



Illuminating lives...

SOUTH BIHAR POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED

Registered Office: Vidyut Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna – 21.

**A Govt. Of Bihar Undertaking
(Department of Commercial)**

CIN. U40109BR2012SGC018890

(Buff-Sheet)

U.O.I. No. :- _____
SBC/03/2025 (Tariff)

Dated :- _____

**GM (HR & Admin.),
SBPDCL**

Sub. :- **Printing of Tariff Schedule Book for FY 2025-26 of SBPDCL.**

While enclosing herewith the copy of electricity tariff schedule book for FY 2025-26 in hard and soft copy, you are requested to arrange for printing of 475 numbers of copy of the tariff schedule book for the offices of SBPDCL.

This has got the approval of competent authority.

Encl. :- 1. Approved copy of note sheet.
2. (Hard copy and a CD
of materials to be published)

Sd/-
(Purushottam Prasad)
Chief Engineer (Comm.)

Memo. No. :- _____

Dated :- _____

Copy forwarded to CDBA, SBPDCL for information and needful. It is requested to kindly upload the Tariff Schedule book for FY 2024-25 on the official website of SBPDCL.

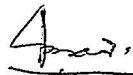
Encl. :- Tariff Schedule book for FY 2025-26 (sent via email).

Sd/-
(Purushottam Prasad)
Chief Engineer (Comm.)

Memo. No. :- 475

Dated :- 23/05/25

Copy forwarded to Chief Engineer (Commercial), NBPDC for information and needful.


23/05/25
(Purushottam Prasad)
Chief Engineer (Com)

South Bihar Power Distribution Co. Ltd.; Vidyut Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna – 21.
E-mail:- cecom.sbpdc122@gmail.com; Mob. No.- 7763814744

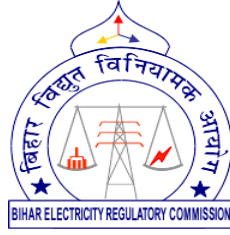
(Com.) 153/2025
SUDHIR (DEO.)

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 2025-26 for supply of electricity by South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited.

The approved tariff rate comes into effect from 01.04.2025 and shall remain in force till 31st March, 2026 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 SBPDCL www.sbpdcl.co.in.



BIHAR ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Nehru Marg (Bailey Road), Patna – 800021, Bihar (India)

Phone: 091-612-2504489; Fax: 0612-2950376

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Case No. 29/2024 & 33/2024 (NBPDC)

and

Case No. 30/2024 & 34/2024 (SBPDCL)

In the matter of:

Petitions for approval of True-up for FY 2023-24, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2024-25, Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for control period for FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 and determination of Retail Tariff of electricity for FY 2025-26.

and

Approval of Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation Plan(s) (Business Plan(s)) for the MYT Control Period 2025-26 to 2027-28 in the State of Bihar filed by North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) and South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL).

and

North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) **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: 28th March, 2025

In accordance with the Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations 2021, Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations 2024, the North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) and South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDC) have filed petitions on 15th November, 2024 for Trueing-up for FY 2023-24, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2024-25, Approval of Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation Plan (Business Plan), Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for control period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 and determination of Retail Tariff of electricity for FY 2025-26.

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 Trueing-up for FY 2023-24, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2024-25, and determined the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for control period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 and for retail tariff for sale of electricity to the consumers for the Financial Year 2025-26. The Commission has also approved the Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation Plan(s) (Business Plan(s)) for the MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 of NBPDC and SBPDC.

1. Background

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

2. Common order for SBPDC & NBPDC

The Commission, considering the common issues, common 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 (NBPDC and SBPDC) for FY 2025-26 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 Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred as the '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 (NBPDC and SBPDC) had filed petitions on 15th November, 2024 for True up of ARR for FY 2023-24, APR for FY 2024-25 and determination of ARR and Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26. The Commission admitted the respective Tariff Petitions and Business Plan Petitions on 2nd January, 2025 as Case No. 29/2024 & 33/2024 (NBPDC) and Case No. 30/2024 & 34/2024 (SBPDC).

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 and Business Plan Petitions. Accordingly, the Commission directed the two Discoms (NBPDC & SBPDC) to publish public notices showing the contents of the ARR and Tariff Petitions along with Business Plan 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 (NBPDC and SBPDC) issued their respective public notices of their Tariff Petitions and Business Plan 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 30.01.2025.

Further, an urgent hearing was conducted on 30.01.2025 in the extra-ordinary circumstances arising due to submission of separate letters dated 29.1.2025 by the

Petitioners, whereby the Petitioners had acknowledged that there had been some inadvertent error on their part in not considering the ARR gap/surplus of previous years in true-up of 2023-24. Upon hearing the Petitioners, the Commission directed to publish the revised/ modified abridged form of the tariff petitions, as approved by the Commission, as a Corrigendum to the previous Public Notices on the subject matter approved by the Commission vide order dated 02.01.2025. The last date of submission of comments, suggestions and objections was fixed as 07.02.2025.

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 Chapra on 08.02.2025, Munger on 11.02.2025, Darbhanga on 13.02.2025, Jehanabad on 15.02.2025 and Patna on 20.02.2025.

In the meanwhile, some additional information appearing necessary to the Commission for evaluating the tariff and Business Plan Petitions were 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 Trued up the ARRs for FY 2023-24, reviewed the APRs for FY 2024-25, approved ARRs from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 and determined the common Tariff for Retail Sale of electricity for FY 2025-26 for the Discoms in their respective jurisdictions.

6. True up for FY 2023-24

The ARRs for FY 2023-24 as claimed by both the Discoms on the basis of the audited annual accounts vide 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 true up for FY 2023-24 | | | | Approved by the Commission in true up for FY 2023-24 | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | 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 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 | 13083.28 | 379.14 | 14003.27 | (540.85) | 12890.88 | 379.14 | 14003.27 | (733.25) |
| SBPDCL | 16274.35 | 4548.14 | 16735.99 | 4086.50 | 15588.95 | 4548.14 | 16735.99 | 3401.10 |
| Total | 29357.63 | 4927.28 | 30739.26 | 3545.65 | 28479.83 | 4927.28 | 30739.26 | 2667.85 |

The Commission after True up exercise of the ARR including (gain)/ loss on account of controllable factors of FY 2023-24 of both Discoms has approved combined ARR of **Rs.28479.83 Crore** and gap of **Rs.2667.85 Crore** as against the claim of combined ARR including (gain)/ loss on account of controllable factors of Rs. 29357.23 Crore and combined revenue gap of Rs. 3545.65 Crore. The revenue gap of FY 2023-24 along with carrying cost shall be carried forward to the ARR of FY 2025-26 as per the regulatory provisions.

7. Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2024-25

The Commission, after examination of projected expenditure for revised ARR by the NBPDCL and SBPDCL in their Annual Performance Review petitions for FY 2024-25 has approved the combined revised ARR and surplus as under:

(Rs. Crore)

| Name of the Discom | Claimed by the Discoms in review for FY 2024-25 | | | | Approved by the Commission in review for FY 2024-25 | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 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 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 | 14546.21 | 0 | 14055.43 | 490.78 | 13110.02 | 899.14 | 14114.00 | (104.84) |
| SBPDCL | 16513.38 | 0 | 17356.14 | (842.76) | 15438.65 | (1250.94) | 17328.72 | (3141.00) |

| Name of the Discom | Claimed by the Discoms in review for FY 2024-25 | | | | Approved by the Commission in review for FY 2024-25 | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 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 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) |
| Total | 31059.59 | 0.00 | 31411.57 | (351.98) | 28548.68 | (351.80) | 31442.72 | (3245.84) |

However, the Commission in accordance with the Regulation 14.1 (f) of BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations 2021, has not considered to carry forward this revenue surplus of **Rs. 3245.84 Crore** of FY 2024-25 in the proposed ARR of FY 2025-26 as the gap arrived in review for FY 2024-25 is based on estimates submitted by the petitioners and may vary with reference to audited accounts for FY 2024-25 while Truing-up.

8. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2025-26

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 (NBPDCCL & SBPDCL), determined the net revenue requirement as under for the control period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28:

ARR for FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 as approved by the Commission

(Rs. Crore)

| Sr. No. | Particulars | NBPDCCL | | | SBPDCL | | |
|----------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | FY 2025-26 | FY 2026-27 | FY 2027-28 | FY 2025-26 | FY 2026-27 | FY 2027-28 |
| 1 | Purchase of power (excluding transmission charges) | 9908.39 | 10581.35 | 11389.78 | 11931.04 | 12730.03 | 13688.31 |
| 2 | Transmission Charges | 1835.50 | 2084.91 | 2176.74 | 2264.82 | 2560.89 | 2672.11 |
| A | PGCIL and other transmission charges | 949.00 | 977.47 | 1006.79 | 1224.14 | 1260.86 | 1298.69 |
| B | BSPTCL transmission charges | 718.70 | 870.16 | 937.60 | 843.70 | 1021.50 | 1100.66 |
| C | BGCL transmission charges | 149.09 | 218.24 | 211.79 | 175.02 | 256.19 | 248.63 |
| D | SLDC charges | 12.91 | 12.66 | 13.54 | 15.15 | 14.86 | 15.90 |
| E | ERLDC, POSOCO | 5.80 | 6.38 | 7.02 | 6.81 | 7.49 | 8.24 |
| 3 | O & M Expenses | 1066.76 | 1143.86 | 1219.98 | 1418.64 | 1526.93 | 1642.03 |
| A | Employee expenses | 523.71 | 559.37 | 599.93 | 801.33 | 856.06 | 922.14 |
| B | R&M expenses | 236.97 | 257.40 | 269.85 | 287.94 | 321.90 | 349.78 |
| C | Total A&G expenses | 268.13 | 287.07 | 308.00 | 290.74 | 308.24 | 327.15 |

| Sr. No. | Particulars | NBPDC | | | SBPDCL | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | FY 2025-26 | FY 2026-27 | FY 2027-28 | FY 2025-26 | FY 2026-27 | FY 2027-28 |
| 4 | Holding company expenses | 37.94 | 40.01 | 42.20 | 38.62 | 40.73 | 42.95 |
| 5 | Depreciation | 428.33 | 485.12 | 512.27 | 375.42 | 440.88 | 480.01 |
| 6 | Interest on loan | 637.81 | 693.84 | 686.29 | 525.89 | 616.93 | 645.75 |
| 7 | Other finance charges | 73.78 | 81.16 | 89.27 | 141.70 | 155.87 | 171.46 |
| 8 | Return on equity | 531.27 | 604.47 | 639.43 | 427.46 | 519.68 | 575.37 |
| 9 | Interest on SD | 35.48 | 37.95 | 40.42 | 59.92 | 63.51 | 67.10 |
| 10 | Interest on working capital | 7.60 | 9.24 | 10.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Demand Side Management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Total Revenue requirement | 14524.92 | 15721.90 | 16764.23 | 17144.88 | 18614.72 | 19942.14 |
| 14 | Less: Non-tariff income | 558.83 | 568.06 | 577.06 | 465.70 | 476.65 | 487.35 |
| 15 | Net Revenue requirement | 13966.09 | 15153.85 | 16187.17 | 16679.18 | 18138.07 | 19454.79 |

Net ARR approved, past period true-up gap / surplus, revenue from existing tariff and net gap projected by Discoms and approved for FY 2025-26 are as detailed in the table below:

ARR for FY 2025-26 as approved by the Commission

(Rs. Crore)

| Name of the Discom | Claimed by the Discoms in ARR for FY 2025-26 | | | | Approved by the Commission in ARR 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 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) |
| NBPDC | 15994 | (650) | 14627 | 717 | 13966.09 | (891.54) | 15055.29 | (1980.74) |
| SBPDCL | 17800.1 | 4908 | 18592.52 | 4115.58 | 16679.18 | 4106.49 | 18912.47 | 1873.19 |
| Total | 33794.1 | 4258 | 33219.52 | 4832.58 | 30645.26 | 3214.94 | 33967.76 | (107.55) |

The NBPDC and SBPDCL have proposed net ARR of Rs. 15994 Crore and Rs.17800.10 Crore respectively for FY 2025-26 with a revenue gap of Rs. 717 crores (including revenue gap with carrying cost of FY 2023-24) for NBPDC and Rs. 4115.58 Crore for the SBPDCL. Thus, Discoms have proposed total revenue gap of Rs. 4832.58 crore for FY 2025-26.

The Commission, after thorough examination of their proposals and prudence check has approved the ARR of **Rs. 13966.09 Crore** with revenue surplus of **Rs. 1980.74 Crore** for NBPDC and ARR of **Rs. 16679.18 Crore** with revenue gap of **Rs. 1873.19 Crore** for SBPDCL after considering the revenue from sale of power during FY 2025-26 with approved tariff

and Trued-up gap of FY 2023-24 including carrying cost. Thus, the combined Revenue surplus approved is at **Rs. 107.55 Crore** for FY 2025-26 for both DISCOMs.

9. Approved Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26

The DISCOMs have not proposed any tariff hike for FY 2025-26, except for HTSS category, where an increase @Rs1/unit in the energy charge has been proposed.

The Commission, based on the approved revenue gap for DISCOMs and after taking all facts, views and circumstances into account, has decided not to change the prevailing Retail Supply tariff for all the categories of consumers, except few changes as detailed below.

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

- The proposal of the Discoms for merging both the slabs of DS-I category at lower slab rate is accepted. This will result in reduction of Rs. 0.54/unit for rural domestic consumers having monthly consumption more than 50 units. It is likely to benefit approximately 93 lakh consumers.
- The Commission decides to introduce kVAh based tariff for NDS-I and NDS-II (Contract demand above 0.5 kW upto 70kW) consumers; i.e. demand charges in terms of Rs/kVA and energy charges in terms of Rs/kVAh.
- The proposal of Cold Storage to be added under the LT IAS I metered category is accepted. This would be applicable up to connected load of 74 kW for LT category. Further, a separate category is being approved under HT level, i.e. HT Cold Storage (11 kV). The tariff for HT Cold Storage would be applicable for contracted demand from 50 kVA to 1500 kVA. This tariff would only be applicable for cold storages exclusively for storing of Agriculture Products. The Consumers should produce certificate from Agriculture or Industry Department for availing benefit under this category.
- DISCOMs' proposal to increase the energy charges of HTSS (11/33 KV) consumer is not accepted.
- ToD tariff has been made applicable for all consumers having Contract Demand more than 10kW including all industrial and commercial consumers having Contract

Demand more than 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer). The evening peak hours, for the purpose of ToD tariff will be from 5 PM to 11 PM only.

