

## Electricity Tariff

### A. Tariff determination – Historical Approach

Before Electricity Act, 2003, the Indian Electricity sector was guided by The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998. The generation, distribution and transmission were carried out mainly by the State Electricity Boards in various States.

Prior to the establishment of the Regulatory Commissions, tariff fixation was in the domain of the Central and State Governments. Government used to determine the Terms and Conditions of Tariff for Generating Companies in terms of Section 49(1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, which is reproduced below:

*[49. PROVISION FOR THE OF ELECTRICITY BY THE BOARD TO PERSONS OTHER THAN LICENSEES. - (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of regulations, if any made in this behalf, the Board may supply electricity to any person not being a licensee upon such terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit and may for the purposes of such supply frame uniform tariffs.*

In fixing the uniform tariffs, the Board shall have regard to all or any of the following factors, namely:

- (a) The nature of the supply and the purposes for which it is required;
- (b) The coordinated development of the supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner, with particular reference to such development in areas of not for the time being served or adequately served by the licensee;



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(c) The simplification and standardisation of methods and rates of charges for such supplies; (d) The extension and cheapening supplies of electricity to sparsely developed areas.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall derogate from the power of the Board, if it considers it necessary or expedient to fix different tariffs for the supply of electricity to any person not being a licensee, having regard to the geographical position of any area, the nature of the supply and purpose for which supply is required and any other relevant factors.

(4) In fixing the tariffs and terms and conditions for the supply of electricity, the Board shall not show undue preference to any person.

## **B. The regulatory framework for tariff determination under the Electricity Act, 2003.**

The Electricity Act, 2003 has come into force with effect from 10th June, 2003 . The Electricity Act, 2003, has repealed the three earlier Acts, namely, The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, and the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998.

As per the Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003, determination of electricity tariff is one of the statutory functions of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

The tariff is determined on a Cost Plus basis by the State Commission as per tariff regulations. Cost Plus determination of tariff implies that the tariff determined under this process recovers all the cost of the Distribution Licensee and adds a specific amount as a return.

The **Electricity Act 2003** prescribes the various principles and procedures to be adopted by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions for tariff determination which are discussed below.

(1) Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provide as follows.

*“61. The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely: -*

(a) *the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission*

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*for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees;*

- (b) the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity are conducted on commercial principles;*
- (c) the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments;*
- (d) safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;*
- (e) the principles rewarding efficiency in performance; (f) multi year tariff principles;*
- (g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces cross-subsidies within the period to be specified by the Appropriate Commission;*
- (h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;*
- (i) the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy”*

- (2) Section 62(3) of the Electricity Act, 2003 empower the State Commission to differentiate the retail tariff of the consumers according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, time at which the supply is required, the geographical position of the area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required. The relevant section of the EA-2003 is extracted below.

*“62(3) The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer' s load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.”*

- (3) Section 86(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003, provides that, while discharging its statutory functions under Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003, it shall

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be guided by National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and Tariff Policy notified by the Central Government under Section- 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The relevant section is extracted below for ready reference.

86. (1) *The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:*

(a) *determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State:*

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*“86 (4) In discharge of its functions the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.”*

(4) In compliance of the Section-3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government, notified the revised ‘Tariff Policy 2016’ on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2016. Paragraph 8.3 of the Tariff Policy 2016, deals with ‘tariff design’, which specify the following:

*“The State Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflect the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.*

(i) *The retail tariff are brought within +\_20% of the average cost of supply.*  
(ii) *The tariff of the BPL category shall at least be 50 percent of the average cost of supply.”*

(5) Clause 5.11 (h) of the Tariff Policy stipulates Multi Year Tariff as extracted below.

