
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

10.2. HTIS (Industrial)– II (33 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity for industries, including for supply of electricity for Oxygen Manufacturing industries, with a minimum contract demand of 500 kVA and maximum contract demand of 15,000 kVA. Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 33 kV.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 792
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

10.3. HTIS (Industrial) – III (132 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity for industries with a minimum contract demand of 7.5 MVA. Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3-phase at 132 kV.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 785
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis	

10.4. HTIS (Industrial)-IV (220 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity for industries with a minimum contract demand of 10 MVA. Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 220 kV

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 779
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

10.5. HTIS (Industrial)-V (400 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity for industries with a minimum contract demand of 20 MVA. Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3 phase at 400 kV

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
550	All units – 772
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

10.6. HTSS – (33 kV/11 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity to all consumers who have contract demand of 300 kVA or more for induction furnace including Ferro Alloy loads. This tariff will not apply to casting units having induction furnace of melting capacity of 500 Kg or below. The capacity of induction furnace shall be 600 kVA per metric ton as existing for determining the contract demand of induction furnace in the existing HTSS service connections. However, for new connection and if the furnace is replaced with a new one for the existing connections, the contract demand shall be based on total capacity of the furnace and equipment as per manufacturer technical specifications, and in case of difference of opinion, the provisions of Clause Nos. 6.39 and 6.40 of the Bihar Electricity Supply Code shall apply.

Those consumers who are having rolling/re-rolling mill in the same premises will take additional contract demand for the rolling/re-rolling mill over and above the contract demand required for induction furnace. The consumer will have the option to segregate the rolling/re-rolling mill and take separate new connection following all prescribed formalities with a separate transformer. This new connection, if taken by the consumer will be allowed to be billed in appropriate tariff schedule. Such rolling/re-rolling mill will be allowed to avail power at 33 kV /11 kV.

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3-phase at 33 kV / 11kV upto 15000 kVA/ 1500 kVA, as the case may be.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
800	All units – 494
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis. If the power is availed at 11 kV a surcharge of five (5) % will be charged extra on demand and energy charges.	

10.7. HTSS – (220 kV /132 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity to all consumers who have minimum demand of 10000 kVA and 7500 kVA, respectively for induction furnace including Ferro Alloy loads. This tariff will not apply to casting units having induction furnace of melting capacity of 500 Kg or below. The capacity of induction furnace shall be 600 kVA per metric ton as existing for determining the contract demand of induction furnace in the existing HTSS service connections. However, for new connection and if the furnace is replaced with a new one for the existing connections, the contract demand shall be based on total capacity of the furnace and equipment as per manufacturer technical specifications, and in case of difference of opinion, the provisions of Clause Nos. 6.39 and 6.40 of the Bihar Electricity Supply Code shall apply.

Those consumers who are having rolling/re-rolling mill in the same premises will take additional contract demand for the rolling/re-rolling mill over and above the contract demand required for induction furnace. The consumer will have the option to segregate the rolling/re-rolling mill and take separate new connection following all prescribed formalities with a separate transformer. This new connection, if taken by the consumer will be allowed to be billed in appropriate tariff schedule. Such rolling/re-rolling mill will be allowed to avail power at 220 kV / 132 kV .

Character of service: AC, 50 cycles, 3-phase at 220 kV/ 132 kV with a minimum demand of 10000 kVA and 7500 kVA, respectively.

Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
800	All units – 494
The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher. If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal charges. The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.	

11.0 RTS (Railway Traction)

Applicable to Railway Traction loads only

Demand charge Rs. / kVA / Month of billing demand	Energy charges (Paise / kVAh)
540	All units – 816
1). 13 Ps/kVAh of rebate shall be provided for availing supply at voltages higher than 132 kV. 2). 13 Ps/kVAh of surcharge shall be billed for availing supply at lower voltages than 132 kV. 3). The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.	

12.0 HT Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

This Tariff category is applicable for Electric Vehicle Charging Station including battery swapping station for electric vehicle. In case the consumer uses the electricity supply for charging his own electric vehicle at his premises, the tariff applicable shall be as per the category of such premises. Electricity consumption for other facilities and purposes at Charging Station such as office, restaurant, rest rooms, convenience stores, public amenities, etc., shall be charged at tariff applicable to Non-Domestic Category.

Sl. No	Category of consumer	Energy charge (Paisa/ kVAh.)
1	**Metered**	785

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF HIGH-TENSION SUPPLY (HT) TARIFF

The above tariffs are subject to the following conditions:

1) Demand based Tariff

The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.

If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand, that portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be rounded off to the next whole number in terms kVA, as the case maybe, and the fixed charge on that incremental excess (and round off) contract demand shall be billed at twice the normal rates.

2) Recovery of full Fixed/Demand Charge

The demand charges shall be recovered in full only if supply of power duly recorded by the consumer meter is maintained for at least 21 hours/day during the billing month. In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the demand charge for that month shall be levied on pro-rata basis.

Supply of power may be reckoned as recorded at 33/11 kV substation, in case where installed consumers meters do not have features of recording hours of supply.

3) Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA)

In addition to the above tariff, Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) charges as applicable under the extant regulations will be charged extra.

4) Rebate for prompt payment

The due date for making payment of energy bills or other charges shall be 15 days from the date of issue of the bill. Rebate of 1.5% on the billed amount for timely payment of the bills for all the consumers served in HT category shall be allowed.

In case a consumer makes full payment after due date but within 10 days after the due date, no delay payment surcharge (DPS) shall be levied for this period and rebate for prompt payment will not be admissible.

5) Rebate for online payment

To motivate the consumers to make online payment of the bills through online web portal a rebate of 1% of the billed amount shall be allowed in addition to prompt

payment rebate of 1.5%. However maximum rebate available under online or digital payment is of Rs 50,000. However, online payment rebate shall be applicable if the consumer makes full payment of the bill within due date.

6) Load Factor Incentive

To promote efficiency in the system and incentivize electricity consumption, Load factor incentive is as under:

A. Load factor incentive for all HT Industrial category consumers (excluding HTSS consumers)

Load Factor Range	Incentive
>40%-60%	10 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over 40% and up to 60% load factor during the billing month
>60%-70%	20 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over 60% and up to 70% load factor during the billing month
Above 70%	25 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption over and above 70% load factor during billing month

B. Load factor incentive for all HTSS Category Industries:

Load Factor range	Incentive
>65%-70%	10 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month. [for load factor above 65% and up to 70%].
>70%-80%	15 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month. [for load factor above 70% and up to 80%].
Above 80%	25 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month. [for load factor above 80%].

7) Accounting of Partial payment

Payments made by consumers in full or part shall be adjusted in the following order of priority:

a). Statutory taxes and duties on current consumption

b). Arrear of Statutory taxes and duties

c). Delayed payment surcharge

d). Balance of arrears

e). Balance of current bill

8) Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS)

In case, consumer does not pay energy bills in full within 10 days grace period after due date specified in the bill, a delayed payment surcharge of one and half (1.5) percent per month on the outstanding principal amount of bill will be levied form the original due date for payment until the payment is made in full without prejudice to right of the licensee to disconnect the supply in accordance with Section 56 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The licensee shall clearly indicate in the bill itself the total amount, including DPS, payable for different dates after the due date after allowing for the grace period of 10 days. No DPS shall be charged on DPS arrear. The bill shall indicate the energy charges for the month, arrears of energy charges and DPS separately.