- The proposal to introduce “Green Tariff” so as to encourage consumption of clean energy is accepted. The “Green Tariff” approved will be incremental @ Rs.0.42/kWh over and above the applicable tariff of respective category. The detailed terms and conditions are given in detailed order.
- The Commission decides to modify load factor incentive for all HT consumers, including HTSS consumers.
- Online payment rebate to HT consumers for online or digital payment has been approved as 1% of the billed amount or Rs 50,000, whichever is lower.
- The DISCOMs proposal to replace the existing rebate of 3% (2% prompt payment rebate and 1% rebate on online recharge) by a rebate of Rs.0.25/kWh on energy charge for smart prepaid meter consumers is accepted. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff by Rs.0.25/unit for those consumers (approximately 60 lakh at present) who get smart pre-paid meter installed for themselves.
- Regarding the proposal for relaxing penalty provision related to violation of contract demand for smart pre-paid meters, the Commission decides to provide an exemption of six months period post installation of smart meters, without levying any penalties.
- Agreeing to the Petitioners’ request, the Commission decides that power factor surcharge shall not be applicable for IAS-I category for FY 2025-26.
- The proposal of additional benefit of interest on advance payment to consumers for smart prepaid consumers (<20 kW) excluding govt. consumers is accepted.

10. Open Access charges

The Commission has determined the wheeling charges for FY 2025-26 as given below, resulting into slight reduction in each of the category:

- Wheeling charges at 33kV voltage level: 50 paisa/kWh
- Wheeling charges at 11kV voltage level: 52 paisa/kWh

[In the previous FY 2024-25, the respective charges were 51 paisa/kWh and 56 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 2025-26 as given below:

| Sl. No | HT category | Rs/kWh |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | For 440/220/132kV consumers | 1.86 |
| 2 | For 33kV consumers | 1.86 |
| 3 | For 11kV consumers | 1.86 |

11. Power Purchase Cost and Average Cost of Supply

The Average Power Purchase cost for both Discoms at Generator ex-bus for FY 2025-26 is Rs.4.81/kWh (excluding PGCIL and Grid-India (POSOCO) charges) and that at the state periphery (including PGCIL and Grid-India (POSOCO) charges and CTU Losses) comes to Rs.5.43/kWh for FY 2025-26.

The Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) for both Discoms for FY 2025-26 comes to Rs.9.30/kWh on the basis of approved ARR of FY 2025-26, including past period revenue gap.

The Average Revenue Realisation with approved tariff for both Discoms during FY 2025-26 is Rs.9.32/kWh.

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 2025-26 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 2025-26 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 a easily readable font and compliance of the same shall be submitted to the Commission.

This Order shall be effective from 1st April, 2025 and shall remain in force till 31st March, 2026 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, NBPDC, 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 28th March, 2025.

Sd/-
Parshuram Singh Yadav
Member (Legal)

Sd/-
Arun Kumar Sinha
Member (Technical)

Sd/-
Amir Subhani
Chairman

8. Voltage-wise cost of supply

8.1. 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.

8.2. 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.

8.2.1 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"

8.2.2 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”.*

8.2.3 Pre-requisite for arriving at the voltage wise Cost of Supply (CoS):

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.

8.3. 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 2025-26 and NBPDCCL 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 2025-26, as shown in the Tables below.

Table 8.1: Voltage-wise Technical Losses Considered by SBPDCL for FY 2025-26

| SR. No | Voltage Level (kV) | Technical Loss (%) | Cumulative Loss (%) |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 220/132 | 3.00% | 3.00% |
| 2 | 33 | 4.00% | 6.88% |
| 3 | 11 | 5.00% | 11.54% |
| 4 | 0.4 | 6.63% | 17.40% |

Table 8.2: Voltage-wise Technical Losses Considered by NBPDCCL for FY 2025-26

| Sr No | Voltage Level (kV) | Technical Loss (%) | Cumulative Loss (%) |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 220/132 | 3.00% | 3.00% |
| 2 | 33 | 3.25% | 6.15% |
| 3 | 11 | 4.00% | 9.91% |
| 4 | 0.4 | 5.07% | 14.47% |

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 2025-26 NBPDCCL & 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 15.56 % for as approved to the DISCOMs by the Commission for FY 2025-26.

| Energy Requirement | | NBPDCCL | SBPDCL | Total Bihar |
|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Energy sales including Nepal | MU | 16,289.40 | 20136.55 | 36,425.95 |
| Less: Inter-state sales (Nepal) | MU | 160.00 | 0.00 | 160.00 |
| Energy sales excluding Inter-state sales | MU | 16,129.40 | 20,136.55 | 36,265.95 |
| Distribution Loss | % | 14.12% | 16.68% | 15.56% |
| Add: Distribution Loss | MU | 2,652.41 | 4,031.75 | 6,684.16 |
| Total energy required at Distribution periphery | MU | 18,781.81 | 24,168.30 | 42,950.11 |
| Total energy required at State Periphery | MU | 19439.46 | 24803.26 | 44,242.72 |

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 at Bihar level by taking weighted average of losses of NBPDCCL 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 2025-26 has been arrived at Bihar level.

Table 8.3: Voltage-wise Technical Losses Considered for SBPDCL & NBPDCCL for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No | Voltage Level (kV) | Technical Loss (%) | Cumulative Loss (%) |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | State Transmission Losses, 220/132 | 2.56% | 2.56% |
| 2. | 33 | 3.87% | 6.33% |
| 3. | 11 | 4.60% | 10.64% |
| 4. | 0.4 | 7.09% | 16.98% |

8.4. 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 2025-26, across various categories at the respective voltages as mentioned in the Table below:

| 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 |

NBPDCCL and SBPDCL have computed the voltage wise cost of supply for FY 2025-26 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 2025-26 are as given in the Tables below:

Table 8.4: Cost of Supply at different Voltage Levels projected by NBPDCCL for FY 2025-26

| Sl.No. | Voltage Level | Energy Sale (MU) | Energy Sales + Technical loss + Comml. Loss (MU) | Network Cost (Rs./Unit) | Total Network Cost (Rs. Cr) |
|--------|---------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 | 220/132 | 246.14 | 264.31 | 83.07 | 3.38 |

| Sl.No. | Voltage Level | Energy Sale (MU) | Energy Sales + Technical loss + Comml. Loss (MU) | Network Cost (Rs./Unit) | Total Network Cost (Rs. Cr) |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 | 33 | 338.65 | 375.38 | 117.99 | 3.48 |
| 4 | 11 | 691.75 | 797.48 | 250.66 | 3.62 |
| 5 | 0.4 | 14,963.65 | 18,137.80 | 5,700.91 | 3.81 |
| Total | | 16,240.19 | 19,574.96 | 6,215.46 | 3.79 |

Table 8.5: Cost of Supply at different Voltage Levels projected by SBPDCL for FY 2025-26

| 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 | 6.45 | 2.55 | 9.00 |
| 2 | 33 | 6.70 | 2.65 | 9.35 |
| 3 | 11 | 7.04 | 2.78 | 9.82 |
| 4 | LT | 7.51 | 2.97 | 10.48 |

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 2025-26 at Bihar level for both the Discoms, as the common tariff rates have been approved for both Discoms for FY 2025-26.

8.4.1 Energy Sales approved for FY 2025-26

The Commission has considered the approved energy sales for FY 2025-26 for Discoms and segregated as per voltage-wise as given in the Table below:

Table 8.6: Voltage wise Energy Sales (MUs) approved for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No | Voltage and Category | Sales approved for NBPDCCL (MUs) | Sales approved for SBPDCL (MUs) | Total (MUs) |
|----------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| A | 400/220/132 | | | |
| | HT Industry (HTS-III) and RTS | 246.14 | 595.11 | 841.25 |
| | Nepal | 160.00 | 0.00 | 160.00 |
| | Sub – Total | 406.14 | 595.11 | 1001.25 |
| B | 33 kV | | | |
| | HTS-II | 301.33 | 749.05 | 1050.38 |
| | HTSS | 37.33 | 805.21 | 842.54 |
| | Sub – Total | 338.65 | 1554.26 | 1892.92 |
| C | 11 kV | | | |
| | HTS-I | 691.54 | 1010.06 | 1701.60 |
| | HT EV | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Sl. No | Voltage and Category | Sales approved for NBPDCCL (MUs) | Sales approved for SBPDCL (MUs) | Total (MUs) |
|----------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | HTIS (Oxygen Manufacturers) | 0.21 | 6.61 | 6.82 |
| | Sub – Total | 691.75 | 1016.67 | 1708.42 |
| D | 0.4 kV | | | |
| | Domestic, Non- Domestic, Agriculture and Others | 14852.85 | 16970.52 | 31823.37 |
| | Total (A+B+C+D) | 16289.40 | 20136.55 | 36425.95 |

8.4.2 Voltage-wise Technical Loss considered for FY 2025-26:

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:

| 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 8.7: 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% | 1,001.25 | 1,027.55 | 26.31 |
| 3 | 33 | 3.87% | 6.33% | 1,892.92 | 2,020.86 | 127.94 |
| 4 | 11 | 4.60% | 10.64% | 1,708.42 | 1,911.83 | 203.41 |
| 5 | 0.4 | 7.09% | 16.98% | 31,823.37 | 38,331.10 | 6,507.73 |
| Total | | | | 36,425.95 | 43,291.34 | 6,865.39 |

Table 8.8: 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 | 1,001.25 | 26.31 | 1,027.55 | 22.58 | 1,050.13 |
| b) | 33 | 1,892.92 | 127.94 | 2,020.86 | 44.41 | 2,065.27 |
| c) | 11 | 1,708.42 | 203.41 | 1,911.83 | 42.01 | 1,953.85 |
| d) | 0.4 | 31,822.94 | 6,507.73 | 38,331.10 | 842.37 | 39,173.48 |
| Total | | 36,425.51 | 6,865.30 | 43,291.34 | 951.38 | 44,242.72 |

8.4.3 Allocation of Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26:

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 45449.08 MU approved for both the Discoms, the CTU loss works out to 1206.36 MU as shown in the Energy Balance Table 6.32 for FY 2025-26.

The Commission, after deducting the CTU transmission losses from the total

power purchase computed the average power purchase cost per unit as detailed below:

Table 8.9: Average Power Purchase Cost

| Particulars: | NBPDCL | SBPDCL | Bihar Level |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross power purchase (MU) | 20,906.57 | 24,542.51 | 45,449.08 |
| Less:-CTU loss (MU) | 554.93 | 651.43 | 1,206.36 |
| Net power purchase (MU) | 20,351.64 | 23,891.08 | 44,242.72 |
| Power purchase cost including CTU charges (Rs Cr) | 10,863.19 | 13,161.99 | 24,025.18 |
| Average power purchase rate including CTU charges only (Rs/kWh) | 5.34 | 5.51 | 5.43 |

Table 8.10: 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 | 1,001.25 | 1,050.13 | 5.43 | 570.25 | 5.70 |
| 3 | 33 | 1,892.92 | 2,065.27 | 5.43 | 1,121.50 | 5.92 |
| 4 | 11 | 1,708.42 | 1,953.85 | 5.43 | 1,061.00 | 6.21 |
| 5 | 0.4 | 31,822.94 | 39,173.48 | 5.43 | 21,272.42 | 6.68 |
| | Total | 36,425.51 | 44,242.72 | | 24025.18 | 6.60 |

8.4.4 Allocation of Network Cost for FY 2025-26

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 2024-25 are as given in table below:

Table 8.11: Network cost approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs Crore)

| SI. No. | Particulars | NBPDCL | SBPDCL | Bihar Level |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | Employee Cost | 523.71 | 801.33 | 1325.04 |
| 2 | R&M costs | 236.97 | 287.94 | 524.91 |
| 3 | A&G expenses | 268.13 | 290.74 | 558.87 |
| 4 | Holding Company expenses | 37.94 | 38.62 | 76.57 |
| 5 | Depreciation | 428.33 | 375.42 | 803.75 |
| 6 | Other finance charges | 73.78 | 141.70 | 215.48 |

| SI. No. | Particulars | NBPDCL | SBPDCL | Bihar Level |
|---------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7 | Interest on loan | 637.81 | 525.89 | 1163.70 |
| 8 | Interest on SD | 35.48 | 59.92 | 95.39 |
| 9 | Interest on Working Capital | 7.43 | 0.00 | 7.43 |
| 10 | DSM | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Return on Equity | 531.27 | 427.46 | 958.73 |
| 12 | Less: IDC | | | 0.00 |
| 13 | Total (1 to 12) | 2780.86 | 2949.02 | 5729.88 |
| 14 | Transmission cost | 884.56 | 1038.40 | 1922.95 |
| 15 | Total cost | 3665.54 | 3987.42 | 7652.95 |
| 16 | Energy Sales (MU) | 16289.40 | 20136.55 | 36425.95 |
| 17 | Network Cost per unit sale of energy (Distribution + Transmission) (Rs./kWh) | 2.25 | 1.98 | 2.10 |

8.4.5 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 8.12: Cost of supply at different voltage levels approved for FY 2025-26 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 | 5.70 | 2.10 | 7.80 |
| 2 | 33 | 5.92 | 2.10 | 8.03 |
| 3 | 11 | 6.21 | 2.10 | 8.31 |
| 4 | 0.4 KV | 6.68 | 2.10 | 8.79 |

8.5. 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 2026-27, keeping in view the methodology suggested in BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024.

9. Wheeling Charges and Open Access Charges

9.1. Introduction

The Commission has determined the wheeling and open access charges for both the Discoms in a combined way for FY 2025-26 in accordance with the BERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018, since the Retail Tariffs are common/uniform to all the consumers across the State of Bihar.