*“Multi Year Tariff*

1) *Section 61 of the Act states that the Appropriate Commission for determining the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff shall be guided, inter-alia, by Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) principles. The framework should*

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*feature a five-year control period. The initial control period may, however, be of 3 year duration for transmission and distribution if deemed necessary by the Regulatory Commission on account of data uncertainties and other practical considerations. In cases of lack of reliable data, the Appropriate Commission may state assumptions in MYT for first control period and a fresh control period may be started as and when more reliable data becomes available.*

- 2) In cases where operations have been much below the norms for many previous years, the initial starting point in determining the revenue requirement and the improvement trajectories should be recognized at “relaxed” levels and not the “desired” levels. Suitable benchmarking studies may be conducted to establish the “desired” performance standards. Separate studies may be required for each utility to assess the capital expenditure necessary to meet the minimum service standards.*
- 3) Once the revenue requirements are established at the beginning of the control period, the Regulatory Commission should focus on regulation of outputs and not the input cost elements. At the end of the control period, a comprehensive review of performance may be undertaken.*
- 4) Uncontrollable costs should be recovered speedily to ensure that future consumers are not burdened with past costs. Uncontrollable costs would include (but not limited to) fuel costs, costs on account of inflation, taxes and cess, variations in power purchase unit costs including on account of adverse natural events.*
- 5) Clear guidelines and regulations on information disclosure may be developed by the Regulatory Commissions. Section 62 (2) of the Act empowers the Appropriate Commission to require licensees to furnish separate details, as may be specified in respect of generation, transmission and distribution for determination of tariff.*

The Commission, by invoking the statutory powers conferred on it under Section 181 (zd) of the Electricity Act, 2003 along with the Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 has been notifying Tariff Regulations since the enactment of EA,2003 which stipulate the terms and conditions for determination of tariff.

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**Tariff Regulations notified by KSERC applicable for the control period 2022-23 to 2026-27.**

The Tariff Regulations applicable for the control period 2022-23 to 2026-27 was notified as **KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021 on 16-11-2021**. Regulation 85 of the Tariff Regulations, 2021 stipulates the principles to be adopted for fixing the tariff, which is extracted below:

- “85. Determination of Tariff. – (1) The bulk supply tariff and retail supply tariff of the distribution licensees, and the wheeling charges for use of the distribution system shall be determined by the Commission, on the basis of a petition for determination of tariff made by the distribution licensee in accordance with the provisions under Chapter III of these Regulations.*
- 2. The retail supply tariff shall be uniform for the same tariff category of consumers of all the distribution business/licensees in the State of Kerala and shall be the same as the retail supply tariff category wise as determined by the Commission from time to time for the distribution business of KSEB Limited.*
  - 3. The bulk supply tariff for supply of electricity by KSEB Limited to other distribution licensees in the State of Kerala shall be determined by the Commission, in accordance with the principles laid down from time to time, in the orders of the Commission with regard to such distribution licensees.*
  - 4. The Commission may categorize consumers on the basis of their load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required, the geographical position of any area, whether it is a certified green building, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.*
  - 5. The retail supply tariff for different consumer categories shall be determined after considering the estimated average cost of supply. The estimated average cost of supply shall be computed as the ratio of the approved aggregate revenue requirements of the distribution business/ licensee for*

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*each financial year of the Control Period and calculated in accordance with Regulation 76, to the total sale of the distribution business/ licensee for the respective financial year.*

- 6. The Commission shall endeavour to reduce gradually, the cross-subsidy among consumer categories with respect to the average cost of supply, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the provisions of the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Principles for Determination of Roadmap for Cross-subsidy Reduction for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2012.*
- 7. The wheeling charges may be denominated in terms of Rupees/ kWh or Rupees/kW/ month, or Rupees/ kW/ day or as the case may be; for the purpose of recovery from the user of the distribution system, as stipulated by the Commission from time to time.*
- 8. Any revenue subsidy/ grant received from the State Government, other than the subsidy under Section 65 of the Act, shall be treated in the manner as indicated by the State Government: Provided that if no such manner is indicated, the subsidy/ grant shall be used to reduce the overall revenue gap between Aggregate Revenue Requirement and the actual revenue of the distribution business/ licensee approved by the Commission.*
- 9. While determining the tariff, the Commission shall also consider the cost of supply at different voltage levels and the need to minimize the tariff shock to any category of consumers.*
- 10. Distribution licensee shall purchase the excess energy injected into the system by a renewable energy prosumer, as provided in sub regulation 5 of Regulation 21 of KSERC (Renewable and Net Metering) Regulations, 2020 at the Average Power Purchase Cost. The Commission shall determine the APPC every financial year based on a petition filed by the distribution licensee not later than 31st July of the succeeding year.*