9) Duties and Taxes

Statutory levies like electricity duty or any other taxes, duties etc., imposed by the State Government / Central Government or any other competitive authority, shall be extra and shall not form part of the tariff as determined under this Order.

10) Contract Demand for Induction Furnaces

The prevailing practice will continue for determining the contract demand of induction furnaces in the existing services connections. However, for new connections and where the furnaces are replaced in existing connections, contract demand shall be based on the total capacity of the furnace and equipment as per manufacturer technical specifications and in case of difference of opinion, the provisions of clause No.6.39 and
6.40 of Bihar Electricity Supply Code shall apply.

11) Advance Payment:

If a consumer makes advance payment against his future bills, the consumer shall be allowed for interest equivalent to the Bank Rate of RBI. Such amount of interest shall be adjusted in subsequent monthly regular electricity bills on reducing balance, provided that the minimum amount of advance payment shall not be less than Rs.2000/- (Rupees Two thousand).

12) Time of Day tariff (ToD) (for all HT consumers)

ToD tariff shall be mandatory for all HT consumers. Under the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff, electricity consumption and demand in respect of HT consumers for different periods of the day, i.e. normal period, peak load period and off-peak load period, shall be recorded by installing a ToD meter. The consumption recorded in different periods shall be billed at the following rates on the tariff applicable to the consumer.

Time of Use	Demand Charges	Energy Charges
(i) off peak load period (9:00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	80% normal rate of energy charges
(ii) Evening peak load period (5.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.)	Normal Rate	120% of normal rate of energy charges
(iii) Normal period (11.00 p.m. to 9.00 a.m.)	Normal Rate	Normal rate of energy charges

13) Green Energy Tariff

Consumers availing Green Energy from Distribution Licensee shall be required to pay Green Energy Charges at the rate of Rs. 0.68/unit and such charges shall be applicable over and above the normal tariff for that category of consumers. The consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of 25% going upto 100%. Any requisition for green energy from a distribution licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year. The quantum of green energy shall be pre-requisitioned for at least one month in advance.

The green energy provided by the licensee on request of any consumers shall also qualify to be taken into account for meeting the RPO compliance of the licensee.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF TEMPORARY SUPPLY (LT and HT)

1) Applicability

This tariff is for connection of temporary in nature for period of less than one year. The applicability shall be as given in the respective category tariff rate schedule. Temporary supply cannot be claimed by a prospective consumer as a matter of right but will normally be arranged by the Licensee when a requisition is made giving due notice subject to technical feasibility and in accordance with electricity supply code issued by the Commission.

2) Tariff

Fixed charge and energy charge shall be chargeable at 1.25 times the normal tariff as applicable to the appropriate tariff category.

3) Terms of Supply

a). Temporary supply under any category of service may be given for a period not exceeding 30 days in the first instance, the duration of which, however may be extended on month-to-month basis subject to maximum of one year.

b). In addition to the charges mentioned above, the consumer shall have to deposit the following charges before commencement of the temporary supply

i). Estimated cost of erection of temporary service line and dismantling. The cost of dismantling can be calculated on case to case basis as per the terms of supply for such temporary connection and while doing so it should be ensured that the establishment charges are not considered in framing estimates for dismantling.

ii). Cost of irretrievable materials which cannot be taken back to service.

iii). Miscellaneous and General Charges as per appropriate tariff schedule.

iv). Rental on the cost of materials as per estimate framed but not payable by the consumer shall be payable at the rate of Rs.15/- per month on every Rs.100/-or part thereof.

v). Ten per cent (10%) on the total cost of the estimate for the temporary service connection to cover as security for loss of materials and contingencies. In case such loss is not noticed, the amount will be refunded.

c). The applicants for temporary supply shall be required to make a deposit in advance of the cost as detailed above including the energy consumption charges estimated

for full period on the basis of connected load. This will however, be adjusted against the final bill that will be rendered on disconnection of supply on month to month basis.

d). If the consumer intends to extend the temporary supply beyond the period originally applied for, he will have to deposit in advance all charges as detailed above including the estimated electricity consumption charges, for the period to be extended and final bill for the previous period, as well.

e). The temporary supply shall continue as such and be governed by the terms and conditions specified above until the supply is terminated or converted into permanent supply at the written request of the consumer. The supply will be governed by the terms and conditions of permanent supply only after the consumer has duly completed all the formalities like execution of agreement, deposit of security money, cost of service connection and full settlement of the account in respect of the temporary supply etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SEASONAL SUPPLY (LT and HT)

1) Seasonal supply shall be given to any consumer on written request to the Licensee subject to the following conditions.

Period of Supply	Tariff Rate
Up to 3 consecutive months in a year	Appropriate tariff plus 30 percent
More than 3 consecutive months and up to 6 consecutive months in a year	Appropriate tariff plus 20 percent
More than 6 consecutive months and up to 9 consecutive months in a year	Appropriate tariff plus 15 percent
More than 9 consecutive months but less than one year	Appropriate tariff plus 5 percent.

1). Miscellaneous and General Charges as applicable to the appropriate tariff category are applicable for seasonal loads and would be charged extra for the entire period of supply.

2). The supply would be disconnected after the end of the period unless the consumer wants the supply to be continued. Any reconnection charges have to be borne by the consumer.

3). Consumer proposing to avail seasonal supply shall sign an agreement with the Licensee to avail power supply for a minimum period as specified in Bihar Electricity Supply Code, 2007, as amended from time to time.

4). The consumers must avail supply in terms of whole calendar month continuously.

PART – C: MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL CHARGES

1.0. Miscellaneous and General Charges

The Commission has issued an order in Case No 19/2024, dated 10.12.2024, in the matter of "Determination of Service Connection Charges" in exercise of Power under section 45 & 46 of Electricity Act, 2003, Rule 4 of (13) of Electricity (Right of Consumer), Rules, 2020, Section 36 & 39 of BERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2005 and its further amendments & Regulation 4.4 & 4.19 (b) of the Bihar Electricity Supply Code, 2007 and its further amendments. The service connection charges as approved in the order dated 10.12.2024 are applicable for electrified areas and upto 150 kW load only. The Commission, in the aforesaid order, while approving the Service Connection Charges decided the following about 'Supervision, Labour & establishment charge for service connection':

> *"It is observed that Part C of the tariff schedule under chapter 9 of the tariff order has the provision for miscellaneous and general charges, which inter-alia contains schedule of charges for new connections including application fee, testing/inspection of consumer's installation, meter testing fee (from the consumers opting to provide their own meters) and Supervision, Labour & establishment charge for service connection. We find that the proposal submitted by the petitioner in the instant petition has been framed alongwith consideration of Supervision, labour and establishment charge also for each category and therefore it may not be proper to allow the same to be recovered twice by taking shelter of tariff order. "*

Hence, 'Supervision, Labour & establishment charge for service connection', as given in this Section are not separately applicable under Service Connection Charges for new connection in electrified areas and / or load upto 150 kW.