9.2. 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 9.1: Segregation of wires and Retail Supply Costs Projected for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Total Fixed Cost | Assumption | | 33kV Wire cost | | 11kV | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | | | Wire Business | Retail Supply | Wire business | Retail supply business | Wire business | Retail supply business |
| 1 | Purchase of power | 22367.85 | 0% | 100% | - | 22,367.85 | - | 22,367.85 |
| 2 | Transmission charges | 4163.08 | 0% | 100% | - | 4,163.08 | - | 4,163.08 |
| 3 | O & M Expenses (A+B+C+D+E) | 3710.99 | | | | | | |
| A | Employee expenses | 1311.49 | 60% | 40% | 786.89 | 524.60 | 786.89 | 524.60 |
| B | R&M expenses | 588.60 | 90% | 10% | 529.74 | 58.86 | 529.74 | 58.86 |
| C | A&G expenses | 495.32 | 50% | 50% | 247.66 | 247.66 | 247.66 | 247.66 |
| D | Rent Charges for Smart Prepaid Meter | 1232.27 | 50% | 50% | 616.14 | 616.14 | 616.14 | 616.14 |
| E | Holding company expenses | 83.31 | 60% | 40% | 49.99 | 33.33 | 49.99 | 33.33 |
| 4 | Depreciation | 1283.73 | 90% | 10% | 1,155.36 | 128.37 | 1,155.36 | 128.37 |
| 5 | Interest on loan | 1391.55 | 90% | 10% | 1,252.40 | 139.16 | 1,252.40 | 139.16 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Total Fixed Cost | Assumption | | 33kV Wire cost | | 11kV | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | | | Wire Business | Retail Supply | Wire business | Retail supply business | Wire business | Retail supply business |
| 6 | Other finance charges | 270.92 | 90% | 10% | 243.83 | 27.09 | 243.83 | 27.09 |
| 7 | Return on equity | 1155.41 | 90% | 10% | 1,039.87 | 115.54 | 1,039.87 | 115.54 |
| 8 | Interest on | 95.39 | 0% | 100% | - | 95.39 | - | 95.39 |
| 9 | SD | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Interest on working capital | 34.34 | 10% | 90% | 3.43 | 30.91 | 3.43 | 30.91 |
| 11 | Energy Savings Certificate (ESCerts) | 0.00 | | | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Demand Side Management | 66.00 | 0% | 100% | - | 66.00 | - | 66.00 |
| 13 | Bad & doubtful debts | 0.90 | 0% | 100% | - | 0.90 | - | 0.90 |
| 14 | Total Revenue requirement | 34540.17 | | | 5,925.30 | 28,614.87 | 5,925.30 | 28,614.87 |
| 15 | Less: Nontariff income | 746.09 | 10% | 90% | 74.61 | 671.48 | 74.61 | 671.48 |
| 16 | Net Revenue requirement | 33794.07 | | | 5,850.69 | 27,943.38 | 5,850.69 | 27,943.38 |

It is further submitted that the wheeling charges have been computed on the basis of projected costs of petitioners 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 9.2: Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level proposed for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|--------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Energy Input into 33 kV System | MUs | 43,507.70 |
| 2 | Total Distribution Cost | Rs Crores | 11,701.38 |
| 3 | Distribution cost for 33 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 2) | Rs Crores | 5,850.69 |
| 4 | Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level (item 3÷1) | Rs/kWh | 1.34 |

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

Table 9.3: Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level proposed for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|--------|---|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Energy Input into 33 kV System | MUs | 43,507.70 |
| 2 | Losses in 33 kV (5%) | % | 99.63 |
| 3 | Energy sales in 33 kV system as approved by the Commission | MU | 1,892.92 |
| 4 | Energy input into 11 kV system [1-(2+3)] | MU | 41,515.16 |
| 5 | Total Distribution Cost | Rs Crores | 11,701.38 |
| 6 | Distribution cost for 11 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 5) | Rs Crores | 5,850.69 |
| 7 | Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level (item 6÷4) | Rs/kWh | 1.41 |

Commission's analysis:

Discoms have submitted the segregation matrix of wires and Retail Supply Costs for 33kV and 11kV for FY 2025-26 as shown in Table 9.1 above. The approved ARR for FY 2025-26 for both the Distribution licensees is Rs. 30641.07 crore (Rs.13964.15 crore for NBPDC and Rs.16676.92 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 01.03.2024 and segregated the cost components of ARR into Wire and Retail Supply Businesses as shown in Table below:

Table 9.4: Segregation of cost components into wire and retail supply businesses approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

| Sl. No. | BIHAR | Total Fixed Cost | Allocation | | Cost (Rs Cr) | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | Wire Business | Retail Supply | Wire business | Retail supply |
| 1 | Purchase of power | 21839.43 | 0% | 100% | - | 21,839.43 |
| 2 | Transmission charges | 4096.09 | 0% | 100% | - | 4096.09 |
| 3 | O & M Expenses (A+B+C+D) | 2408.83 | | | - | - |
| A | Employee expenses | 1325.04 | 60% | 40% | 795.03 | 530.02 |
| B | R&M expenses | 524.91 | 90% | 10% | 472.42 | 52.49 |
| C | A&G expenses | 315.70 | 50% | 50% | 157.85 | 157.85 |
| D | Rent Charges for Smart Prepaid Meter | 243.17 | 0% | 100% | | 243.17 |
| 4 | Holding company expenses | 76.57 | 60% | 40% | 45.94 | 30.63 |
| 5 | Depreciation | 803.75 | 90% | 10% | 723.37 | 80.37 |
| 6 | Interest on loan | 1163.70 | 90% | 10% | 1047.33 | 116.37 |
| 7 | Other finance charges | 215.48 | 90% | 10% | 193.93 | 21.55 |
| 8 | Return on equity | 958.73 | 90% | 10% | 862.86 | 95.87 |
| 9 | Interest on SD | 95.39 | 0% | 100% | - | 95.39 |
| 10 | Interest on working capital | 7.59 | 10% | 90% | 0.76 | 6.83 |
| 11 | Bad & doubtful debts | 0.00 | 0% | 100% | - | - |
| 12 | Total Revenue requirement | 31665.56 | | | 4,299.49 | 27366.07 |
| 13 | Less: Non-tariff income | 1024.49 | 10% | 90% | 102.45 | 922.04 |
| 14 | Net Revenue requirement | 30641.07 | | | 4,197.04 | 26,444.03 |

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

$$\text{Wheeling Charges} = \frac{\text{Annual Revenue Requirement towards wheeling}}{\text{Energy wheeled during the year}}$$

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 9.5: Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level approved for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|--------|--------------------------------|------|------------|
| 1 | Energy Input into 33 kV System | MUs | 41,948.86 |
| 2 | Total Distribution Cost | Rs | 4,197.04 |

| Sl. No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|--------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Crores | |
| 3 | Distribution cost for 33 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 2) | Rs Crores | 2,098.52 |
| 4 | Wheeling charges for 33 kV voltage level (item 3÷1) | Rs/kWh | 0.50 |
| | | | or say 50 paisa/kWh |

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

Table 9.6: Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level approved for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|--------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Energy Input into 33 kV System | MUs | 41,948.86 |
| 2 | Losses in 33 kV (3.87%) | % | 1,892.92 |
| 3 | Energy sales in 33 kV system as approved by the Commission | MU | 76.20 |
| 4 | Energy input into 11 kV system [1- 2-3] | MU | 39,979.74 |
| 5 | Total Distribution Cost | Rs Crores | 4,197.04 |
| 6 | Distribution cost for 11 kV voltage levels (assuming 50% of item 2) | Rs Crores | 2,098.52 |
| 7 | Wheeling charges for 11 kV voltage level (item 6÷4) | Rs/kWh | 0.52 |
| | | | Or say 52 paisa/kWh |

The Commission approves wheeling charges at 50 paisa/kWh for 33 kV voltage level and at 52 paisa/kWh for 11 kV voltage level for the FY 2025-26.

9.3. 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.

9.4. Transmission Charges

The Commission has approved Rs. 1882.28 Crore (Rs. 1562.40 Crore for BSPTCL and Rs. 324.11 Crore for BGCL) towards transmission charges for FY 2025-26 in respective Tariff Order dated 28.03.2025.

a) Transmission Charges for Long/Medium Term Open Access

Monthly transmission charges leviable for Long/Medium Term open access customer as per BERC (Terms and conditions of intra state open access) Regulations 2018 shall 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 customer using transmission system shall pay transmission charges on the basis of contracted capacity.

The sum of the contracted capacities of power from various stations /sources to the State is 12976 MW.

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

Table 9.7: Monthly Transmission Charges applicable to Long/Medium term Open Access consumers as approved for FY 2025-26

| Sl No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|-------|--|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Sum of contracted capacities of the State (SAC) | MW | 12976 |
| 2 | Annual Transmission charges of BSPTCL | Rs Crore | 1562.40 |
| 3 | Annual Transmission charges of BGCL | Rs Crore | 324.11 |
| 4 | Total Transmission charges (2+3) (ATC) | Rs Crore | 1886.51 |
| 5 | Monthly Transmission Charges applicable to Long / Medium term Open Access consumers (ATC/SAC*12) | Rs/MW/Month | 121154 |

Thus, the Transmission Charges shall be Rs. 121154 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 BEREC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2018, the transmission charges payable for short term open access customers 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 open access customer shall be computed as per the following formula:

$$\text{Transmission charges} = \text{ATC} / (\text{PLST} \times 8760) \text{ (in Rs. /MWh)}$$

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 2025-26 submitted that the projected maximum peak load for FY 2025-26 is 8878 MW which is considered for computation of transmission charges. Maximum load of NBPDC and SBPDCL is considered at 8778 MW and maximum load of Railways is considered at 100 MW based on contracted capacity.

Therefore, the Commission considers the peak load at 8878 MW for FY 2025-26 for computation of short-term open access charges as below:

Table 9.8: Transmission Charges applicable to short term Open Access consumers as approved for FY 2025-26

| SI No | Particulars | Unit | FY 2025-26 |
|-------|--|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Peak Load to be served by the State Transmission System (PLST) | MW | 8878 |
| 2 | Annual Transmission charges of BSPTCL | Rs Crore | 1562.40 |
| 3 | Annual Transmission charges of BGCL | Rs Crore | 324.11 |
| 4 | Total Transmission charges (2+3) (ATC) | Rs Crore | 1886.51 |
| 5 | Transmission Charges applicable to short term Open Access consumers (ATC/ PLST *8760) | Rs/MW/Month | 1886.51 |

The Ministry of Power, GoI has notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules 2024 date 10.01.2024 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 165.96/MWh ($1886.91/(12976 \times 8760)$). (12976 is Sum of contracted capacities of the State (SAC) and 1886.91 is BSPTCL and BGCL charges).

The Commission in view of the amended rules has determined the Transmission charges for Short Term Open Access at Rs. 182.56/MWh ($165.96 \times 110\%$) payable on the basis of the energy actually scheduled for short term transactions.

9.5. Transmission and Wheeling Charges for Open Access Customers.

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

Table 9.9: Transmission Charges applicable to open access customer are at different voltage levels for FY 2025-26

| 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 | Transmission Charges plus wheeling charges of 33 and 11 kV network shall be |

| Drawl/ Injection | Transmission (220/132 kV) | 33kV | 11 KV |
|------------------|--|---|---|
| | | both transmission and 33 kV network shall be payable (Cumulative loss @ 6.33 %) | payable. The losses of transmission, 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable (Cumulative loss @10.64%) |
| 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 @ 6.33%) | Wheeling charges of 33 kV plus losses of 33 kV network (Loss @ 3.87%) 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 @8.29%) |
| 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 @10.64%) | Wheeling Charges of 33 and 11 kV network shall be payable. Losses for 33 and 11 kV shall also be payable (Cumulative loss @8.29%) | Wheeling Charges of 11 kV plus losses of 11 kV network (Loss @ 4.60%) shall be payable |

9.6. 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 2025-26 is determined as Rs. 30.90 Crore in the SLDC Tariff Order dated 28th March 2025. Considering the energy delivered into transmission system as 44242.72 MUs, the SLDC charges works out to 0.70 Paise/kWh.

9.7. 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 9.10: Power purchase cost for FY 2025-26

| Particulars: | FY 2025-26 (NBPDCCL + SBPDCL) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Gross power purchase (MU) | 46,502.47 |
| Less:- PGCIL loss (MU) | 1,649.17 |
| Net power purchase (MU) | 44,853.30 |
| Power purchase cost including PGCIL charges | 24,846.40 |
| Average power purchase rate including PGCIL only | 5.54 |
| Intra-state Transmission Charge | 1,684.53 |
| Energy available at State Transmission Periphery | 44,853.30 |
| Transmission Charge (STU) | 0.38 |

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

Table 9.11: Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26

| Voltage level | Tariff | APPC | Intra-state Transmission Loss | Transmission Charge | 33 kV | 11 kV | Value | 20% of applicable tariff | CSS |
|---------------|--------|------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|------|
| 132 kV | 7.85 | 5.54 | 3.00% | 0.38 | 0 | 0 | 7.42 | 1.57 | 1.57 |
| 33 kV | 7.92 | 5.54 | 3.00% | 0.38 | 1.34 | 0 | 6.14 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| 11 kV | 7.98 | 5.54 | 3.00% | 0.38 | 1.34 | 1.41 | 4.79 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| HTSS | 5.94 | 5.54 | 3.00% | 0.38 | 1.34 | 0 | 4.16 | 1.19 | 1.19 |

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 9.12: Weighted average cost of power purchase for both Discoms for FY 2025-26

| Particulars | FY 2025-26 |
|--|-------------|
| Gross power purchase (MU) | 45,449.08 |
| Less: - CTU loss (MU) | 1,206.36 |
| Net power purchase (MU) | 44,242.72 |
| Power purchase cost including CTU charges (Rs Crore) | 24,025.18 |
| Average power purchase rate including CTU charges only (Rs/kwh) | 5.43 |

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 Gol 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 has arrived at the Average Cost of Supply at Rs. 9.30 /kWh. The Commission in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Amendment) Rules, 2022, has computed the cross subsidy surcharge for open access consumers as shown in the Table below:

Table 9.13: Workout of Cross-subsidy Charges at different voltage for FY 2025-26

| Description | 220/132 kV | 33 kV | 11kV |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ABR (Rs./ kWh) | 11.32 | 9.99 | 13.38 |
| APPC (Rs./kWh) | 5.43 | 5.43 | 5.43 |
| Losses (%) | 2.56% | 6.33% | 10.64% |
| CSS (Rs./kWh) | 5.75 | 4.19 | 7.30 |
| 20% of Tariff (Rs./kWh) | 2.26 | 2.00 | 2.68 |
| Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) (Rs./kWh) | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| 20% (ACoS) | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.86 |
| Cross Subsidy Surcharge approved (Rs./kWh) | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.86 |

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 2025-26.