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11. *The Commission shall prescribe in the Tariff Order, appropriate incentive/disincentive for maintaining the power factor of the distribution system, at a level between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations 2007, as amended from time to time, to certain category of consumers including Bulk consumers/ distribution licensees in the State.*

12. *The distribution licensee/ bulk consumer shall be responsible for maintaining the power factor of their distribution system, at a level between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead, as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations 2007 as amended from time to time.”*

As per the above provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Tariff Policy, 2016 and KSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021, **the ‘retail tariff for different consumer categories is fixed to bridge the revenue gap considering the following:**

- (i) **Average cost of supply is taken as base.**
- (ii) **The tariff of the subsidised categories such as domestic categories, agriculture and public lighting etc has to be increased so as to bring it close to the level of 80% of the average cost of supply, without creating tariff shock.**
- (iii) **The cross subsidy level of the subsidising categories such as commercial categories is to be gradually reduced.**

### **C. Process to be followed by all DISCOMs**

The primary step for tariff determination is filing of the following petitions by DISCOM. There are four kinds of petitions which can be submitted as part of the tariff determination procedure:



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- **Multi Year ARR & ERC petition:** In this petition, an estimate of the total revenue requirement—including Power Purchase Costs, O&M Expenses, Interest & Finance Charges, Depreciation, Return on Equity, Interest on Working capital etc are provided. The petition also offers a thorough analysis of the Discoms' financial, operational, and technological position. The petition also estimates the revenue of the DISCOM from sale of power and other income for the Multi Year period.
  - **Capital Investment Plan for the Multi Year Period:** All the Capital Investments planned for the Multi Year tariff period with Detailed Project Reports, estimate cost, cost benefit analysis, need for investment, load flow studies etc.
  - **True Up Petition of the previous year:** A True Up petition includes the audited reports and accounts to show the discom's actual performance in terms of expenses, income, and technical information.
  - **Multi Year Tariff Petition:** A tariff petition for bridging the revenue gap of the DISCOM outlining the tariff revision proposals for the various tariff categories and tariff recategorization. The tariff petition shall include proposals for revising retail tariff, bulk supply tariff, transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross subsidy surcharge, power factor incentive/disincentive, low voltage surcharge, SLDC charges and other charges if any.

After the petition has been admitted by the state commission, it is published in the public domain for inviting suggestions and opinions of stakeholders. The public can access the petition by visiting the official website of the commission and the Discoms, and in major newspapers.

Before the tariff order is finalised, public hearings with consumer participation are held. Thereafter, the tariff petition is prepared. While drafting the tariff order, concerns made by customers and comments received are considered. After addressing the fore-mentioned concerns, a tariff order is prepared and issued. The procedure for tariff determination is explained through the chart below:

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State Commission issues Multi Year Tariff Regulations

DISCOM files Multi Year ARR & ERC , Multi Year CAPEX and Multi Year Tariff petition before Commission