The Miscellaneous and General charges approved by the Commission are as below:

1.1. Application fee for new connection / reduction of load / enhancement of load / request for permanent disconnection:

Sl. No.	Category / class	Rate
(i)	Kutir Jyoti	Rs.20.00
(ii)	LT Single phase except Kutir Jyoti	Rs. 75.00
(iii)	LT Three phase	Rs. 200.00
(iv)	LT Industrial	Rs. 300.00
(v)	HT Connection	Rs. 750.00

1.2. Testing / Inspection of consumer's Installation:

Sl. No.	Category / class	Rate
(i)	Initial Test / Inspection	Free of cost
(ii)	Subsequent test and inspection necessitated by fault in installation or by not complying with terms and conditions of supply	Rs.100.00 for single phase connection Rs.200.00 for three phase LT connection Rs.800.00 for HT connection.

1.3. Meter Testing Fee:

The meter testing fee at the following rates shall be charged from the consumers opting to provide their own meters

Sl. No.	Category /Class	Rate
(i)	Single Phase meter (L.T.)	Rs. 100.00
(ii)	Three Phase meter (L.T.)	Rs. 200.00
(iii)	Three Phase meter with CT	Rs. 300.00
(iv)	Tri-vector and special type meter	Rs. 1800.00
(v)	33 kV or 11 kV metering equipment	Rs. 5000.00
(vi)	132 kV/220 kV/400 kV metering equipment	Rs. 8000.00

Note:

1). No meter testing fee shall be charged from the consumers if the meter has been provided by the licensee.

2). If the meter is tested at third party testing laboratory at the request of the consumer then the fees charged by the testing laboratory shall be payable by the consumer.

1.4. Meter Testing Fees for Bi-directional Meters

The meter testing fees for bi-directional meters at the following rates shall be charged from the consumers opting to provide their own meters

Sl. No.	Category / class	Rate
1	Single Phase bi-directional meter	Rs. 200.00
2	Three phase LT CT Operated Bidirectional meter	Rs. 800.00
3	Three Phase meter (L.T.) Bidirectional meter	Rs. 400.00
4	Three Phase meter with CT Bidirectional meter	Rs. 600.00
5	Tri-vector and special type Bidirectional meter	Rs. 2,000.00
6	Three phase HT ToD Bidirectional	Rs. 1,100.00

Note:

1). No meter testing fee shall be charged from the consumers if the meter has been provided by the licensee.

2). If the meter is tested at third party testing laboratory at the request of the consumer then the fees charged by the testing laboratory shall be payable by the consumer.

1.5. Removing / Re-fixing / Changing of Meter on consumer's request:

Sl. No.	Category / class	Rate	
(i)	Single Phase meter	Rs. 200.00	Cost of material, as required, will be borne by the consumer
(ii)	Three Phase meter	Rs. 400.00	
(iii)	Three Phase meter with CT	Rs. 500.00	
(iv)	Tri-vector and special type meter	Rs. 600.00	
(v)	High tension metering equipment	Rs. 1200.00	

1.6. Reconnection charge:

Sl. No.	Category/class	Rate
(i)	Single Phase supply, LT	Rs. 100.00
(ii)	Three Phase supply other than LT industrial	Rs. 200.00
(iii)	Three Phase LT industrial supply	Rs. 900.00
(iv)	HT supply	Rs. 3000.00

Note: In case pre-paid smart meter reconnection, the reconnection charges would be applicable only if the consumer would have been permanently disconnected prior to the reconnection request.

1.7. Supervision, Labour and Establishment charge for service connection*:

Sl. No.	Category/class	Rate
(i)	Single Phase LT	Rs. 400.00
(ii)	Three Phase LT other than industrial	Rs. 900.00
(iii)	Three Phase industrial	Rs. 1500.00
(iv)	HT	As per approved estimate

*These charges are not applicable under service connection charges for new connection in electrified areas and / or load upto 150 kW.

1.8. Duties and Taxes

Statutory levies (like GST or any other taxes, duties like electricity duty etc.) imposed by the State Government / Central Government or any other competent authority, shall be charged extra and shall not be part of the tariff as determined under this Order.

1.9. Security Deposit

All Consumers, except for (i) BPL (Kutir Jyoti), (ii) prepaid smart meter connections and (iii) Central / State Government departments, shall pay security deposit in accordance with provisions under Bihar Electricity Supply Code, 2007 as amended from time to time.

1.10. Other Terms and Conditions:

The other terms and conditions of supply of electricity not specially provided in this tariff order shall continue to be regulated by the provisions specified in the Bihar Electricity Supply Code, 2007 as amended time to time.

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10. Directives

10.1 Introduction

The sub-clause (c) of Section 61 of Electricity Act 2003 stipulates that the Commission shall be guided by the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, performance and optimum investments. Therefore, under Section 23 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission has been giving certain directions to the Discoms in the Tariff Orders for improvement of their operational and financial performance, reduction in distribution losses, improvement in service to the consumers etc. Commission has also been monitoring the compliance of the given directives.

The Commission had issued certain directives in the Discoms tariff order dated 28th March, 2025. The Discoms have submitted their status of compliance for 1st and 2nd quarters of FY 2025-26. On review of the compliance status of the directives submitted by Discoms, it is noted that many directives are either fully or partially complied and some are yet to be complied.

The Commission has reviewed the compliance of earlier directives and given fresh directives clubbing the earlier partially or un-complied directives in this tariff order. The Commission shall regularly monitor the compliance status of each directive at the end of every quarter for the year FY 2026-27.

The Discoms are directed for submit compliance reports on the directives on quarterly basis starting with 1st quarter of FY 2026-27.

10.2 Directives

Directive 1: Billing Efficiency and Collection Efficiency

The Commission had directed the DISCOMs to improve their performance in billing and collection activity and to submit the desired information in the given format every quarter during FY 2025-26.

Petitioners' Response:

The DISCOMs have submitted the details of billing and collection efficiency for the 1st and 2nd Quarter of FY 2025-26. The analysis of data submitted by the DISCOMs reveals

Billing Efficiency and Collection Efficiency of Discoms at the end of second quarter of FY 2025-26 as given below:

Discoms	Billing Efficiency (%)	Collection Efficiency (%)
NBPDCL	89.24	92.27
SBPDCL	80.02	73.90

Commission's Observation:

As SBPDCL has not submitted the monthly data, SBPDCL is directed to submit the circle -wise monthly data in quarterly report henceforth without fail. The target of achieving 100% collection efficiency (including arrears collection) is yet to be achieved by both the Discoms.

The Commission reiterates its above directive. DISCOMs are required to compile and submit circle wise monthly data of billing efficiency and collection efficiency in the format as mentioned below within 30 days after the end of every quarter during FY 2026-27 positively.

Particulars	Unit	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3
Revenue Billed	Rs. Crore			
Revenue Collected	Rs. Crore			
Collection Efficiency	%			
Energy Input to the Discoms	MU			
Energy Sales	MU			
Billing Efficiency	%			

Directive 2: Cent percent Consumer Metering

The Commission had directed the Distribution Licensees, in previous Tariff Order dated 28.03.2025, to submit the monthly progress of metering of IAS-I and Street Light (unmetered) categories in the prescribed format in their quarterly reports.