Table 9.14: Cross-subsidy Charges applicable to open access consumer at different voltage for FY 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Consumer Category | Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs. /kWh) |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | For 132 kV Consumers | 1.86 |
| 2 | For 33 kV Consumers | 1.86 |
| 3 | For 11 kV Consumers | 1.86 |

9.8. Additional Surcharge

Petitioner's Submission

In order to supply seamless power to the consumers as per the demand projection under the Power for All scheme, the Bihar DISCOMs tied up huge quantum of PPAs. However, the demand has not increased as per the projection as well as due to the movement of consumers from being a consumer to the DISCOM to shifting to Open Access, the DISCOMs are currently in a power surplus situation. This has led to unnecessary fixed cost burden on the DISOMs which is ultimately being passed on the consumer. In regard to recovering a part of the stranded costs of the DISCOMs, the DISCOMs

has proposed the Additional surcharge to be recovered by Open Access consumers for FY 2025-26 as tabulated below.

Additional Surcharge Propose by DISCOMs

| Particulars | | FY 2025-26 (NBPDCCL & SBPDCL) |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Contracted Capacity of DISCOM | A (MW) | 29020 |
| Availability of the Contracted Capacity during period | B (MW) | 29020 |
| Scheduled Capacity during period | C (MW) | 29020 |
| Open Access allowed during period | D (MW) | 70.74 |
| Capacity stranded due to Open Access | E (MW) | 0 |
| Total Fixed charge paid for period (FY 2025-26) | F (Rs. Crore) | 9,358.09 |
| Transmission charge paid during period (FY 2025-26) | G (Rs. Crore) | 4,163.08 |
| Energy Scheduled during period (FY 2025-26) | H (MUs) | 46,502.47 |
| Energy Consumed by OA consumer from DISCOM | N (MUs) | 230.42 |
| Demand Charge Recovered by DISCOM from OA consumer | P (Rs. Crore) | 38.95 |
| OA Scheduled energy during the period | S (MUs) | 54.99 |
| Fixed charge per MW of available capacity | $I = F/B$ (Rs Crore) | 0.32 |
| Fixed charge for the Stranded Capacity | $J = I * E$ (Rs. Crore) | - |
| Transmission charge per kWh | $K = G/H * 10$ (Rs./kWh) | 0.90 |
| Distribution charges (as approved in Tariff order) (for FY 202425) | L (Rs./kWh) | 9.04 |
| Total T&D Charges per kWh | $M = K + L$ (Rs. /kWh) | 9.94 |
| T&D charges payable by OA to DISCOMS | $O = M * N / 10$ (Rs. Crore) | 228.93 |
| Demand Charge to be adjusted (Rs. Cr) | $Q = O - P$ (Rs. Crore) | 189.98 |
| Net Stranded Charges recovered (Rs. Cr) | $R = J - Q$ | 189.98 |
| Additional Surcharge (Rs./kWh) | $S/R * 10$ | 2.89 |

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 Discoms have stated that “in order to supply seamless power to the consumers as per the demand projection under the Power for All scheme, the Bihar DISCOMs tied up huge quantum of PPAs. However, the demand has not increased as per the projection as well as due to the movement of consumers from being a consumer to the DISCOM to shifting to Open Access,

the DISCOMs are currently in a power surplus situation. This has led to unnecessary fixed cost burden on the DISCOMs which is ultimately being passed on the consumer. In regard to recovering a part of the stranded costs of the DISCOMs, the DISCOMs has proposed the Additional surcharge to be recovered by Open Access consumers for FY 2025-26”.

Unrecovered power cost obligation due to lower demand growth of DISCOMs compared to the projected demand growth, cannot be the ground for levying additional surcharge to open access consumers.

Further, it is also noticed that the open access quantum data provided pertains to FY 2023-24 and the Additional Surcharge is computed based on this data of FY 2023-24. The data submitted by the Discoms for computing additional surcharge for open access required to be validated by SLDC.

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.”

Further, the Petitioner has submitted its the response regarding Additional Surcharge vide the letter dated 15.1.2025 stated:

“The Petitioner respectfully submits that during the meeting held by BERC on November 4, 2024, the Hon’ble Commission suggested a methodology for calculating the additional surcharge. Notably, the aforesaid suggested methodology considers contracted capacity in MW and does not account for technical losses, including transmission and distribution losses... Further, it is worthwhile to mention that State Electricity Regulatory Commission of several states, such as, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have adopted the simpler approach for approving the Additional surcharge”

The Petitioner has submitted the detailed computation of additional surcharge via letter dated 15.01.2025 as given below:

| Particulars | Reference | Unit | Value | Remarks |
|---|----------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Fixed Cost of Thermal Generating Sources for FY 2025-26 | A | Rs. Cr | 9,270.69 | Source: Power purchase cost analysis model (submitted earlier); tab FY 2025-26 |
| Total Available MU from Thermal Generating Stations for FY 2025-26 | B | MU | 46,988.36 | |
| Wt. Avg. Per Unit FC of Thermal Generating Stations for FY 2025-26 | C=A/B | Rs./kWh | 1.97 | |
| Projected Open Access Volume for FY 2025-26 based on actual of previous year (i.e. FY 2023-24) | D | MU | 230.42 | Annexure-24.4 |
| Total Projected Backdown Volume for FY 2025-26 after considering T&D loss at Bihar level (16.08%) | E=D*(1+16.08%) | MU | 267.47 | Annexure-24.5 (Bihar T&D Loss for FY 2025-26) |
| Fixed Cost pertaining to Backdown capacity for FY 2025-26 | F=E*C/10 | Rs. Cr | 52.69 | |
| Per Unit Additional Surcharge (to be applicable on OA Consumers) | G=F*10/D | Rs./kWh | 2.29 | |

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. However, in its Petitions the Petitioners have shown the stranded capacity due to open access as zero. As there is no stranded capacity, no additional surcharge is leviable, as per data submitted by the Petitioners.

Additional surcharge for open access cannot be determined with the data submitted by the Petitioners. The Discoms are directed to file the petitions for determination of Additional Surcharges for open access separately, as the same involves lot of data verification, inviting suggestions from stakeholders etc.

Therefore, the Commission do not accept the petitioner's request to approve the Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumer.

9.9. 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 2025-26. 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, dated 29.05.2023, 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 paise/kVARh for drawal/injection of reactive energy for FY 2025-26.

9.10. 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 customer from distribution licensees 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.

9.11. 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 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.

9.12. Application Fee

All applications for Open access i.e. Short Term, Medium Term and Long term Open Access shall be made in the prescribed form and submitted to the nodal Agency along with the application fee as stipulated in the BERC Open Access Regulations, 2018.

9.13. 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 the open access consumers.

9.14. 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.

10. Tariff Principles, Design and Tariff Schedule

10.1. Introduction

The Commission, while determining the retail supply tariff for FY 2025-26, is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act), National Electricity Policy 2005, Tariff Policy 2016, BERG (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 $\pm 20\%$ 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 2025-26. The voltage-wise cost of supply is determined in accordance with the guidelines provided by the APTEL.

10.2. Simplification of tariff structures for electricity consumers in Bihar

Petitioners' submission

10.2.1 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.

10.2.2 The Distribution licensees of Bihar have kept the following objectives in mind while proposing the tariff structure for FY 2025-26.

- 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.

10.2.3 The Distribution Licensee have followed the following key guiding principles for proposing the tariff structure and tariffs which would be applicable for the FY 2025-26.

- 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.

10.2.4 Based on the above principles, the following key changes have been proposed by the distribution licensees in the tariff structure and schedule for the ensuing year.

- i. Facilitating the prospective consumers through introduction of “Green Tariff”
- ii. Incentivizing increased consumption through improvement in load factor
- iii. Applicability of Time of Day (TOD) tariff structure for smart prepaid consumers and Revision in duration for TOD tariff
- iv. Rationalizing the online payment incentive for each consumer category
- v. Rebate for uptake of Smart Prepaid meter by consumers
- vi. Tariff Rationalization – DS-I (Rural)
- vii. Relaxation in Penalty provision for Smart Prepaid meter consumers
- viii. Non-applicability of Power factor surcharge for Agricultural and NDS category
- ix. Additional benefit on advance payment to consumers for smart prepaid consumers (<20 kW) excluding govt. consumers
- x. Introduction of Cold Storage (Exclusively for storing of Agriculture Products).

Commission’s View

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.

10.3. Key changes proposed in the Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26

10.3.1 Facilitating the prospective consumers through introduction of “Green Tariff”

Petitioners’ submission

The Petitioners submitted that the Ministry of Power (MoP) vide its notifications dated 6th June 2022 had issued the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022. Further, the MoP through letter dated 10th October 2022 had conveyed to all State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to take appropriate action for determination tariff for green energy.

Further, the Petitioners submitted that several states have already adopted the Green Tariff as determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission's (such as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh etc.) Green Tariff is the extra charge over and above the normal tariff of the respective consumer category who opt for availing renewable energy through DISCOMs.

Moreover, there is continuous pressing demand from industries and other consumer categories for determination of Green Tariff in the state of Bihar. It would help in meeting power requirement through RE, RPO fulfilment, reduction in power purchase cost.

Further, the Petitioner had earlier filed a Petition for Formulation of Regulations and Determination of Tariff for Green Energy Open Access Consumers which was heard by Commission as Case No 06/2024 on 18.04.2024.

Based on the methodology adopted by states for determination of green tariff, a green tariff at Rs.1.17/kWh is proposed for all categories in the state of Bihar.

Commission's View

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.1.17/kWh. The Petitioners, in their reply, submitted the following methodology adopted for computation of green tariff:

| Parameter | | Rate (Rs./kWh) | Source |
|---|-----------|----------------|--|
| Weighted average rate of Energy charge of Non-RE sources (Rs./kWh) | A | 5.41 | Average cost of power from conventional sources at CTU as approved by BERC for FY 2024-25 (Tariff Order for FY 2024-25, table 6.23, page no 323) |
| Weighted average rate of RE power (Rs./kWh) | B | 3.03 | Average cost of RE power as approved by BERC for FY 2024-25 (Tariff Order for FY 2024-25, table 6.23, page no 324) |
| Difference | C = A-B | 2.38 | |
| 50% of Difference | D = C*0.5 | 1.19 | |
| Remarks: the Petitioners have proposed a green tariff of Rs.1.17/kWh (amount lesser than Rs.1.19/kWh as arrived above). | | | |

Commission observed that the above methodology proposed by the Petitioners is not appropriate 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 wishes 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 2025-26. Accordingly, the average cost of power purchase from RE sources comes to Rs 4.06/kWh considering the RE purchase cost at consumer end.

(b) For determining the Cross Subsidy Charges, the difference between ACoS and ABR of respective tariff categories have been considered. This is derived as Rs 0.92/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 1.29/kWh (i.e. Rs. 4705.54 Crore of Other ARR Components / Sales of 36425.95 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. 3.47/kWh (i.e. Rs. 10066.66 Crore as Fixed Cost of Power Purchase / 29046.40 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 will 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 9.74/kWh (Rs 4.06/kWh + Rs 0.92/kWh + Rs 3.47/kWh + Rs 1.29/kWh). The average billing rate based on approved tariff is comes out as Rs 9.32/kWh. Hence, the applicable green tariff is derived as Rs 0.42/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 0.42/ 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 2025-26.

10.3.2 Incentivizing increased consumption through improvement in load factor

Petitioners' submission

To promote efficiency in the system and incentivize electricity consumption, the Petitioner had proposed to introduce Load factor incentives for HT Industrial consumers (excluding HTSS consumers) in the Retail tariff Petition for FY 2022-23. However, the Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 25.03.2022 had suo-motu allowed Load Factor incentive for all HT industrial category consumers along with HTSS consumer with Load factor above 60%.

The petitioner further submitted that the Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 01.03.2024 for FY 2024-25 had approved load factor incentive for HTSS category industries as follows:

| Load Factor range | Incentive |
|-------------------|---|
| Above 60% | 30 paise per unit on energy charges for entire energy consumption during the billing month for load factor above 60%. |

It is pertinent to mention that load factor incentive has been provisioned in the tariff structure with the motive to boost HT consumption in the state. However, the HTSS industries already operate at higher load factor levels (around 90%) by the nature of operations of their businesses. Therefore, including the HTSS industry in the bracket of beneficiaries of load factor rebate will further reduce their tariff which are already getting the benefit of lower energy charges as compared to other HT categories. Moreover, provisioning of load factor incentive for HTSS on the entire consumption for load above 60% would provide much benefit to HTSS category at the cost of burdening the other consumer categories along with impacting DISCOM's financials as well. Accordingly, the incentive structure for HTSS consumer is proposed as follows:

| Load Factor range | Incentive |
|--------------------------|---|
| Above 60% | 30 paise per unit on energy charges for energy consumption during the billing month for incremental load factor above 60%. |

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the proposal of DISCOMs and the comments / suggestions received from the stakeholders in this regard. It is observed that the DISCOMs proposes to modify the load factor incentive structure for HTSS consumers. The Commission notes that present load factor incentive structure available for HT Industrial category segmented into different range of load factor . whereas for HTSS, the incentive is applicable beyond 60% load factor achievement. , without having any intermediate interval in load factor.

The Commission noted the submission of the petitioners that the HTSS industries operate at higher load factor levels. After examination of information placed before the Commission, the Commission decides to approve slab wise load factor incentive structure for HTSS category of consumers starting with higher range of load factor interval (> 65%) compare to other HT industrial category of consumers.

In view of simplification & rationalisation of load factor incentive structure across the consumers , the Commission decides to include the Oxygen Gas Manufacturer category of consumers also under HT industrial category of consumers for availing the

load factor based incentive as specified by the Commission for FY 2025-26. The Commission decided to revise the lower limit of load factor for HT industrial category of consumers for availing load factor incentive.