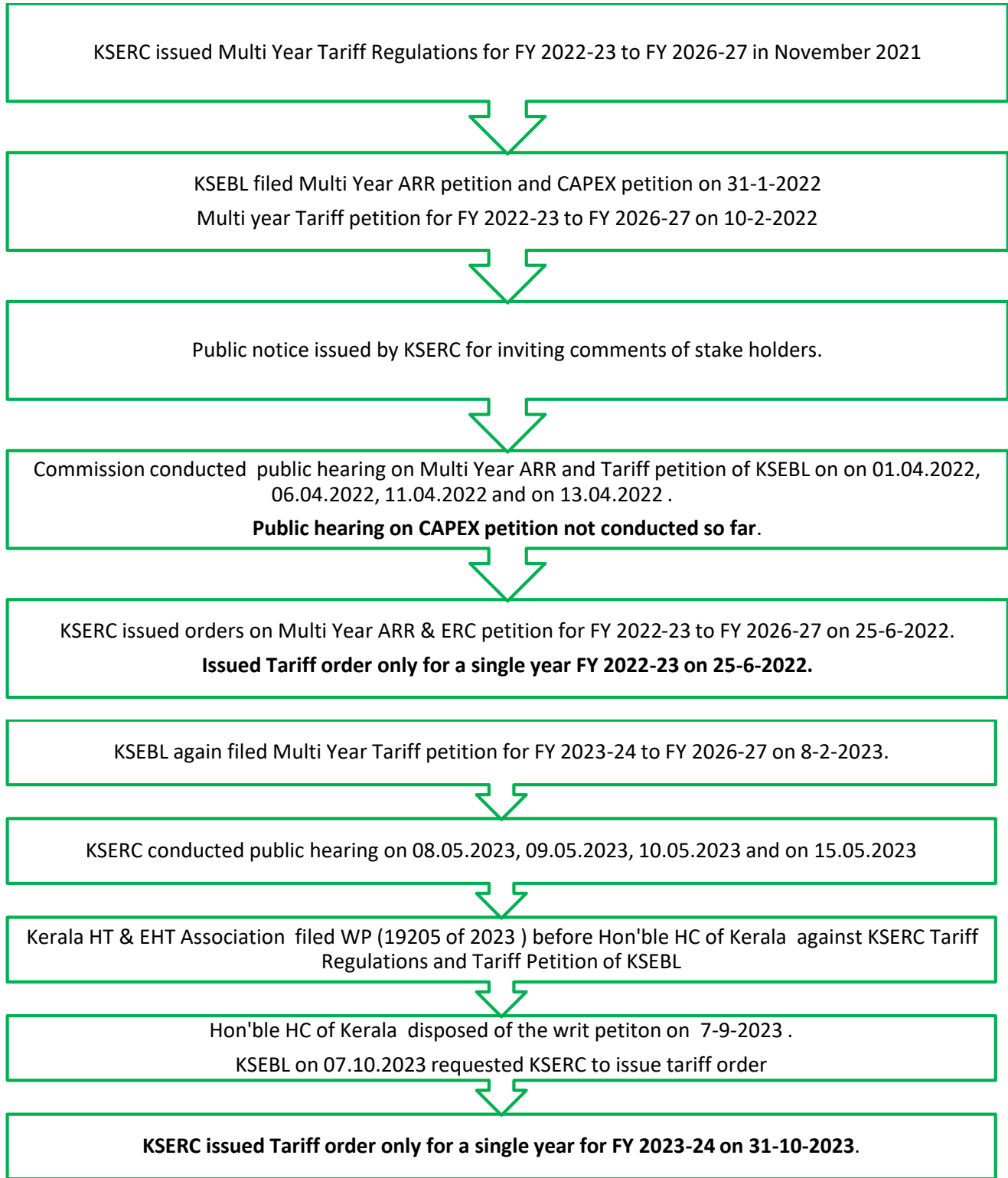
Public notice by State Commission for inviting comments of stake holders

Commission conducts public hearing

Commission Issues Multi Year ARR & CAPEX order.  
Issues Multi Year Tariff order

#### **D. KSEBL process follow up**

As per the provisions of the EA,2003, Tariff Policy 2016 and the KSERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff Regulations, 2021, KSEBL filed Multi Year ARR petition for 2022-23 to 2026-27, CAPEX petition for 2022-23 to 2026-27 and Multi Year Tariff petitions for FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27 as per the timelines given below.



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**f. Highlighting points in the Tariff order for FY 2023-24 issued by KSERC on 31-10-2023**

KSERC has allowed tariff revision only for one year i.e. for FY 2023-24 on interim basis. The interim tariff is applicable from 01.11.2023 to 30.06.2024. In the order KSERC reiterated that the Commission may, in the petition filed by KSEB Ltd. on 08.02.2023 ie. without filing a new petition and after duly taking into account the net revenue gap/surplus approved in the process of Truing Up of accounts for the year 2022-23 determine the tariff from the period 01.07.2024 onwards. KSEB is allowed to file the proposal for tariff revision for the FY 2025-26 & FY 2026-27 along with Mid-term Performance Review of Licensee to be filed before 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024. Thus, there is scope for a tariff revision for the FY 2024-25 ie from 01.07.2024 to 31.03.2025 and thereafter for another revision for last two years of the control period.