Petitioners' Response

In compliance with the said directive, the DISCOMs have submitted the status of metering for Q2 of FY 2025-26. The status of installation of meters in IAS-I and street light categories as submitted by DISCOMs is shown below:

Category	Number of Connections (existing)	Number of Connections provided with meters	Balance connections to be provided with meters
NBPDCL			
IAS-1	3,93,102	3,34,930	58,172
Streetlight	5764	1622	4142
SBPDCL			
IAS-1	4,77,751	157,039	3,20,712
Streetlight	3406	1659	1747

Commission's observation

The data furnished indicates that a significant number of connections in IAS-I and Street Light categories are still not provided with meters till date. The percentage of such un-metered connections in IAS I category (67%) in the area served by SBPDCL is unacceptable. The Commission in the last tariff order directed the DISCOMs to submit a timeframe along with roadmap for providing 100%-metered connection along with the 1st quarter report of FY 2025-26, however the Commission has not received the roadmap from the DISCOMs. The Commission is of the opinion that timely completion of providing meters to un-metered connections is essential for accurate billing and reduction of losses. The Commission directs the DISCOMS to expedite the metering of the remaining unmetered connections as soon as possible and submit the roadmap for 100%-meter connection to the Commission along with the next quarterly Report by 30th April 2026 & continue with the submission of monthly progress of metering of IAS-I and Street Light categories.

Directive 3: Reduction of AT&C Loss

The Commission in its tariff order of FY 2025-26 has fixed the AT&C loss trajectory for FY 2025-26 at 14% for NBPDCL and 16.68% for SBPDCL. The Commission in Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 directed the DISCOMs to monitor reduction of distribution loss and AT&C loss at Division / circle every month and share the information through the quarterly report to the Commission.

Petitioners' Response

The DISCOMs have submitted two quarters' data with regard to AT&C loss for FY 2025-26 in the desired format.

Commission's view

The analysis of AT&C loss data submitted by DISCOMs reveals that following 5 divisions from NBPDCL & SBPDCL recorded highest AT&C loss in second quarter of FY 2025-26.

Divisions reporting higher AT&C losses				
S.No.	**NBPDCL**	**AT&C Loss (in %)**	**SBPDCL**	**AT&C Loss (in %)**
1	Madhepura	32.78	ESD Lakhisarai	38.17
2	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	30.22	ESD Dehri	37.71
3	Sheohar	28.87	ESD Masaurhi	37.41
4	Motihari	27.67	ESD Bhabhua	35.25
5	Araria	27.65	ESD Biharsharif R	34.96

The Commission notes that SBPDCL at the end of Q2 reported overall AT&C losses at 18.61% and collection efficiency of 94.06%, but with serious disparities at the division level. Several divisions such as Lakhisarai (38.17%), Masaurhi (37.41%), Dehri (37.71%), and Bhabhua (35.25%) exhibit very high AT&C losses. In contrast, NBPDCL shows relatively better overall performance with AT&C losses of 17.73%, and collection efficiency of 92.19% divisions such as Motihari (27.67%), Madhepura (32.78%), and Sheohar (28.87%) exhibit high losses.

Commission in its FY 2025–26 Tariff Order directed SBPDCL to submit explanations for the negative AT&C losses reported in certain Divisions; however, no such explanation has been provided by SBPDCL. SBPDCL submitted that in some of the divisions, due to non-physical demarcation of boundary (GSS/PSS/feeder meter), the reading/ consumption recorded in the installed boundary meter got overlapped with nearby / adjacent divisions due to which division wise actual energy input is difficult to arrive. SBPDCL submitted that they are trying to resolve the issue and arrive at division wise actual energy input.

Commission's View

The Commission directs SBPDCL to resolve the issue with proper technical / energy accounting solutions at company level and submit a comprehensive report to the Commission by 30th June 2026. Commission directs the DISCOMs to continue with the submission of AT&C loss data to the Commission.

Directive 4: Interest on Security Deposit of Consumers

The DISCOMs (NBPDCL and SBPDCL) were directed to ensure timely payment of interest on consumer security deposits and to establish a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for refund of security deposit post installation of smart prepaid meter.

Petitioners' Response

NBPDCL submitted that it has initiated payment of interest from September 2025 and reported refund of Rs. 3.39 Cr to 3,40,810 LT consumers during Q2 of FY 2025–26; however, it has not submitted the Standard Operative Procedure (SoP) as directed by the Commission. SBPDCL has reported refund of security deposit along with interest to smart prepaid meter consumers, including Rs. 1.73 Cr as interest and Rs. 87 lakh as security deposit in Q2 of FY 2025–26. SBPDCL mentioned that it has submitted the SoP.

Commission's View

The Commission noted the submission of the DISCOMs. Commission directs NBPDCL to submit the action take report on preparation of SoP and directs both DISCOMs update the Commission about status of refund of Security Deposit on regular basis.

Directive 5: Fixed Asset Register

The Commission in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2025, observing delays in preparation of the Fixed Asset Register, had directed the DISCOMs to expedite the process of preparation of FA register and also reprimanded that non-compliance may lead to penal action including disallowance of depreciation claims.

Petitioner's Response

NBPDCL and SBPDCL have submitted that Fixed Asset Records have been prepared up to FY 2024–25, while records for FY 2025–26 are under preparation and will be submitted with the next Tariff Petition. Further, DISCOMs stated they have initiated steps for systematic asset management by floating a tender for selection of a System Integrator for preparation and maintenance of the Fixed Asset Register for BSP(H)CL and its subsidiaries, and the Letter of Award (LOA) has already been issued in December 2025.

Commission's View

The Commission directs the Petitioners to complete the process of FAR finalization in a time bound manner, according to the timeline given for different milestone in LoA and also to submit the progress in quarterly reports. The progress in terms of given in LOA and actual work completed against the milestone should be submitted.

Directive 6: Voltage-wise Cost of Supply

The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed the DISCOMs to submit voltage-wise cost of supply with FY 2026-27 tariff petition based on the technical losses calculated at various voltage levels by conducting a detailed study.

Petitioner's Response

NBPDCL has submitted the following data with regard to technical loss based on analysis of data at sample sub-station / feeder level as shown below in its response.

Table for the ensuing financial year FY 2026-27 (NBPDCL)

A) Voltage-wise Technical Loss and Energy Sale			
S.no	**Voltage Level (KV)**	**Technical Losses (%)**	**Remarks**
1	Loss at> 220 kv	3.19	Actual Central Transmission Losses for Q2 of FY 2025-26
2	Loss at> 220 kv to 33 Kv outgoing of GSS	3.74	Actual State Transmission Losses for Q2 of FY 2025-26
3	Loss at 33 Kv outgoing of GSS to 33 Kv incoming of PSS	1.73	On the basis of Sample GSS to PSS line loss for FY 2025-26
4	Loss in 33/11 kv Substation	1.21	On the basis of Sample substation Loss for FY 2025-26
5	11kv	5.83	On the basis of Sample Feeder to DT loss for FY 2025-26
6	0.4 kV	6.66	On the basis of Sample DT to Consumer Loss for FY 2025-26

SBPDCL did not submit any data with regard to technical loss calculation; instead It has submitted a methodology for analysis of voltage-wise Technical & Distribution Loss based on AMR data.

Commission's View

The Commission directs the Petitioners to support its data with metered values in future submissions.

Directive 7: Regulatory Accounts.

The Commission in the previous tariff order directed the DISCOMs to submit Audited Regulatory Accounts in accordance with the BERC (Power Regulatory Accounting) Regulations, 2018.