In view of above, the Commission approves the Load factor incentive structure for HT industrial and HTSS category of consumers for FY 2025-26 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%]. |

10.3.3 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 :

The Commission in its Tariff Order dated 01.03.2024, and its review order dated

30.09.2024, for Truing up of FY 2022-23, Annual Performance Review of FY 2023-24, Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and determination of Retail Tariff for FY 2024-25 had approved the Time of Day (TOD) tariff for all HT consumers and had also directed the Petitioner to extend the TOD tariff for all Commercial and Industrial consumers having Maximum Demand > 10kW with effect from 1st April 2024. Further, the Commission had also directed the Petitioner to take all necessary steps to ensure that the provisions of Electricity (Rights of consumers) Amendments Rules, 2023 for providing TOD tariff to all consumers except agriculture is made effective not later than 1st April 2025 which is as follows:

| <i>Time of Use</i> | <i>Demand Charges</i> | <i>Energy Charges</i> |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| <i>(i) Normal Period (11:00 pm - 09:00 am)</i> | <i>Normal Rate</i> | <i>Normal rate of energy charges</i> |
| <i>(i) Evening Peak load Period (05:00 pm - 11:00 pm)</i> | <i>Normal Rate</i> | <i>120% normal rate of energy charges</i> |
| <i>(iii) off-peak load Period (09:00 am - 05:00 pm)</i> | <i>Normal Rate</i> | <i>80% normal rate of energy charges</i> |

The same has been in line with the Ministry of Power (MoP) The Rights of Consumer Rules, 2020 and its amendments issued therein. It is worthwhile to mention that the Petitioner is in process of implementing Prepaid Smart metering to all consumer categories across the state in the phase wise manner. More than 50 lakhs of Smart Prepaid Meters have been installed in the state of Bihar till date.

Therefore, the Petitioners requested the Commission to extend the TOD tariff structure across all consumer categories for which Prepaid Smart meters are installed and are having Maximum Demand > 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer) with effect from 1st April 2025.

Duration of TOD:

The Ministry of Power, govt. of India vides Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024 dt. 17.09.2024 has specified “solar hours” as 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

In the backdrop of the above, it is pertinent to have off-peak hours as Solar hours of day (9 AM to 4 PM) wherein the demand in the State is lowest. The charges for the off-peak hours should be same as specified by the Ministry of Power in the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dt. 14.06.2023.

Accordingly, the DISCOMs have proposed the following TOD tariff for all consumer categories for which Prepaid Smart meters are installed and are having Maximum Demand > 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer) for FY 2025-26.

| <i>Time of Use</i> | <i>Demand Charges</i> | <i>Energy Charges</i> |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| <i>(i) Normal Period (11:00 pm - 09:00 am)</i> | <i>Normal Rate</i> | <i>Normal rate of energy charges</i> |
| <i>(i) Evening Peak load Period (04:00 pm - 11:00 pm)</i> | <i>Normal Rate</i> | <i>120% normal rate of energy charges</i> |
| <i>(iii) off-peak load Period (09:00 am - 04:00 pm)</i> | <i>Normal Rate</i> | <i>80% normal rate of energy charges</i> |

The Commission has been requested to consider the applicability of TOD tariff structure and change in duration of TOD tariff slabs as proposed by the Petitioners for FY 2025-26.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the proposal of the Discoms to revise the ToD tariff structure and change in time period related to Off Peak, Peak and Normal hours of supply in ToD tariff. Further, DISCOMs have proposed to extend the TOD tariff structure across all consumer categories for which Prepaid Smart meters are installed and are having Maximum Demand > 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer) with effect from 1st April 2025.

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 at least 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.”

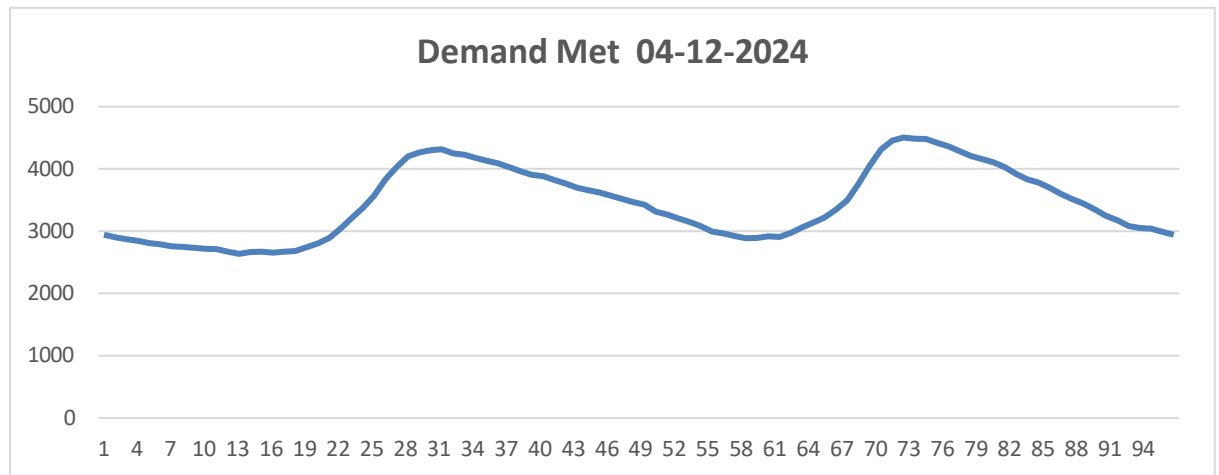
The Rules, as given above, has mandated the Time-of-Day Tariff for all Commercial and Industrial Consumers having Maximum Demand more than 10kW not later than 1st April, 2024. Accordingly, the Commission, in its tariff order for FY 2024-25, decided to extend the TOD tariff for all Commercial and Industrial consumers having Maximum Demand > 10kW with effect from 1st April, 2024.

The Commission has noticed that DISCOMs have proposed to extend the TOD tariff structure across all consumer categories for which Prepaid Smart meters are installed and are having Maximum Demand > 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer) with effect from 1st April 2025.

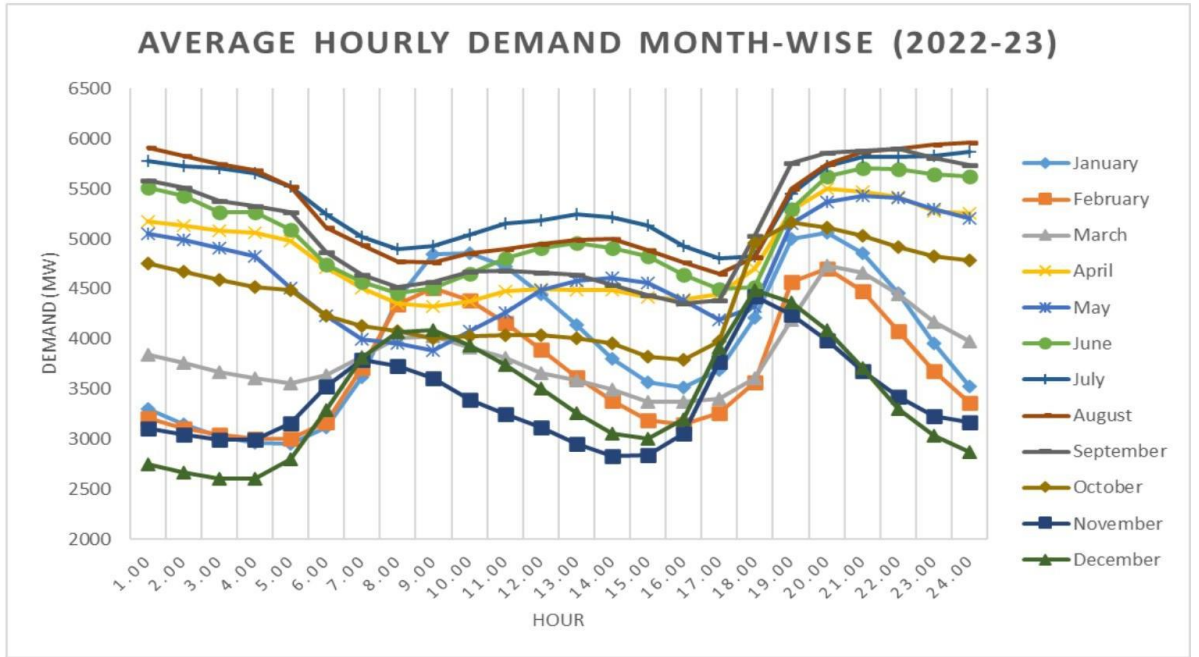
The Commission notes that the proposal is in line with the provisions given under Ministry of Power, Electricity (Rights of Consumers) (Amendment) Rules, 2023 and hence the Commission decides to approve the same. ToD tariff will now be applicable

for all consumers having Contract Demand more than 10kW including all industrial and commercial consumers having Contract Demand more than 10kW (excluding Agriculture consumer).

Regarding revision of duration of ToD tariff, the DISCOMs proposed to revise the beginning of evening peak period from existing 5 PM to 4 PM. In the data gap query, the Commission directed the Petitioners to submit the rationale for revision of evening peak period along with the supporting load curve. In response, the Petitioners submitted a representative load curve of 4th December 2024.



The Commission has examined the above load curve observes that the load curve of a typical day cannot be considered as a representative case for deciding tariff for entire year. Therefore, the Commission feels it more appropriate to refer to the month-wise load curve (average hourly demand) for FY 2022-23 provided in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) report titled “Resource Adequacy Plan for Bihar (2024-25 to 2033-34)”, as given below.



The Commission, based on the above load curve, which shows hourly average demand of each month, i.e. covering all the seasons, decides to continue present time period for applicability of ToD regime and defines the evening peak period from 5pm to 11 pm for the purpose of ToD tariff.

The Commission directs the petitioners to take all necessary steps to ensure that the TOD tariff to all consumers with contract demand > 10 kW, except agriculture consumers should be implemented wef 1st April 2025. 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 |

10.3.4 Rationalizing the online payment incentive for each consumer category

Petitioners' submission

For encouraging the consumers to make online payment of the bills a rebate of 1% of the billed amount has been allowed by the Commission. However, this is of utmost importance to consider that the online payment system has been devised to encourage majorly the domestic and commercial consumers. Industrial and other large consumers have already adopted completely the online payment system thereby enjoying the online payment rebate of 1%.

As per the actual revenue realization in FY 2023-24, HTS-III and HTSS consumers by making online payment of their monthly Bills are enjoying rebate of more than 5 lakhs and above per month. It is pertinent to note that the online payment rebate provided to the consumers, subsequently, recovered through the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and loaded on all the consumers; while the benefit of online payment rebate is heavily enjoyed by large HT consumers only.

In the backdrop, there is need to limit the extravagant rebate that the HT consumers are enjoying through this online payment rebate. So, the Petitioner hereby proposes to limit the online payment rebate for HT consumers up to Rs 20,000 or 1%, whichever is lower.

Commission's View

The Commission has examined the proposal of the Discoms and reviewed the comments / suggestions received from the stakeholders. Several HT consumers suggested to continue the present mechanism without any cap on upper limit. The Petitioners have submitted that online payment rebate is being enjoyed primarily by the large HT consumers which is subsequently passed on to the ARR and loaded on

all the consumers.

The Commission, to strike the balance between the consumer and licensees, decides that online payment rebate for HT consumers shall continue to remain @ 1% of the billed amount, however, the maximum rebate available under online or digital payment shall be limited to Rs 50,000.

10.3.5 Rebate for uptake of Smart Prepaid meter by consumers

Petitioners' submission

The Commission in the tariff order for FY 2022-23 had approved a rebate of 2% on every amount recharged by the consumer opting for pre-paid smart meter. Further, the rebate for online payment of 1% is applicable to these consumers over and above the rebate on prepayment. The DISCOMs proposed to change the existing rebate of 3% (2% prompt payment rebate and 1% rebate on online recharge) by a rebate of Rs.0.25/kWh on energy charge for smart prepaid meter consumers for FY 2025-26.

The petitioners submitted that the aforesaid proposition would provide clarity to consumers and avoid billing related issues and would help in smooth adoption of smart prepaid meters by the consumers. Further, States like Madhya Pradesh has similar arrangement of rebate in Rs/kWh terms for pre-paid system.

Moreover, it is pertinent to mention that for other consumers, the rebate is proposed to remain at 2.5% (Prompt Payment + Online Payment) for FY 2025-26.

Commission's View

The Commission agrees to submission of petitioners and decide to accept the proposal. The Commission feels that the proposed Rs.0.25/kWh rebate, instead of rebate in percentage, provides more clarity to consumers.

The DISCOMs proposal to replace the existing rebate of 3% (2% prompt payment rebate and 1% rebate on online recharge) by a rebate of Rs.0.25/kWh on energy charge for smart prepaid meter consumers is accepted. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff by Rs.0.25/unit for those consumers (approximately 60 lakh at present) who get smart pre-paid meter installed for themselves.

10.3.6 Tariff Rationalization – DS-I (Rural)

Petitioners' submission

The Commission in the Tariff Order dated 01.03.2024 while Truing up of FY 2022-23, Annual Performance Review of FY 2023-24, Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and determination of Retail Tariff for FY 2024-25 had approved the energy charge for DS-I Rural category under two slabs as mentioned below:

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 0-50 unit | Rs.7.42/unit |
| Above 50 unit | Rs.7.96/unit |

The Petitioner submitted that existence of two different slabs under DS-I category raise disparity and billing related issues. 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-I Rural category for FY 2025-26.

Further, it is proposed not to increase the existing energy charge of Rs.7.42/ unit for DS-I including KJY consumer for FY 2025-26.

Therefore, the Commission was requested to approve the tariff rationalization for DS-I Rural category as proposed by the petitioners for FY 2025-26.

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 charges at lower slab rate of DS-1 category. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff by Rs.0.25/unit for those consumers (approximately 60 lakh at present) who get smart pre-paid meter installed for themselves.

10.3.7 Relaxation in Penalty provision for Smart Prepaid meter consumers

Petitioners' submission

The Petitioner submitted that Ministry of Power had issued an Advisory vide its letter dated 13th September 2022, in the subject matter "**Advisory on issues relating to Smart Metering Roll Out under RDSS**" wherein it is recommended that for faster rollout of the Smart Metering, there is a need to address certain issues being faced by

the consumers and the recommendations to be implemented immediately in the States/ DISCOMs while rolling out Smart Meters.