**The salient features of Tariff order issued on 31-10-2023 are as follows.**

- i. There is no tariff revision for BPL families with connected load upto 1000 watts and having monthly consumption upto 40 units. They are now being billed at Rs.1.50/unit and about 20,000 consumers are now under this category.
- ii. The BPL families with connected load upto 1000 watts, having cancer patients or permanently disabled persons as family members due to polio or accidents, has no tariff increase for monthly consumption upto 100 units.( Energy Charge- Rs.1.50/unit)
- iii. No tariff revision for orphanages, anganavadies, old age homes IT &IT Enabled Industries (LT &HT), Temporary Extensions, Display lighting &Hoardings etc. About 35200 number of consumers belongs to this group.
- iv. For domestic consumers, increase in energy charge is only 10 to 15 paise/unit up to a monthly consumption of 250 units and increase in fixed charge is Rs.5 to Rs.20/ Month.
- v. There is reduction in tariff for Temporary connections (LT &HT) and Educational Institutions administered by Government like IHRD, LBS &CAPE etc.

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- vi. There is no change in energy charge for LT Industry, LT V(A) Agriculture, LT VI General except LT VI (E), LT VII Commercial, LT X Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.
  - vii. There is no change in energy charge applicable for HT II(B) General, HT IV(B) Commercial, HT VI Electric Vehicle Charging Stations under HT Category
  - viii. Optional Demand Based Tariff can be availed by all categories of consumers other than those billed under ToD Tariff with connected load above 20 kW.
  - ix. There is no change in power factor incentive /disincentive rates.
  - x. There is no change in meter rent.
  - xi. There is no change in ToD tariff structure applicable to HT, EHT and LT IV(A) Industrial consumers having connected load of and above 20 kW. Also, there is no change in domestic ToD tariff structure.
  - xii. There is increase in Transmission charges and wheeling charges.
  - xiii. Also, there is increase in cross subsidy surcharge for most of the categories.
  - xiv. The tariff applicable of other Licensees in the State is also revised.
  - xv. Percentage increase of various categories applicable for different categories of consumers is furnished below:

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Category	Increase (%)
LT Domestic	4.7
LT Industry	2.4
LT Agriculture	6.5
LT Commercial	2.8
HT Industry	1.5
HT Commercial	0.8
EHT Industry (66 kV)	2.1
EHT Industry (110 kV)	1.8
EHT Industry (220 kV)	2.6

**g. Why it is important for all people to abide by the law, rules and pay charges in time.**

Ensuring recovery of cost of service from consumers is essential to make the power sector sustainable.

Section 45 of the Electricity Act,2003 enables the DISCOM to recover charges for supply of electricity from the consumers in accordance with the tariff fixed by the Commission from time to time.

*Section 45. (Power to recover charges): --- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the prices to be charged by a distribution licensee for the supply of electricity by him in pursuance of section 43 shall be in accordance with such tariffs fixed from time to time and conditions of his licence. (2) The charges for electricity supplied by a distribution licensee shall be - (a) fixed in accordance with the methods and the principles as may be specified by the concerned State Commission; (b) published in such manner so as to give adequate publicity for such charges and prices*

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Regulation 31 of the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014 stipulates that the charges to be levied on the consumer by the distribution licensee for the supply of electricity in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, shall be in accordance with the tariff fixed by the Commission from time to time and the conditions of the licence.

Section 56 of the EA,2003 prescribes the actions to be taken by the licensee in case of non payment of electricity chares in time which is extracted below.

*Section 56. (Disconnection of supply in default of payment): -- (1) Where any person neglects to pay any charge for electricity or any sum other than a charge for electricity due from him to a licensee or the generating company in respect of supply, transmission or distribution or wheeling of electricity to him, the licensee or the generating company may, after giving not less than fifteen clear days' notice in writing, to such person and without prejudice to his rights to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply of electricity and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply line or other works being the property of such licensee or the generating company through which electricity may have been supplied, transmitted, distributed or wheeled and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and reconnecting the supply, are paid, but no longer: .....*"

Non-payment of charges in time by the consumer is against the provisions of the EA,2003 and the Supply Code.