Petitioner's Response

The DISCOMs have submitted that regulatory accounting is a highly specialized activity and, due to the absence of similar frameworks elsewhere in India and lack of experienced consultants, they are facing challenges in initiating the process. NBPDCL has sought guidance from the Commission on methodology and procedural aspects, while SBPDCL has also highlighted the difficulty in deriving a starting framework. Despite these constraints, both DISCOMs have expressed their commitment to comply and have stated that efforts are underway to develop the Regulatory Accounts framework.

Commission's View

The Commission noted the submission of Petitioners.

Directive 8: Outstanding Arrears

The DISCOMs were instructed to closely monitor and actively pursue recovery of outstanding arrears, particularly from government, semi-government departments, and local bodies, and to report progress on a quarterly basis.

Petitioner's Response

In response, both NBPDCL and SBPDCL have submitted the status of outstanding dues for the quarter ending 30th September 2025 as given below:

Rs. Crore

Outstanding arrears at the beginning of the quarter	Revenue Billed during the quarter	Revenue Collected during the quarter	Balance outstanding arrears at the end of quarter
NBPDCL			
377.97	135.32	89.11	424.18
SBPDCL			
521.62	279.35	82.45	718.54

Commission's View

The Commission observes that outstanding amount at the end of quarter has increased for both DISCOMs , which implies that revenue collection during the quarter is lesser than revenue billed during the corresponding period. This necessitates more concrete efforts from the DISCOMs. Hence, the directive is continued. DISCOMs should actively pursue recovery of outstanding arrears.

Directive 9: Consumers Grievance Redressal

The Commission, in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025, directed the DISCOMs to submit report on consumer's grievance redressal on a quarterly basis which shall contain following information:

1). Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the quarter.

2). Number of complaints received during the quarter.

3). Number of complaints resolved in the quarter.

4). Number of complaints pending at the end of the quarter.

Petitioner's Response

Both NBPDCL and SBPDCL have submitted the required quarterly reports containing all prescribed details, including complaints pending at the beginning of the quarter, complaints received, complaints resolved, and complaints pending at the end of the quarter as shown below.

Summary of Consumer Grievance Redressal for the quarter ending on 30th September-2025

No. of Complaints pending at beginning of Quarter	Number of complaints received during the quarter	Number of complaints resolved in the quarter	Number of complaints pending at the end of the quarter
NBPDCL			
3411	234574	230669	7316
SBPDCL			
3001	140435	138286	5150

Commission's View

Commission observes that the number of pending complaints at the end of Q2 has substantially increased for both DISCOMs which indicates delay in prompt disposal of consumer complaint. The Commission expects that the speed of disposal is increased so as to reduce the number of pending complaints. The petitioners will continue to submit report on resolution of complaints on quarterly basis.

Directive 10: Release of New Connections

The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed DISOCMs to submit quarterly report on release of new connections with following details as given below

- Number of applications pending at the beginning of the quarter
- Number of applications received during the quarter
- Number of connections released during the quarter
- Number of applications pending the end of quarter.

Petitioner's Response

NBPDCL and SBPDCL have submitted the data as per directive issued under the previous Tariff Order as shown below:

States of Release of New Connection for the quarter ending on 30th September-2025

Number of applications pending at the beginning of the quarter	Number of applications received during the quarter	Number of connections released during the quarter	Number of applications pending at the end of quarter
NBPDCL			
41,134	25,705	7,699	59,140
SBPDCL			
45,585	81,547	94,734	32,398

Commission's View

The Commission notes that performance of SBPDCL is satisfactory; while, NBPDCL has released lesser number of new connections in comparison with new applications submitted. NBPDCL should improve the performance. The directive is continued for monitoring in future. Both DISCOMs shall continue to submit quarterly report on release of new connections.

Directive 11: Power Procurement

The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed both DISCOMs to submit the details related to month wise power purchase from each source indicating Source of Purchase, available capacity, energy purchased, fixed charge paid, energy charge and any other charges paid, total cost etc. in the quarterly report to be submitted to the Commission.

Petitioners' Response

DISCOM mentioned that they have submitted the requisite information on power purchase cost in formats given in quarterly report.

Commission's View

The Commission observes that the Distribution Licensees have not complied with Directive in full, as key details relating to power procurement cost, including fixed charges, energy charges, other charges, and UI/DSM data, have not been submitted. The Commission directs the Distribution Licensees to submit complete month-wise details incorporating required information / data.

Directive 12: Category wise Tariff Subsidy provided by Govt. of Bihar

The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed both DISCOMs to submit details of category-wise tariff subsidy claimed and provided by the Government of Bihar.

Petitioners' Response

DISCOM mentioned that they have submitted the requisite information on category-wise tariff subsidy claimed and provided by the Government of Bihar in quarterly report.

Commission's View

The DISCOMs (NBPDCL and SBPDCL) have submitted the required details of category-wise tariff subsidy claimed and provided by the Government of Bihar for the Quarters of FY 2025–26. Commission reiterates its directive.

Directive 13: Management of Surplus Power

The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed both DISCOMs to submit DISCOM wise, month-wise particulars for each block of the month incorporating the following particulars in the quarterly report.

i Contracted capacity of Discom (MW)

ii Available capacity during the month (MW)

iii Scheduled capacity during the month (MW)

iv Capacity stranded during the month (MW)

v Quantum of Surplus power (MW) sold / surrendered/ banked/ UI / traded through any other means separately during the month

Petitioners' Response

DISCOMs mentioned that they have submitted the information in the quarterly Report.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the submissions of the DISCOMs with respect to directive on surplus power. The Commission observes that the Distribution Licensees have submitted data relating to availability and unrestricted demand on a block-wise basis; however, the submissions are not in accordance with the requirements specified under the Directive.

The Commission notes that critical information such as month-wise contracted capacity, scheduled capacity, open access allowed, and capacity stranded has not been furnished. The Commission directs the Distribution Licensees to submit complete month-wise details in the prescribed format, including contracted capacity, available capacity, scheduled capacity, open access allowed, and capacity stranded.

Directive 14: Sale of Surplus Power

The Commission in its previous order had directed the Discoms to explore opportunities to optimize the revenue accrued from sale of surplus power and submit the efforts made in this direction in quarterly report.

Petitioners' Response

Both NBPDCL and SBPDCL have stated that surplus power is being managed through continuous monitoring of demand-supply position and is disposed of through power surrender (as per grid code) and sale in the spot market, with the objective of optimizing power purchase cost. This indicates that some efforts are being made to manage surplus power.

Commission's View

Commission had specifically directed the DISCOMs to explore multiple avenues such as bilateral sales, participation in short-term tenders, banking arrangements, and use of platforms like power exchanges, PUSHP portal, OTC markets etc. The responses are generic and primarily indicate reliance on power surrender and spot market sales, without detailing utilization of the full range of options or providing quantitative evidence of revenue optimization. The Commission reiterate its directive for FY 2026-27.

Directive 15: ToD Tariff for LT Industries

The Commission had directed the Discoms to implement Time-of-Day (ToD) tariff for all eligible LT consumers (excluding agricultural consumers) having contracted demand greater than 10 kW, as well as for HT consumers, with effect from 1 April 2025. The Commission had also directed the Discoms to ensure installation of ToD-compatible meters wherever required.