In the backdrop of above, the Commission had issued the Bihar Electricity Supply Code (7th Amendment), 2023 wherein consumers were provided a period of six months' post installation of smart meter to get attuned to this system without levying any penalty.

The petitioners submitted that the Petitioners are implementing the smart meter in phase wise manner with more than 50 lakh smart meters already installed across the state. Further, it worthwhile to mention that necessity to create awareness of key features and benefits of smart meters amongst the consumers are of utmost importance. The Petitioner has been undertaking awareness drive for the same at regular intervals and at multiple locations.

In view of the above, it has been requested that Consumers may be provided a period till 31st March 2026 instead of six months, to get attuned to this system without levying any penalties toward excess demand beyond consumer's contracted demand.

Commission's View

The Commission has reviewed the proposal of DISCOMs. It has been noticed that the Commission issued the 7th amendment in Bihar Electricity Supply Code, 2007. The relevant provision is given below:

"9.28 Notwithstanding anything contained in these Code, any other Regulations and Tariff order; in case of finding higher demand post conversion of consumer to prepaid/ smart metering -

.....

viii) Consumers will be provided a period of six months post installation of smart meter to get attuned to this system without levying any penalties"

The Commission do not agree to petitioner's submission for relaxing the time limit till 31st March 2026 instead of six months, to get attuned to this system without levying any penalties toward excess demand beyond consumer's contracted demand.

The Commission decides that the period of six months post installation of smart meter, will continue so that the consumer gets attuned to this system without levying any penalties.

10.3.8 Non-applicability of Power factor surcharge for Agricultural and NDS category

Petitioners' submission

It is pertinent to mention that the Petitioners in the Tariff Petition for True-Up of FY 2022-23, APR of FY 2023-24 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2024-25 proposed kVAh based tariff for the Non-Domestic (NDS-I and NDS-II) consumers. However, the same has not been approved by the Commission.

In the absence of kVAh based billing system, there are several instances wherein Agricultural and NDS consumer categories are protesting due to levying of Power factor surcharge.

In the backdrop of the same, it is requested that PF surcharge may not be applicable on to the Agricultural and NDS consumer categories.

Therefore, the Commission has been requested to approve the aforesaid submission as proposed by the Petitioners for FY 2025-26.

Commission's View

The Commission observes that the Petitioners had filed a Petition with similar prayer (Case No.32/2024), which was disposed of through an order dated 17.02.2025. The observation of the Commission in the said order (Case No.32/2024) is depicted below:

“3.5 We also find that in the tariff petition(s) filed by the petitioners on 15th November 2024, prayer for approving the proposal of non-applicability of power factor surcharge for Agricultural and NDS category of consumers have been made which is a bit different from the prayer made in the instant petition (Case No 32/2024), wherein it is requested to adjourn power factor surcharge for single phase LT smart meter consumer for a period till 31st March 2026, or otherwise to introduce kVAh based billing system for such consumer category, whichever is earlier.”

Also the major reason cited by the petitioner in support of above proposal is '**protest by consumers**'. The Commission is of the view that the protest by any group of consumer cannot be made a ground for providing any concession.

In view of above, the Commission decides to agree with the proposal of the petitioners to introduce kVAh based billing system for NDS category of consumers, i.e. NDS-I and NDS-II (Contract demand above 0.5 kW and up to 70 kW). The Demand charge will be in terms of Rs./kVA and Energy charges will be in terms of Rs./kVAh.

However, For NDS-II category, having Contract demand ≤ 0.5 kW, the existing system of fixed charge in terms of Rs. /month/connection and energy charge in terms of Rs./kWh will continue.

Further, as requested by the Petitioners, the Commission decides that power factor surcharge shall not be applicable for IAS-I category during FY 2025-26.

10.3.9 Additional benefit on advance payment to smart prepaid consumers (<20 kW) excluding govt. consumers

Petitioners' submission

The main objective of the tariff initiative is to provide additional interest benefit to smart prepaid consumers (<20 kW) (excluding Government Consumers) & to improve DISCOMs receivables and improve its financials. It would also help to improve loan & interest portfolio of DISCOMs and pass on any benefit to the consumers in the long run.

The DISCOMs has proposed that 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. 2,000/- (Rupees Two Thousand only) and this minimum amount is required to be maintained continuously for at least 3 consecutive months. The additional benefit to smart prepaid metered consumers (<20 kW), if the consumer can maintain their advance payment as follows:

| Sr. No | Particulars | Details |
|--------|--|---|
| 1 | Advance Amount \geq Rs 2000 and period minimum three (3) months | RBI Bank Rate as applicable from time to time (Currently it is 6.75%) |
| 2 | Advance Amount \geq Rs 2000 and period $>$ three (3) months & $<$ six (6) months | RBI Bank Rate as applicable from time to time plus 0.25% i.e. 7.00% |
| 3 | Advance Amount \geq Rs 2000 and period $>$ six (6) months | RBI Bank Rate as applicable from time to time plus 0.50% i.e. 7.25% |

Commission's View

The Commission examined the proposal of the DISCOMs to provide interest benefit to smart prepaid consumers (<20 kW) (excluding Government Consumers). The Commission accepts the proposal as same appears to be beneficial to both consumers and licensees. The Commission approves aforementioned proposal as given below:

| Sr. No | Particulars | Details |
|--------|--|---|
| 1 | Advance Amount \geq Rs 2000 and period minimum three (3) months | RBI Bank Rate as applicable during period of advance |
| 2 | Advance Amount \geq 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 \geq Rs 2000 and period $>$ six (6) months | RBI Bank Rate as applicable during period of advance plus 0.50% |

10.3.10 Provision of tariff for Cold Storage (Exclusively for Storing of Agriculture Products)

Petitioners' submission

The Petitioners submitted that Cold Storage is being proposed to be added under the IAS I metered consumers. This would only be applicable for LT consumers exclusively for storing of Agriculture Products. Further, the Consumers should produce certificate from Agriculture Department or Industry Department for availing any benefit under the cold storage facility. This would be applicable till connected load of 75 kW/100 HP.

A separate category is also proposed at HT level IAS (11 kV) Cold Storage (Exclusively for Storing of Agriculture Products). The Consumers should produce certificate from Agriculture Department or Industry Department for availing any benefit under this category. This would be applicable from 50 kVA to 1500 kVA of connected load.

Commission's View

Commission has examined the proposal of the DISCOMs and decides to accept the same.

10.3.11 Rationalization of Tariff structure as per the Net Revenue Gap/(surplus) for both the DISCOMs for FY 2025-26

Petitioners' submission

The Petitioner submitted that based on the BERC (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2024, the DISCOMs have prepared and submitted the Tariff Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24, Annual Performance Review for FY 2024-25 and ARR for FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28 & Tariff for FY 2025-26 wherein the DISCOMs have proposed zero tariff hike on the existing tariff for FY 2024-25 except HTSS.

As per the tariff structure of the Bihar DISCOMs, to rationalize the tariff, DISCOMs have proposed the following tariff:

- i. Zero hike in all categories except HTSS,
- ii. Domestic 1 (Rural) single slab being proposed as against double slab, with an Energy Charge of existing lowest slab (Rs 7.42/kWh),
- iii. High Tension Special Service (11/33 kV) – Hike of Rs 1 per unit,
- iv. Introduction of Tariff for Cold Storage for storing Agriculture Products.

Commission's View

As regards proposal at Sr No (i) and (iii) above, we find that the petitioners have not submitted any reasons for this increase (which is around 20% of energy charge) for this category of consumers, in absence of which we are not inclined to decide in favour of the proposal.

As regard other proposals listed above, appropriate decision has already been taken for determining the tariff for FY 2025-26.

10.4. Revenue gap/(Surplus) for FY 2025-26

Petitioner's submission

NBPDCL and SBPDCL, in their tariff petitions for FY 2025-26, have projected the total

revenue gap of Rs.717 Crore and Rs.4116 Crore respectively totalling Rs.4833 Crore which also includes the trued up revenue gap/(surplus) projected for FY 2023-24 along with carrying cost. NBPDCCL has proposed to recover Rs.5484.24 Crore and SBPDCL has proposed to recover Rs.6954.67 Crore through tariff hike. 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

| Category | Proposed Tariff- FY 2025-26 | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| | Fixed charge | Units | Energy Charge | Units |
| Domestic | | | | |
| Kutir Jyoti | | | | |
| Metered 0-50 | 20 | Rs./Connection/Month | 7.42 | Rs./kWh |
| DS I Rural | | | | |
| Metered (Demand Based) | - | | - | |
| For Entire consumption | 40 | Rs./kW/Month | 7.42 | Rs./kWh |
| DS II Demand Based | | | | |
| First 100 Units | 80 | Rs./kW/Month | 7.42 | Rs./kWh |
| Above 100 Units | 80 | Rs./kW/Month | 8.95 | Rs./kWh |
| DS III | 80 | Rs./kW/Month | 9.03 | Rs./kWh |
| | | | | |
| Non-Domestic Service | | | | |
| NDS I - Metered (Demand Based) | | | | |
| First 100 Units | 60 | Rs./kW/Month | 7.79 | Rs./kWh |
| Above 100 Units | 60 | Rs./kW/Month | 8.21 | Rs./kWh |
| NDS II - Demand Based | | | | |
| Contract Demand <0.5 kW | 200 | Rs./Connection/Month | 7.73 | Rs./kWh |
| Contract Demand >0.5 kW | | | | |
| First 100 Units | 300 | Rs./kW/Month | 7.73 | Rs./kWh |
| Above 100 Units | 300 | Rs./kW/Month | 8.93 | Rs./kWh |
| | | | | |
| Street Light Services | | | | |
| SS Metered | 100 | Rs./kW/Month | 9.03 | Rs./kWh |
| SS Unmetered | 4250 | Rs./kW/Month | - | Rs./kWh |
| | | | | |
| Irrigation & Allied Services | | | | |
| IAS I | | | | |
| Unmetered | 1350 | Rs./HP/Month | - | Rs./kWh |
| Metered | 100 | Rs./HP/Month | 6.74 | Rs./kWh |
| IAS II | | | | |
| Metered (Demand Based) | 500 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.17 | Rs./kVAh |
| | | | | |
| Public Service Connections | | | | |
| Public Water Works | 630 | Rs./kVA/Month | 9.72 | Rs./kVAh |
| Har Ghar Nal | 100 | Rs./HP/Month | 8.16 | Rs./kWh |

| Category | Proposed Tariff- FY 2025-26 | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| | Fixed charge | Units | Energy Charge | Units |
| | - | | - | |
| Low Tension Industrial Services | - | | - | |
| LTIS I (0-19 kW) | 288 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.79 | Rs./kVAh |
| LTIS II (>19 kW - 74 kW) | 360 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.79 | Rs./kVAh |
| | - | | - | |
| LT Electric Vehicle Charging Station | - | | 8.72 | Rs./kVAh |
| | | | | |
| HTS I - 11 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.98 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTS II - 33 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.92 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTS III -132 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.85 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTS IV - 220 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.79 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTS V – 400 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.72 | Rs./kVAh |
| | - | | - | |
| HTIS- I - 11 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.98 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTIS -II - 33 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.92 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTIS - III -132 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.85 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTIS- IV - 220 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.79 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTIS V- 400 kV | 550 | Rs./kVA/Month | 7.72 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTSS (11/33 kV) | 800 | Rs./kVA/Month | 5.94 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTSS (132/220 kV) | 800 | Rs./kVA/Month | 5.94 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTIS (Oxygen Manufacturers) 11 KV | 1000 | Rs./kVA/Month | 5.43 | Rs./kVAh |
| HTIS (Oxygen Manufacturers) 33 kV | 1000 | Rs./kVA/Month | 5.37 | Rs./kVAh |
| Cold Storage (11 kV) | 100 | Rs./kVA/Month | 6.74 | Rs./kVAh |
| Railway Traction Services | - | | - | |
| RTS | 540 | Rs./kVA/Month | 8.16 | Rs./kVAh |
| | | | | |
| HT Electric Vehicle Charging Stations. | | | 7.85 | Rs./kVAh |

Commission's analysis

The Commission, on detailed scrutiny and prudence check of the annual revenue requirement filed by the Discoms, has arrived at a net revenue gap of Rs.208.16 Crore (Rs.1803.14 Crore revenue surplus for NBPDC and Rs. 2011.30 Crore revenue gap for SBPDCL) for FY 2025-26 including trued up revenue gap of FY 2023-24, with existing tariff as detailed hereunder.

(in Rs Crore)

| Sl. No | Particulars | NBPDC | SBPDCL | Total |
|--------|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | ARR approved for FY 2025-26 | 13966.09 | 16679.18 | 30645.26 |
| 2 | Less: Revenue from Existing tariff | 14877.69 | 18774.36 | 33652.05 |
| 3 | Revenue Gap/(Surplus) (1-2) | -911.60 | -2095.19 | -3006.78 |
| 4 | Carried forward trued up revenue gap/(Surplus) of FY 2023-24 | -733.25 | 3401.10 | 2667.85 |
| 5 | Carrying cost | -158.29 | 705.39 | 547.09 |
| 6 | Revenue Gap / (Surplus) for FY 2025-26 (3+4+5) | (1803.14) | 2011.30 | 208.16 |

The Commission has been approving uniform retail supply tariff for both Discoms (NBPDCCL 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. Introduce kVAh based billing for NDS-I and NDS-II (having contract demand above 0.5 kW and up to 70 kW). The Petitioners are directed to make the concerned consumers properly aware about this arrangement of billing.
- ii. Zero hike in all categories
- iii. Merger of both slabs of Domestic 1 (Rural) into one slab, with the Energy Charge of existing lower slab. This will result in an effective reduction of tariff by Rs.0.25/unit for those consumers (approximately 60 lakh at present) who get smart pre-paid meter installed for themselves.
- iv. Introduction of Tariff for Cold Storage for storing Agriculture Products in the following manner.
 - a) Under IAS-I category (LT) for connected load up to 74 kW/100 HP.
 - b) Creating a new category at HT level as IAS (11 kV) Cold Storage. This would be applicable from 50 kVA to 1500 kVA of connected load.The Consumers should produce certificate from Agriculture Department or Industry Department for availing any benefit under these categories.
- v. Introduction of green tariff @ Rs 0.42 /kWh. This will be applicable over and above the normal tariff of concerned category.