## The comparison of charges in India vis-à-vis Kerala

Domestic Tariff (2023-24)											
Kerala				Tamil Nadu			Karnataka				
Monthly consumption slab	Fixed charge (Rs/consumer/month)		Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge/month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (telescopic)	Fixed charge/month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (telescopic)				
	Single phase	Three Phase									
0-40	Nil	Nil	1.50	Nil	4.60	Rs 110/kW / month	7.00 (all units- Non telescopic)				
0-50	40	100	3.25								
51-100	65	140	4.05								
101-150	85	170	5.10								
151-200	120	180	6.95								
201-250	130	200	8.20								
0-300	150	205	6.40								
0-350	175	210	7.25								
0-400	200	210	7.60								
0-500	230	235	7.90								
Upto 800 units	260	260	8.80								
Above 800	260	260	8.80								
Above 1200											
Telangana					Andhra						
Monthly consumption slab	Fixed charge/month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (telescopic)	Fixed charge/month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (telescopic)	Fixed charge/month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (telescopic)	Fixed charge/month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (telescopic)			
									Slab	(Up to 100 units per month)	(Above 100 units & upto 200 units per month)
0-40	Rs 10/kW	1.95	Rs 10/kW	3.40	Rs 10/kW	5.10	Rs 10/kW	9.75			
0-50											
51-100		3.10									
101-150				4.80							
151-200											
201-250											
0-300											
0-350											
0-400											
0-500											
Upto 800 units											
Above 800 units											
Above 1200 units											



Domestic Tariff (2023-24)										
	Delhi		Maharashtra (MSEDCL)		Madhya Pradesh		Gujarat			
Monthly consumption slab	Fixed charge/ month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (teleopic)	Fixed charge/ month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (teleopic)	Fixed charge/ month		Energy Charge (Rs/unit) (teleopic)	Fixed charge/ month (Rs/month)	Energy charge including the base charge- Rs 2.64/unit) (Rs/unit)	
					Urban	Rural				
Slab										
0-40	Connected load up to 2KW- Rs 20/kW	3.00	Rs 116/ conection (single phase), Rs 385/ conection (three phase). Addl Rs 200/ 10kW/ month	4.41	Rs 71/ connection	Rs 57/ connection	4.27	Load upto 2kW- Rs 15/month, 2kW to 4kW- Rs 25/month, 4to 6kW- Rs 45/month, above 6kW- Rs 70/month	5.69	
0-50					Rs 124 / connection	Rs 101 / connection				5.23
51-100					Rs 24/ 0.10 kW	6.61				6.80
101-150	Rs 27/ 0.10 kW	6.80	7.84							
151-200				connected load 5 to 15kW- Rs 100/kW	4.50	13.61	Rs 26 per 0.10 kW	6.80	7.84	
201-250	CL 15kW to 25KW- Rs 200/kW	6.50	15.57							6.80
0-300				CL >25kW - Rs 250/month	7.00	15.57	6.80	7.84		
0-350	6.50	15.57	6.80						7.84	
0-400				7.00	15.57	6.80	7.84			
0-500	8.00	15.57	6.80					7.84		
Upto 800 units				8.00	15.57	6.80	7.84			
Above 800 units	8.00	15.57	6.80					7.84		
Above 1200 units				8.00	15.57	6.80	7.84			

Domestic Tariff (2023-24)						
	West Bengal		Rajasthan		Uttar Pradesh	
Monthly consumption slab	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)
0-40	Rs 10/ kVA	3.68	100	3.50	Rs 50/ kW	3
0-50	Rs 30/ kVA	5.00	230	4.75	Rs 90/ kW	3.35
51-100		6.24		275		6.50
101-150			6.89			345
151-200		7.44		400		
201-250			7.43			7.95
0-300		9.22		7.95		
0-350			9.22			7.95
0-400		9.22		7.95		
0-500			9.22			7.95
Upto 800 units		9.22		7.95		
Above 800 units			9.22			7.95
Above 1200 units		9.22		7.95		