Petitioners' Response

In response, the Discoms have submitted that the ToD tariff for consumers (excluding agricultural consumers) with contract demand more than 10 KW are being implemented post installation of smart prepaid meters to those consumers. In this regard the progress of installation of smart prepaid meters have been submitted by both DISCOMs as shown below:

Category	No. of LT Consumers having load more than 10 kW	No. of LT Consumers provided with Smart Prepaid Meter	Balance No. of LT Consumers to be provided with Smart Prepaid Meter	Timeline for installation of Smart Prepaid Meter
NBPDCL				
Domestic	982	713	269	March-2026
NDS	21780	18603	3177	March-2026
Street Light	198	88	110	Dec-2025
PWW	618	348	270	Dec-2025
LTIS	11232	8491	2741	March-2026
LT EV	55	55	0	Dec-2025
Total	**34865**	**28298**	**6567**	**March-2026**
				SBPDCL
Domestic	7220	5588	1632	March-2026
NDS	27039	16500	10539	March-2026
Street Light	327	35	292	Dec-2025
PWW	1141	237	904	Dec-2025
LTIS	16529	9074	7455	March-2026
LT EV	270	252	18	Dec-2025
Total	**52526**	**31686**	**20840**	**March-2026**

Commission's View

The Commission notes that while NBPDCL has made relatively better progress in installation of smart prepaid meters, a balance of 6567 consumers is yet to be covered. In the case of SBPDCL, the gap is significantly higher with 20840 consumers still pending for smart prepaid meter installation. Further, certain categories such as Street Lighting and Public Water Works show comparatively lower progress for both the DISCOMs, indicating uneven implementation across consumer segments. The Commission directs the DISCOMs to complete the installation process as per timeline indicated by them and continue to submit the data in this regard in quarterly report. As per MoP notification vide GSR 437 (E), Electricity (Rights of Consumers) (Amendment) Rules, 2023, dated 14th June, 2023 DISCOMs are mandated to make ToD

tariff effective to all consumers (except agricultural consumers) not later than 1st April 2025. Commission notes that in spite of provisions of the above Rules/ Tariff policy and directives of the Commission from time to time, satisfactory progress has not been achieved by the DISCOMs to make ToD tariff effective for all consumers. It is therefore to reiterate the directive to make ToD tariff effective to all consumers (except agricultural consumers) by end of FY 2026-27.

Directive 16: Demand side management (DSM)

Commission in its previous tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed DISCOMs to file Demand Side Management (DSM) action plan duly highlighting the objectives and benefits to be achieved in terms of savings in power consumption and other benefits indicating the element-wise/head-wise quantitative figures and cost details in terms of Regulation 4, 5 and 6.3 of the BERC (Demand Side Management) Regulations 2014.

Petitioner's Response

DISCOMs have submitted the initiatives taken towards demand side management in the Q2 report submitted with the Commission.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the submissions made by NBPDCL and SBPDCL. It is observed that the Discoms have only indicated that they are undertaking studies and benchmarking DSM practices across other states and exploring various initiatives.

However, the submissions are largely conceptual and do not include a detailed DSM action plan with scheme-wise targets, quantified energy savings, peak load reduction, cost estimates, implementation timelines, or cost-benefit analysis as required under the Regulations.

Accordingly, the Commission directs the DISCOMs to submit a comprehensive and quantifiable DSM action plan in accordance with the BERC DSM Regulations, 2014, at the earliest.

Directive 17: Power portfolio optimization

The Commission in previous tariff order dated 28.03.2025 directed Discoms to analyse their power portfolio and prepare an action plan to meet the requirements of the 24X7 power to all in accordance with Resource Adequacy Planning framework notified by MoP.

Petitioners' Response

DISOCOMs have submitted information regarding their existing power portfolio along with the quarterly Report

Commission's View

The Commission observes that the DISCOMs have submitted information regarding their existing power portfolio, upcoming power projects and projected capacity with respect to Resource Adequacy framework. The Petitioners considered RPO requirements under Resource Adequacy plan. The scenarios (normal and delayed) with existing capacity and upcoming projects are given below:

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Source	Capacity Addition Requirement as per CEA (RA Plan)-Normal Scenario (A)	Capacity Addition Requirement as per CEA (RA Plan)-Delayed Scenario (B)	Commissioned Capacity (C)	Upcoming Tied-Up/Consented Capacity (D)	Additional Capacity Addition in Pipeline (E)	Total Capacity Addition by 2033-34 (F)= (C)+(D)+(E)	Additional Capacity Requirement as Per RA Plan Normal Scenario (H)=(A)- (F)	Additional Capacity Requirement as Per RA Plan Delayed Scenario (G)=(B)-(F)
Thermal (MW)	9758	11758	7511	1821	2400	11732	-1974	26
Wind (MW)	6999	4299	699	882	299	1880	5119	2419
Hydro (MW)	1825	1505	1241	365.35	1426* (Allocation Pending)	3032	-1207	-1527
Solar (MW)	9623	6122	1920	1123	700	3743	5880	2379
DRE (MW)	4939	3457	0	256	1020	1276	3663	2181

***1426 MW of the Hydro Capacity has been consented from various REIAs but the allocation against the requested power procurement hasn't yet been done by MoP.**

Further, the Petitioners in its Q2 report mentioned that the surplus scenario is expected to increase in magnitude over the next three months (Oct – Dec'25). They mentioned that Bihar experiences a surplus power scenario during the third quarter (October to

December), while the peak power demand occurs predominantly during non-solar hours. Accordingly, the following step are proposed for optimal portfolio management:

Bihar should sell the surplus power when the market price exceeds the variable cost of generation, and surrender the power when the market price falls below the variable cost to ensure an optimum power portfolio.

Commission's View

The Commission directs the Distribution Licensees to continue their efforts for managing the surplus power in an efficient way so as to ensure cost optimization, new market derivatives may also be explored and to submit a comprehensive and actionable plan with respect to power portfolio optimization.

Directive 18: Energy Sale to un-metered consumer

The Commission in its previous Tariff Oder dated 28.03.2025 had observed that the energy sales reported under IAS-I and IAS-II categories were not in conformity with the connected load and normal hours of operation. Accordingly, the Petitioners were directed to undertake proper load mapping of IAS-I and IAS-II consumers up to the point of consumption and to submit progress in quarterly reports, with completion of the exercise before the next tariff filing.

Petitioner's Response

In response to the above directive, the Petitioners have submitted data containing division-wise details of IAS-I consumers (metered and unmetered), including number of consumers, connected load and average load for different periods.

SBPDCL have stated that, as per the direction of the Commission, field surveys were conducted to assess actual load at consumer premises, and a significant number of consumers with suppressed load were identified and their load was revised in the billing system.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the submissions of the Petitioners. Commission observes that the submissions are largely limited to aggregated division-wise data and do not constitute comprehensive load mapping up to the point of consumption as envisaged in the directive. The data submitted does not reflect feeder-wise or distribution

transformer-wise mapping, nor does it establish correlation between energy consumption, connected load and hours of operation and , therefore the Commission issues the following new Directive:

New Directive

For IAS-II category of consumer

The DISCOMs are directed to undertake proper load mapping of IAS-II category consumers up to the point of consumption and to submit progress in quarterly reports, with completion of the exercise before the next tariff filing.