A table showing approved tariff retail rates of electricity for FY 2025-26 is placed at the end of this paragraph.

After the tariff revision the consolidated **revenue surplus of Rs. 107.55 Crore** (Rs 1980.74 Crore Revenue Surplus for NBPDCCL and Rs 1873.19 crore Revenue Gap in SBPDCL) is arrived at based on approval of Commission. 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 2025-26. 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 NBPDC and SBPDCL for

FY 2025-26

| SI No. | Category/Subcategory of Consumers | Approved Tariff for NBPDC and SBPDCL area for FY 2025-26 | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | 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 | 1-100 |
| | | | Rs.8.95/ kWh | Above 100 |

| SI No. | Category/Subcategory of Consumers | Approved Tariff for NBPDC and SBPDCL area for FY 2025-26 | | |
|------------|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Fixed charge | Energy Charge | Unit slabs |
| 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 Rs.8.21/kVAh | 1-100 Above 100 |
| 2.2 | NDS-II (Demand based) | | | |
| 2.2.1 | NDS-II Contract load upto 0.5 kW | Rs. 200/month/connection | Rs.7.73/ kWh | All Units |
| 2.2.2 | NDS-II Contract demand above 0.5 kW and upto 70kW | Rs. 300/kVA or part/month | Rs.7.73/kVAh Rs.8.93/kVAh | 1-100 Above 100 |
| 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.288/kVA or part/month | Rs.7.79/kVAh | All Units |
| 4.2 | LTIS-II | Rs 360/kVA or part/month | Rs.7.79/kVAh | All Units |
| 5 | Public Water Works | | | |
| 5.1 | PWW (Demand based, kVAh) | 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 |
| 2.8 | HTS-I (Oxygen manufacturers) 11kV | Rs.1000/kVA/Month | Rs.5.43/kVAh | All units |
| 2.9 | HTS-I (Oxygen) | Rs.1000/kVA/Month | Rs.5.37/kVAh | All units |

| SI No. | Category/Subcategory of Consumers | Approved Tariff for NBPDC and SBPDCL area for FY 2025-26 | | |
|--------|---|--|---------------|------------|
| | | Fixed charge | Energy Charge | Unit slabs |
| | manufacturers) 33kV | | | |
| 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 |

10.5. Tariff Schedule

The approved Tariff Schedule which shall be effective from 1st April, 2025 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

TARIFF SCHEDULE
FOR
RETAIL TARIFF RATES AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY FOR FY 2025-26
(Effective from 1st April, 2025)
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. |
| <p>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.</p> | | | |

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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 | 1-100 units | 742 |
| | | | Above 100 units | 895 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>If in any month the recorded maximum demand exceeds 105% of contract demand,</p> | | | | |

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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 | 1-100 | 779 |
| | | | Above 100 | 821 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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.200/ month/connection | All Units | 773 Paisa/kWh |
| 2 | Metered Contract demand | Rs. 300/ kVA or part thereof per month | 1-100 Units | 773 Paisa/kVAh |

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | above 0.5 kW and up to 70 kW | | Above 100 Units | 893 Paisa/kVAh |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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 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) | 717 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------|--|
| | | | / kVAh) | |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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. 288/kVA or part thereof per month. | All units (Paise / kVAh) | 779 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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.360/kVA or part thereof per month. | All units (Paise / kVAh) | 779 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |

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 |
| <p>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.</p> <p>In any month if the supply of power is less than 21 hours/day, then the fixed charge for</p> | | | | |

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 factor below 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 2025-26.

(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 \geq Rs 2000 for continuous period of three (3) months | RBI Bank Rate as applicable during period of advance. |
| 2 | Advance Amount \geq 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 \geq 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 applicable to all LT Consumers, except Agriculture consumers, like DS-I, DS-II, 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 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 | 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. 0.42/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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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 220 kV

| Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand | Energy charges (Paise / kVAh) |
|---|--------------------------------------|
|---|--------------------------------------|

| 550 | All units – 772 |
|--|-----------------|
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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

[This is a new category]

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

10.0. HT – Industrial Services

10.1. HTIS (Industrial) – I (11 kV)

This is Applicable for supply of electricity for 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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

10.2. HTIS (Industrial)– II (33 kV)

This is applicable for supply of electricity for 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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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 220 kV

| Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand | Energy charges (Paise / kVAh) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 550 | All units – 772 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

10.6. HTIS (Industrial) - Oxygen Manufacturers (11 kV)

This Tariff category is applicable for supply of electricity for Oxygen Manufacturing industries with installations of with minimum contract demand of 50 kVA to 1500 kVA

| Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand | Energy charges (Paise / kVAh) |
|--|--|
| 1000 | All units – 543 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

10.7. HTIS (Industrial) - Oxygen Manufacturers (33 kV)

This Tariff category is applicable for supply of electricity for Oxygen Manufacturing industries with installations of with minimum contract demand of 500 kVA to 15000 kVA as defined in the Bihar Electricity Supply Code (6th amendment) 2020.

| Demand charge Rs./ kVA / Month of billing demand | Energy charges (Paise / kVAh) |
|--|--|
| 1000 | All units – 537 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

10.8. 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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

10.9. 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 |
| <p>The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |

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 |
| <p>1). 13 Ps/kVAh of rebate shall be provided for availing supply at voltages higher than 132 kV.</p> <p>2). 13 Ps/kVAh of surcharge shall be billed for availing supply at lower voltages than 132 kV.</p> <p>3). The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.</p> | |

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 from 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. 0.42/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 | Cost of material, as required, will be borne by the consumer |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| (i) | Single Phase meter | Rs. 200.00 | |
| (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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11. Directives

11.1 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 01st March, 2024. The Discoms have submitted their status of compliance for 1st and 2nd quarters of FY 2024-25. 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 those directives and give fresh directives clubbing the earlier partially or un-complied directives to the Discoms in this tariff order and the Commission shall critically monitor the compliance status of each directive at the end of every quarter for the year FY 2025-26.

The Discoms are directed for submit compliance reports on quarterly basis starting from 1st quarter of FY 2025-26.

11.2 Directives

Directive 1: Billing Efficiency and Collection Efficiency

The Discom have submitted the details of billing and collection efficiency for the 1st and 2nd Quarter of FY 2024-25. The analysis of data submitted by the DISCOM reveals Billing Efficiency and Collection Efficiency of Discoms at the end of second quarter of FY 2024-25 as given below:

| Discoms | Billing Efficiency% | Collection Efficiency (%) |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| NBPDCL | 78.62% | 92.13% |
| SBPDCL | 80.98% | 97.13% |

Note: NBPDCL has submitted the month wise data in their quarterly report as directed by the Commission

SBPDCL directed to submit the month-wise data circle -wise in quarterly report henceforth without fail. The target of achieving 100% Billing efficiency and 100% collection efficiency (including arrears collection) is yet to be achieved by both the Discoms.

The Commission directs the Discoms to improve their performance in billing and collection activity and submit the following information in the quarterly report to be submitted to the Commission during FY 2025-26.

| 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 has noted the status of installation of meters in IAS-I and street light (un-metered) categories (as on 30.09.2024) as shown below:

| DISCOM | IAS-I | | | SS (Street Light) | | |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| | No. of Connections | No. of Connections with meter | % | No. of Connections | No. of Connections with meter | % |
| NBPDCL | 3,06,126 | 2,88,293 | 94% | 3437 | 987 | 29% |
| SBPDCL | 4,00,124 | 1,55,071 | 39% | 1339 | 0 | 0 |

FY 2023-24 (as on 30.9.2023)

| DISCOM | IAS-I | | | SS (Street Light) | | |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| | No. of Connections | No. of Connections with meter | % | No. of Connections | No. of Connections with meter | % |
| NBPDCL | 231688 | 224920 | 97% | 2461 | 969 | 39% |
| SBPDCL | 324440 | 169555 | 52% | 1296 | -- | -- |

It is surprising to note that as against 94% metered connection in IAS-I category for NBPDC, the SBPDCL has provided only 39% metered connection which is beyond any reasonable explanation. Similar trend is also noted for street light connections, where against 29% metered connection in NBPDC, there is no metered connection provided by SBPDCL in that category. The Commission views the above action seriously and repeats earlier direction for providing 100% metered connection to all consumers. Both the DISCOMs are also directed to submit a timeframe along with roadmap for 100%-meter connection along with the next quarterly report.

The Commission directs that the monthly progress of metering of IAS-I and Street Light categories should be submitted in the quarterly report in the following format.

| Category | Number of Connections existing | Number of Connections provided with meters | Balance connections to be provided with meters |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| IAS-I | | | |
| Street Light (Unmetered) | | | |

Directive 3: Reduction of AT&C Loss

The AT&C loss trajectory for FY 2024-25 is fixed at 16% for NBPDC and 20% for SBPDCL under RDSS scheme. The Commission in Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 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. The DISCOMs have submitted 2 quarters data for FY 2024-25. The analysis of AT&C loss data submitted by Discoms reveals that following 5 divisions from NBPDC & SBPDCL recorded highest AT&C loss

| SNo | Divisions reporting highest AT&C losses | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | NBPDC | AT&C loss | SBPDCL | AT&C loss |
| 1 | Chakia | 40.50% | Jagdishpur | 34% |
| 2 | Motihari | 36.88% | Arrah | 34% |
| 3 | Araria | 36.73% | Manpur | 31% |
| 4 | Mirganj | 36.20% | Jehanabad | 30% |
| 5 | Begusarai | 36.17% | Sherghati | 30% |

The Commission notes that the AT&C losses reported by NBPDC & SBPDCL are substantially higher than the target approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25. The Commission observed that some of the divisions in SBPDCL reported negative AT&C losses (Rajendra Nagar, Kankarbagh-1, Bankipur ect). The Commission directs the

DISCOM to take suitable measures to reduce the AT&C losses in above circles and submit action taken report in this regard in first quarterly report during FY 2025-26. SBPDCL is directed to submit explanation about the negative AT&C losses reported in some of the divisions.

Discoms are directed to submit the month-wise details of AT&C loss in the quarterly report in the following format.

| Circle | Name of the Division | Energy Input (MU) | Units Sold (MU) | Units Loss | | Revenue Billed (Rs. Cr) | Revenue Collected (Rs. Cr) | % of Revenue Collected | AT&C loss (%) |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-----|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | (MU) | (%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Directive 4: Interest on Security Deposit of Consumers

In response to directives on this subject matter , Discoms have submitted that the security deposit is refunded to those consumers who are provided with Smart Prepaid Meters. Discoms further submitted that Interest on SD is not passed on to those LT consumers served with the conventional meters and Discoms are in the process of developing IT system-based module for passing on the accumulated interest to LT consumers.

The Commission observed that this statement is being repeated by Discoms year on year without reporting any progress, if any, made on developing IT system module, which is not acceptable.

The Commission has noted that in-spite of repeated instructions, Discoms are still not passing on the accumulated interest on security deposit to many LT consumers.

The Commission directs the Discoms to expedite the process and arrange regular payment of interest on the Security Deposit amount for the LT consumers without further delay. The Commission directs the Discoms to submit the action taken report on the matter in next quarterly reports. Also, a Standard Operating procedure for refund of Security Deposit (along with interest to those consumers who are provided with pre-paid meters be prepared and followed. This refund may be done in cash or kind.

Directive 5: Asset Register

The Commission has noted that NBPDCCL has submitted its Asset Register; however, SBPDCL have not yet started preparation of Asset Register inspite of repeated directives.

SBPDCL submitted that they are going to implement ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) which is mandatory under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) of Government of India. It is endeavoring to create and maintain component wise fixed asset register same will be submitted after ERP implementation is done. It is submitted that ERP implementation of tune to around 80% has been completed.

SBPDCL submitted that they are in process of preparation of Fixed Assets Register (FAR) on the basis of financial records of the Company and endeavor to finalize the same and submit before the Commission by the end of March'2025.

The Commission directs SBPDCL to expedite the process of preparation of Fixed Asset Register without further delay and submit the status in the quarterly progress report to be submitted.

It has been observed that in spite of repeated direction of the Commission issued vide various tariff orders, the petitioner has not submitted the Asset Register, in absence of which it is very difficult to ascertain whether allowing depreciation on estimated Asset value will be justified under applicable Regulations as well as in the consumer interest. The Commission viewed it seriously and may disallow the depreciation claim of the petitioner in future.

Directive 6: Voltage-wise Cost of Supply

In quarterly report , Discoms have submitted that energy accounting is being done on few 33/11 kV feeders and defective meters are being replaced. Once ERP is implemented and fixed asset register is completed, voltage wise cost of supply would be submitted to the Commission in a detailed manner as directed by the Commission.

The Commission has noted that the Discoms have not made required study to assess technical losses for all 33 kV, 11 kV feeders and LT lines. In FY 2025-26 proposal also Discoms have computed Voltage wise cost of supply based on assumed technical

losses. The Commission directs the Discoms to submit voltage-wise cost of supply with next tariff petition based on technical losses calculated at various voltage levels by conducting a detailed study. The status of progress on the study shall be reported in the quarterly report.

Directive 7: Regulatory Accounts

The Petitioners submitted that currently nowhere in India similar kind of work is being done. Hence, they are not in a position to derive any insight on how to start with the process of regulatory accounting. Under such circumstances, appointing a consultancy firm to carry out such activity and with such experience seems remote. Hence it has become challenging to initiate the process of regulatory accounting.

The Commission has noted that the Discoms have not yet started preparation of Regulatory Accounts in accordance with BERC (Power Regulatory Accounting) Regulations, 2018. The Commission feel that Regulatory accounts are essential to verify the certain claims of the licensees which.

The Commission directs the Discoms to submit Audited Regulatory Accounts in next tariff petition and status of progress shall be submitted in quarterly report .

Directive 8: Outstanding Arrears

The information provided by Discoms in quarterly report reveal that there are huge amounts of outstanding arrears to be collected primarily from the Govt. Departments, Semi-Govt. Departments and Local Bodies.

Summary of outstanding dues of government department, semi-govt. departments and local bodies for the quarter ending on 30th September 2024 is given below.

(Rs.Crore)

| DISCOM | 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 | 444.69* | 113.23 | 77.88 | 430.03 |
| SBPDCL | 649.13 | 216.92 | 261.66 | 604.39 |

The Commission directs the Discoms to pursue with defaulting departments and make efforts to realize the outstanding dues. A quarterly report on the progress to be

submitted in this regard .

Directive 9: Consumers Grievance Redressal

The Commission has noted the status resolving of consumer grievances at the end of 2nd quarter of FY 2024-25 as below:

| DISCOM | No. of Complaints at beginning of Quarter | No. of Complaints received during the quarter | No. of complaints resolved in the quarter | No. of complaints pending at the end of quarter |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| NBPDCL | 5798 | 95388 | 97693 | 3493 |
| SBPDCL | 49 | 52901 | 52890 | 60 |

It has been noted that the pendency of unresolved cases is more in case of NBPDCL. The Commission directs NBPDCL to review Division-wise number of complaints being received every month and to take appropriate action to reduce the complaints being received. The Commission directs the Discoms to submit the report on consumer's grievance redressal in the 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

Directive 10: Release of New Connections

The Commission has noted the status of releasing new service connection to the end of 2nd quarter of FY 2024-25 as below:

| DISCOM | No. of applications Pending at the beginning of Quarter | No. of applications received during the quarter | No. of Connections released during the quarter | No. of applications pending at the end of quarter |
|---------------|--|--|---|--|
| NBPDCL | 492,863 | 171,866 | 171,257 | 493,472 |
| SBPDCL | 69,314 | 119,304 | 140,888 | 47,730 |

Pending applications are increasing at the end of the quarter for NBPDCL. Discoms should put forth more efforts to speed up releasing of new service connections and to

reduce pending applications.

The Commission directs, the Discoms to submit the report on release of new connections in the quarterly report along with following details as given below :

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

Directive 11: Power Procurement

The Commission directs the Discoms to submit the following details related to power purchase from each source, month-wise in the quarterly report.

- 1). Source of Purchase
- 2). Available Capacity (MW)
- 3). Energy Purchased (MU)
- 4). Fixed Charges Paid (Rs. Crore)
- 5). Energy Rate (Rs / kWh)
- 6). Energy Charges Paid (Rs. Crore)
- 7). Any other Charges Paid (Rs. Crore)
 - i). Open Access Charges
 - ii). Other Charges
- 8). Total Cost Paid (Rs. Crore)

Directive 12: Category wise Tariff Subsidy Provided

In response to this directive, the Discoms has submitted the quarterly data (subsidy claimed and subsidy provided). The Commission directs the Discoms to continue to submit details of category-wise tariff subsidy claimed and provided by Govt. of Bihar, month-wise in the quarterly report to be submitted.

Directive 13: Surplus Power

The Commission has observed that the Discoms have tied-up huge quantum of PPAs as per the demand projection under power for all scheme. It is reported that Bihar has an allocation of around 11899 MW of Power during FY 2024-25 from Central Generating Station, Independent Power Producers and Renewable Energy Power Stations from Intra / Inter-state generating stations. However, the demand has not increased as per the estimated projections as well as due to the movement of consumers to Open Access. As a result, the Discoms are currently in power surplus situation. It is also reported by the Discoms that this surplus power situation has led to unnecessary fixed cost burden even though energy is not drawn as per allocation. The power purchase cost is unnecessarily increasing.

Discoms are directed to submit the following month-wise particulars along with power procurement cost in the quarterly report.

- Contracted capacity of Discom (MW)
- Available capacity during the month (MW)
- Scheduled capacity during the month (MW)
- Open Access allowed during the month (MW)
- Capacity stranded during the month (MW)

Directive 14: Sale of Surplus Power

The Commission has directed the Discoms to explore opportunities to optimize the revenue accrued from sale of surplus power.

Discoms have submitted that based on the continuous monitoring of the power portfolio (viz power available viz-a-viz power demand) on the RTC basis, the surplus power wherever is available managed judiciously on best effort basis through power surrender (As per the IEGC grid code) and/or Sale of power mainly in spot market with an overall objective of optimizing the power purchase cost in terms of BERC (Power Purchase and Procurement Process of Licensee) Regulations.

For management surplus power, the Commission directs the Petitioners to explore all the options for sale of surplus power including but not limited to bi-lateral sale to the other Distribution Licensees, sale to other Distribution Licensees by participating in

tenders floated by them for procurement of power on short-term basis, banking arrangement with other Distribution Licensees, sale on Power Exchanges, PushP portal, HP-DAM and OTC Platform, etc. in consonance with the parent company BSP(H)CL such that the revenue accrued from sale of surplus power are optimized and in line with Commission's previous directives.

Directive 15: ToD Tariff for LT Industries

For FY 2024-25, ToD tariff was optional for NDS, LT Industries and Public Water Works. Discoms have reported that the existing meters for LTIS-II category of consumers are ToD compatible. The Commission decides to implement ToD tariff for LT consumers excluding Agricultural consumers having contracted demand greater than 10 kW. This will help to control the demand during peak hours.

The Commission directs the Discoms to start ToD billing to all eligible LT & HT consumers wef 1st April 2025 . If required the ToD compatible meters should be installed immediately as per need.

Directive 16: Demand side management (DSM)

It has been noticed that the Discoms have not submitted the details with regard to the utilization of funds approved for Demand Side Management during FY 2024-25 and the intended outcomes of the same .

Commission directs DISCOM 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.

Directive 17: Power portfolio optimization

It is incumbent upon Discoms to supply reliable power to its consumers. The Discoms are duty bound to tie up sufficient capacity to meet the demand of consumers. Rights of Electricity Consumers Rules, 2020 prescribe payment of compensation to consumers for avoidable load shedding. The Ministry of Power Govt. of India has issued guidelines on 28.06.2023, for Resource Adequacy Planning framework which

outlines important actions required to be taken by all institutions and stakeholders, in order to ensure sufficient tie-up of capacities to meet resource adequacy requirement on different time horizons. The Discoms are directed to analyse their power portfolio and prepare an action plan to meet the requirements of the 24X7 power to all by following guidelines of the Union Government and submit the same to the Commission along with next year tariff Petition.

Directive 18: Agricultural consumption and corresponding load mapping

The Commission has reviewed the energy sale and corresponding connected load data submitted by DISCOMs for FY 2023-24. It has been observed that the reported energy sale for IAS-I and IAS -II category of consumers (metered and un-metered) during FY 2023-24 for NBPDC and SBPDCL is not in conformity with the normal hours of operation and connected load.

Commission directs the Petitioners to do proper load mapping of for IAS-I and IAS-II consumers, up to the point of consumption. The progress of work should be reported in quarterly reports. This exercise should be completed before next tariff filing for FY 2026-

Directive 19: Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures for Supplementary Power Bills of Generators

The Petitioners are directed to develop a Standard Operating Procedure for mapping supplementary bills, including all relevant supporting documents, generating station-wise. The Petitioners should also ensure that mapping of supplementary bills along with all relevant supporting documents is accessible with IT tools to facilitate retrieving of all relevant information related therewith. A comprehensive chart in MS Excel format be submitted along with next tariff filing for true-up year showing detailed calculation of claimed amount along with supporting documents, clearly specifying the reason for such claim.

11.3 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, 2025 (for quarter ending

June 2025), October 2025 (for quarter ending September 2025) and January 2026 (for quarter ending December, 2025) and April 2026 (for quarter ending March, 2026).

Sd/-
Parshuram Singh Yadav
Member (Legal)

Sd/-
Arun Kumar Sinha
Member (Technical)

Sd/-
Amir Subhani
Chairman

| क्र० सं० | उपभोक्ता श्रेणी | वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए बी0ई0आर0सी0 द्वारा अनुमोदित टैरिफ | | अनुदान दर | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के बाद लागू टैरिफ | |
|-----------|---|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | फिक्सड/मारित शुल्क (रु०/विद्युत संबंध/किलोवाट/के0वी0 ए० और उसका भाग/माह) | ऊर्जा शुल्क (रु०/यूनिट) | फिक्सड/मारित शुल्क (रु०/विद्युत संबंध/किलोवाट/के0वी0 ए० और उसका भाग/माह) | ऊर्जा शुल्क (रु०/यूनिट) | फिक्सड/मारित शुल्क (रु०/विद्युत संबंध/किलोवाट/के0वी0 ए० और उसका भाग/माह) | ऊर्जा शुल्क (रु०/यूनिट) |
| 1 | घरेलू | | | | | | |
| A | कुटीर ज्योति | | | | | | |
| i | मीटर सहित (0-50 यूनिट) | 20 | 7.42 | - | 5.45 | 20 | 1.97 |
| ii | मीटर सहित (50 यूनिट से ऊपर) | 20 | 7.42 | - | 4.97 | 20 | 2.45 |
| B | घरेलू-1 (ग्रामीण) | | | | | | |
| a | मीटर सहित | 40 | 7.42 | - | 4.97 | 40 | 2.45 |
| C | घरेलू-2 (शहरी-मॉग आधारित) | | | | | | |
| i | 1-100 यूनिट | 80 | 7.42 | - | 3.30 | 80 | 4.12 |
| ii | 100 यूनिट से अधिक | 80 | 8.95 | - | 3.43 | 80 | 5.52 |
| D | घरेलू-3 | 80 | 9.03 | - | 3.61 | 80 | 5.42 |
| 2 | गैर घरेलू | | | | | | |
| A | गैर घरेलू-1 (मीटर सहित) | | | | | | |
| i | 1-100 यूनिट | 60 | 7.79 | - | 4.44 | 60 | 3.35 |
| ii | 100 यूनिट से अधिक | 60 | 8.21 | - | 4.00 | 60 | 4.21 |
| B | गैर घरेलू-2 (मॉग आधारित) | | | | | | |
| i | सविदा मॉग 0.5 किलोवाट तक | 200 | 7.73 | - | 2.06 | 200 | 5.67 |
| ii | सविदा मॉग 0.5 किलोवाट से ऊपर 70 कि०वा० तक) | | | | | | |
| a | 1-100 यूनिट | 300 | 7.73 | - | 2.06 | 300 | 5.67 |
| b | 100 यूनिट से अधिक | 300 | 8.93 | - | 2.49 | 300 | 6.44 |
| 3 | स्ट्रीट लाईट सेवा | | | | | | |
| A | एस०एस०-मीटर सहित | 100 | 9.03 | - | - | 100 | 9.03 |
| B | एस०एस०-मीटर सहित | 4,250 | - | - | - | 4,250 | - |
| 4 | कृषि एवं सिंचाई सेवा (सम्बद्ध भार आधारित) | | | | | | |
| A | कृषि एवं सिंचाई-1 (निजी नलकूप) (सम्बद्ध भार) | | | | | | |
| i | मीटर सहित | 1,350 | - | 1,266 | | 84 | - |
| ii | मीटर सहित | 100 | 6.74 | 100 | 6.19 | - | 0.55 |
| iii | उच्च विभव (शीत गण्डारण) 11 के०वी० | 100 | 6.74 | 100 | 6.19 | - | 0.55 |
| B | कृषि एवं सिंचाई-2 (सरकारी नलकूप) (सम्बद्ध भार) | | | | | | |
| i | मीटर सहित | 500 | 7.17 | 500 | 6.67 | - | 0.50 |
| 5 | पी०डब्ल्यू०डब्ल्यू०-पब्लिक वाटर वर्क्स (मॉग आधारित) | | | | | | |
| A | पी०डब्ल्यू०डब्ल्यू० (सभी युनिट) | 630 | 9.72 | - | - | 630 | 9.72 |
| B | हर घर नल (सभी युनिट) | 100 | 8.16 | 100 | 5.71 | - | 2.45 |
| 6 | निम्न विभव औद्योगिक सेवा (मॉग आधारित) | | | | | | |
| A | निम्न विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-1 (0-19 किलोवाट) | 288 | 7.79 | - | 1.77 | 288 | 6.02 |
| B | निम्न विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-2 (19 से उपर -74 किलोवाट तक) | 360 | 7.79 | - | 1.79 | 360 | 6.00 |
| 7 | एल०टी० ई०वी० चार्जिंग स्टेशन (सभी युनिट) | - | 8.72 | - | 1.72 | - | 7.00 |
| 8 | उच्च विभव - सामान्य | | | | | | |
| A | उच्च विभव सेवा-1 (11 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.98 | - | 1.58 | 550 | 6.40 |
| B | उच्च विभव सेवा-2 (33 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.92 | - | 1.57 | 550 | 6.35 |
| C | उच्च विभव सेवा-3 (132 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.85 | - | 1.55 | 550 | 6.30 |
| D | उच्च विभव सेवा-4 (220 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.79 | - | 1.54 | 550 | 6.25 |
| E | उच्च विभव सेवा-5 (400 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.72 | | | 550 | 7.72 |
| 9 | उच्च विभव आपूर्ति - औद्योगिक सेवा | | | | | | |
| A | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-1 (11 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.98 | - | 1.58 | 550 | 6.40 |
| B | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-2 (33 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.92 | - | 1.57 | 550 | 6.35 |
| C | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-3 (132 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.85 | - | 1.55 | 550 | 6.30 |
| D | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-4 (220 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.79 | - | 1.54 | 550 | 6.25 |
| E | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक सेवा-5 (400 के०वी०) | 550 | 7.72 | | | 550 | 7.72 |
| F | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक विशेष सेवा (11/33 के०वी०) (सभी युनिट) | 800 | 4.94 | - | 1.08 | 800 | 3.86 |
| G | उच्च विभव औद्योगिक विशेष सेवा (132/220 के०वी०) (सभी युनिट) | 800 | 4.94 | | 1.08 | 800 | 3.86 |
| H | उच्च विभव सेवा -1 (11 के०वी०) (आवसीजन मैनुफैक्चर्स) (सभी युनिट) | 1,000 | 5.43 | - | 1.08 | 1,000 | 4.35 |
| I | उच्च विभव सेवा -1 (33 के०वी०) (आवसीजन मैनुफैक्चर्स) (सभी युनिट) | 1,000 | 5.37 | - | 1.08 | 1,000 | 4.29 |
| 10 | रेलवे ट्रैक्शन सेवा (132 के०वी०) (सभी युनिट) | 540 | 8.16 | - | - | 540 | 8.16 |
| 11 | एच०टी० ई०वी० चार्जिंग स्टेशन (सभी युनिट) | - | 7.85 | - | 1.55 | - | 6.30 |