For IAS-I category of consumer

The Commission may discontinue the assessment of energy to the un-metered category of consumers on the basis of contracted load, per HP basis from FY 2027-28 onwards. The DISCOMs are directed to conduct a comprehensive study and submit the methodology for assessing the un-metered sale to IAS-1 category of consumers as per following:

i. As provided in Regulation 16.2 of BERC MYT Distribution Regulations 2024, the DISCOMs shall conduct a comprehensive study to assess actual consumption of power by unmetered consumer segment in IAS I category.

   Stratified random sampling shall be used to identify consumers in block/district for study which would be, well distributed representation of the block under purview such that sampled consumers shall exhibit same demographic profile, energy consumption pattern, water level etc. of the block. Based on the study, the DISCOMs shall establish benchmark index for IAS I category in terms of consumption KWh/ HP per annum based on geographic conditions in the area of DISCOMs. Based on this study the DISCOMs shall devise methodology for assessment of energy to IAS I un-metered category of consumers considering the following aspects and submit the same for approval of the Commission.

   As recommended in SoP issued by MoP dated 01.07.2022 for ensuring release of funds, including GOI Grants and counterpart funding loans to the DISCOMs under RDSS and any other scheme etc. The DISCOMs shall devise methodology for assessment of sale to un-metered category of consumer based on Feeder level input as give below:

ii. In case of dedicated agriculture feeder supplying energy to agricultural consumers, energy measured at feeder level through proper metering shall be considered. The consumption reflected in feeders shall be adjusted for normative T&D losses as approved by the Commission. Based on the benchmark index determined in para (i)above the energy sale to individual consumer can be determined.

iii. For mixed feeder, till such time feeders are segregated, total energy shall be measured at feeder level and energy consumed by non–agricultural consumers shall be deducted to arrive at energy consumption of agricultural consumers. The consumption shall be adjusted for normative T&D losses as approved by the Commission. Based on the benchmark index determined in para (i) above the energy sale to individual consumer can be determined.

Directive 19: Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures for submitting information regarding Supplementary Power Bills and prior period bills of Generators

The Commission in previous Tariff Order had directed the DISCOMs to develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for proper mapping of supplementary power bills of generators, along with all supporting documents, on station-wise basis, and to ensure that such information is accessible through IT tools. The DISCOMs were also required to submit a comprehensive MS Excel statement during the next tariff filing, detailing the calculation of claimed amounts with clear justification and supporting documents.

Petitioner's Response

In response, both NBPDCL and SBPDCL have stated that a software portal is under development to maintain records and facilitate mapping of supplementary bills along with relevant documents. Further, NBPDCL has submitted that, as per the directions of the Commission in the exit meeting dated 21.05.2025, it will submit the required generator-wise monthly statement of power allocation along with fixed and variable costs at the time of tariff petition for FY 2026-27. SBPDCL, has stated that it has already submitted such generator-wise monthly details along with the tariff petition for FY 2026-27.

Commission's View

The Commission examined the submission of the DISCOMs. The response indicates that while initial steps of development of a software portal have been undertaken, the SOP for

mapping supplementary and prior period bills along with complete supporting documentation and detailed justification of claims, as specifically directed, has not yet been fully developed. The Commission therefore directs the DISCOMs to expedite the development and implementation of the SOP, ensure complete mapping of supplementary bills with all supporting documents through IT-enabled systems, and submit the detailed statements with proper justification of claims in the next tariff filing, in strict compliance with the directive.

Directive 20: Addressing situation of Financial Imbalance between DISCOMs for Continuation of Uniform Tariff

As per the provisions under the Electricity Act,2003 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder the tariff determined shall be cost reflective and there shall not be any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff except under natural calamity conditions.

It has been observed from the ARR filings of SBPDCL and NBPDCL for previous years that the Revenue from sale of electricity at the tariff determined by this Commission results into Surplus to one DISCOM and gap to another. The Following table depicts Gap/Surplus as approved in a few previous years' tariff orders:

Gap/(Surplus) determined for NBPDCL and SBPDCL in previous years' Tariff Orders								
Particulars	**2026-27 (approved)**		**Ensuing Years (n+1)**					
			2025-26 (approved)		**2024-25 (approved)**		**2023-24 (approved)**	
	SBPDCL	**NBPDCL**	**SBPDCL**	**NBPDCL**	**SBPDCL**	**NBPDCL**	**SBPDCL**	**NBPDCL**
Gap/(Surplus) in True up of previous year (n-1 years) including carrying cost (A)			4106	-892	-1251	899	4548	379
ARR for the ensuing year (n+1 year) on standalone basis (B)			16679	13966	17913	15180	13932	11742
Consolidated ARR (for ensuing year) including past period Gap/(Surplus) (C=A+B)			20786	13075	16662	16079	18480	12121

Gap/(Surplus) determined for NBPDCL and SBPDCL in previous years' Tariff Orders								
Revenue as per approved tariff (D)			18912	15055	18145	15477	16610	13996
Gap/(Surplus) (C-D)			1873	-1981	-1483	602	1870	-1875

Under such circumstances, continuation of the past practice of determining a uniform tariff for both DISCOMs (as has been followed for a long time), may not satisfy the statutory provisions.

Accordingly, both the DISCOMs are directed to approach Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited (BSPHCL), formed under the Bihar State Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2012 notified by the Energy Department, Government of Bihar vide Notification No. 17 dated 30.10.2012, to address the above situation. NBPDCL and SBPDCL shall submit an Action Taken Report to the Commission by 15.05.2026 detailing with the measures being undertaken, including but not limited to revisiting the allocation of PPA shares, rationalisation of sharing of common expenses between the DISCOMs, review of allocation of revenues from sources other than the sale of electricity to consumers etc.

New Directive

Directive 21: Energy sale and corresponding bills to sugar mills and solar companies

The Commission directs the DISCOMs to clarify the rationale for showing sugar mills and solar companies as consumers of DISCOMs and submit energy sale quantum and corresponding revenue for energy sale to sugar mills and solar companies.

Directive 22:

APTEL judgement in the matter of RP No. 21 OF 2023 dated 19.12.2024 state that

"the matter is remanded to the State Commission to the limited extent that the Revenue Surplus of previous years i.e prior to re-organisation (01.11.2012) is not to be adjusted from ARR of Review Petitioners for FY 2015-16. However, considering consumer interest, to avoid tariff shock, the State Commission may consider adjustment of such deductions made from ARR of FY 2015-16 in favour of Discoms along with applicable carrying cost spread over certain years in the ensuing tariff orders as permitted under National Tariff Policy 2016. It is but appropriate that the review Petitioners should take up the matter with Government of Bihar for transfer of such Revenue Surplus of the period prior to re-organisation, so determined by the

State Commission, to the Discoms, so that, upon receipt of the same it may be informed to the State Commission "

In compliance to the Hon'ble APTEL judgement dated 19.12.2024, the Commission has computed and allowed the recovery of eligible amount along with carrying cost while approving the ARR of FY 2026-27 for both the DISCOMs. As opined by Hon'ble APTEL in the above-mentioned judgement, the Commission directs the DISCOM to take up the matter with Government of Bihar for transfer of Revenue Surplus of the period prior to reorganization so that the benefit of the same could be passed on to consumers. The Commission directs the DISCOMs to submit the Action taken Report in this regard by 30th Sept 2026.

10.3 General

The Commission shall review and monitor progress of the compliance of the aforesaid directives on quarterly basis. Therefore, the DISCOMs are directed to send quarterly progress report on each directive at the beginning of July, 2026 (for quarter ending June 2026), October 2026 (for quarter ending September 2026) and January 2027 (for quarter ending December, 2026) and April 2027 (for quarter ending March, 2027).

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
(Parshuram Singh Yadav)	**(Arun Kumar Sinha)**	**(Amir Subhani)**
Member (Legal)	**Member (Technical)**	**Chairman**

बिहार सरकार

ऊर्जा विभाग

क्र० सं०	उपभोक्ता श्रेणी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2026–27 के लिए बी०ई०आर०सी० द्वारा अनुमोदित टैरिफ				राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुदान		वित्तीय वर्ष 2026–27 में सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के बाद लागू टैरिफ			
		फिक्सड चार्ज	यूनिट	ऊर्जा शुल्क	यूनिट	फिक्सड चार्ज/ ऊर्जा शुल्क	यूनिट	फिक्सड चार्ज	यूनिट	ऊर्जा शुल्क	यूनिट
A	निम्न विभव आपूर्ति										
1	घरेलू										
1.1	कुटीर ज्योति (मीटर सहित)										
	0–50 यूनिट	20	रू०/विद्युत संबंध /माह	7.42	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	5.45	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	20	रू०/विद्युत संबंध /माह	1.97	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
	50 यूनिट से अधिक		घरेलू 1 या घरेलू 2 मीटर सहित के अनुसार					घरेलू 1 या घरेलू 2 मीटर सहित के अनुसार			
1.2	घरेलू–1 (ग्रामीण) (मीटर सहित)										
	सभी यूनिट	40	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	7.42	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	4.97	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	40	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	2.45	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
1.3	घरेलू–2 (शहरी–माँग आधारित)										
	सभी यूनिट	80	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	7.42	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	3.30	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	80	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	4.12	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
1.4	घरेलू–3 (शहरी–माँग आधारित 74 कि०वा० तक) ऐच्छिक										
	सभी यूनिट	80	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	9.03	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	3.61	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	80	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	5.42	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
2	गैर घरेलू										
2.1	गैर घरेलू–1 (ग्रामीण)										
	मीटर सहित (सभी यूनिट)	60	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	7.79	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	4.44	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	60	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	3.35	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.2	गैर घरेलू–2 (माँग आधारित)										
	संविदा माँग 0.5 किलोवाट तक	150	रू०/विद्युत संबंध /माह	7.73	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	2.06	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	150	रू०/विद्युत संबंध /माह	5.67	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
	संविदा माँग 0.5 किलोवाट से ऊपर 70 कि०वा० तक)										
	मीटर सहित (सभी यूनिट)	300	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	7.73	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	2.06	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	300	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	5.67	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
3	कृषि एवं सिंचाई सेवा (सम्बद्ध भार आधारित)										
3.1	कृषि एवं सिंचाई–1 (निजी नलकूप) (सम्बद्ध भार)										
	मीटर रहित	1,350	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	-	-	1,266	रू०/एच०पी०/माह	84	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	-	-
	मीटर सहित (सभी यूनिट)	100	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	6.74	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	100	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	0	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	0.55	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
						6.19	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०				
3.2	कृषि एवं सिंचाई–2 (सरकारी नलकूप) (सम्बद्ध भार)										
	मीटर सहित (सभी यूनिट)	500	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	7.17	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	500	रू०/के०वी०ए०	0	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	0.50	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
						6.67	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०				
4	निम्न विभव औद्योगिक सेवा (माँग आधारित)										
4.1	निम्न विभव औद्योगिक सेवा–1 (सभी यूनिट)	278	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	7.79	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.77	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	278	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	6.02	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
4.2	निम्न विभव औद्योगिक सेवा–2 (सभी यूनिट)	350	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	7.79	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.79	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	350	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	6.00	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०

क्र० सं०	उपभोक्ता श्रेणी	वित्तीय वर्ष 2026–27 के लिए बी०ई०आर०सी० द्वारा अनुमोदित टैरिफ				राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुदान		वित्तीय वर्ष 2026–27 में सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के बाद लागू टैरिफ			
		फिक्सड चार्ज	यूनिट	ऊर्जा शुल्क	यूनिट	फिक्सड चार्ज/ ऊर्जा शुल्क	यूनिट	फिक्सड चार्ज	यूनिट	ऊर्जा शुल्क	यूनिट
5	पी०डब्लू०डब्लू०–पब्लिक वाटर वर्क्स (मॉग आधारित)										
5.1	पी०डब्लू०डब्लू० (सभी युनिट)	630	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	9.72	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०			630	रू०/के०वी०ए० और उसका भाग/माह	9.72	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
5.2	हर घर नल (लोड आधारित)	100	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	8.16	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	100 5.71	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	0	रू०/एच०पी० और उसका भाग/माह	2.45	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
6	एल०टी०ई०भी० चार्जिंग स्टेशन										
6.1	एल०टी०ई०भी० चार्जिंग स्टेशन (सभी युनिट)	0		8.72	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	1.72	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	0		7.00	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
7	स्ट्रीट लाईट सेवा										
7.1	एस०एस०–मीटर सहित	100	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	9.03	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०	-		100	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	9.03	रू०/के०डब्लू०एच०
7.2	एस०एस०–मीटर रहित	4,250	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह			-		4,250	रू०/किलोवाट और उसका भाग/माह	-	
B	उच्च विभव आपूर्ति– सामान्य										
1	उच्च विभव – सामान्य										
1.1	उच्च विभव सेवा –1 (11 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.98	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.58	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.40	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
1.2	उच्च विभव सेवा –2 (33 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.92	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.57	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.35	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
1.3	उच्च विभव सेवा –3 (132 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.85	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.55	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.30	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
1.4	उच्च विभव सेवा –4 (220 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.79	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.54	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.25	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
1.5	उच्च विभव सेवा –5 (400 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.72	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०			550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.72	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
1.6	उच्च विभव शीत भंडारण (11 के०वी०) (सभी युनिट)	100	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.74	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	100 6.19	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	0	-	0.55	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2	उच्च विभव आपूर्ति – औद्योगिक सेवा										
2.1	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा –1 (11 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.98	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.58	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.40	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.2	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा –2 (33 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.92	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.57	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.35	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.3	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा –3 (132 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.85	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.55	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.30	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.4	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा –4 (220 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.79	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.54	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	6.25	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.5	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा –5 (400 के०वी०)	550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.72	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०			550	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	7.72	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.6	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक विशेष सेवा (11/33 के०वी०) (सभी युनिट)	800	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	4.94	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.08	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	800	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	3.86	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
2.7	उच्च विभव औद्योगिक विशेष सेवा (132/220 के०वी०) (सभी युनिट)	800	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	4.94	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.08	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	800	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	3.86	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
3	रेलवे ट्रैक्शन सेवा (132 के०वी०) (सभी यूनिट)	540	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	8.16	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०			540	रू०/के०वी०ए०/माह	8.16	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०
4	एच०टी० ई०भी० चार्जिंग स्टेशन (सभी यूनिट)	0		7.85	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	1.55	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०	-	-	6.30	रू०/के०वी०ए०एच०

* नई विद्युत दर आदेश दिनांक 01.04.2026 की तिथि से प्रभावी है।

उपभोक्ता सुविधा टॉल फ्री नं०– 1912

हमारा आधार..... उर्जस्वित बिहार