Monthly consumption slab	Punjab						Assam						
	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/kWh)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed charge / month	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	
Slab	For load upto 2kW		For load 2kW to 7kW		For load 7kW to 50/kW		For load 50kW to 100/kW		For load upto 5kW		For load above 5kW and upto 30kW		
0-40	Rs 50/ kW / month	4.19	Rs 75/ kW / month	4.44	₹110/ kW/ month	5.34	₹130/ kW/month	6.75	₹40/con nection/ month	5.05	₹70 /kW	7.45	
0-50									5.70				
51-100									7.00				
101-150		6.64	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
151-200													
201-250													
0-300		7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
0-350													
0-400													
0-500													
Upto 800 units													
Above 800 units		7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Above 1200 units													

### Industrial Tariff comparison

Voltage level	Kerala (2023-24)		Tamilnadu (2023-24)		Telangana (2023-24)		Karnataka (2023-24)	
	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge
	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)
11kV	405	6.15	562	6.90	475	7.65	350	7.4
66kV	400	6.15				7.15		
110kV	400	6.00				6.65		
220kV	380	5.40						

Voltage level	Maharastra (2023-24)		Gujarat (2023-24)		MP (2023-24)		Assam (2023-24)		West Bengal (2023-24)	
	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge
	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)
11kV	499	8.12	475	6.74 (Rs	384	7.30	360	6.65	384	7.06
66kV				4.30/unit+	616	7.26			384	6.77
110kV				Rs	704	6.85			384	6.77
220kV				2.64/unit)	704	6.40			384	5.95

Voltage level	Rajasthan (2023-24)		Uttar Pradesh (2023-24)	
	Demand Charge	Energy charge	Demand Charge	Energy charge
	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)	(Rs/ kVA/ month)	(Rs/ Unit)
11kV	230	7.00	300	7.10
66kV	270	6.30	290	6.80
110kV			270	6.40
220kV			270	6.10

Agriculture Tariff- Comparison (2023-24)			
	State	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)	Energy charge (Rs/ kWh)
1	Kerala	20	2.30
2	Tamil Nādu	4.6	
3	Karnataka		
	Upto 10kW		4.76
		181	4.10
4	Andhra Pradesh		3.50
5	Telangana		2.50
6	Gujarat	20	3.44
7	Delhi	125	1.50
8	Madhya Pradesh		
	first 300 units/month	80	4.89
	Above 300 units- 750 units per month	102	5.92
	Above 750 units/month	113	6.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	105	4.12
10	Assam	65	5.05
11	West Bengal	60	4.66
12	Odisha	20	1.50
13	Rajasthan	30	5.50
14	Uttar Pradesh	70	2.00

### Commercial Tariff- LT

Commercial Tariff- LT												
	Kerala			Tamil Nadu			Karnataka			Andhra		
Monthly Consumption	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)		Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)			Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)		Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)
	Single Phase	Three Phase										
Slab				0-50kW	51-112kW	Above 112kW		upto 50kW	For every addl kW above 50kW			
0-50 units	90	175	6.05	102	307	562	9.70	200	300	8.5	75	5.40
0-100 units												7.65
0-200 units												6.80
0-300 units												7.50
0-500 units												8.15
Above 500 units												9.40
												9.05
												9.60
												10.15
	Delhi				Maharashtra (MSEDCL)				Telangana			
Monthly Consumption	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ connection/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)			Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)		
						Load upto 20kW	>20 - ≤ 50 kW	>50 kW				
Slab	Upto 3KVA		Above 3KVA									
0-50 units	250	6	250	8.5	470	8.27	12.63	14.93	70	60	7.00	
0-100 units										8.50		
0-200 units										9.90		
0-300 units										10.40		
0-500 units										11.00		
Above 500 units												
	Punjab			Gujarat				Madhya Pradesh				
Monthly Consumption	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)		Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/ kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)			
	Upto 7 kW	Above 7kW to 20kW										
Slab												
0-50 units	70	110	6.91	50	6.99	85	7.29	138	7.80	82	6.30	
0-100 units										7.17		
0-200 units										7.75		
0-300 units												
0-500 units												
Above 500 units												

Andhra Pradesh			Assam		West Bengal		Rajasthan		Uttar Pradesh	
Monthly Consumption	Fixed Charge (Rs/kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/connection/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)	Fixed Charge (Rs/kW/month)	Energy Charge (Rs/unit)
Slab										
0-50 units	75	5.40	150	7.9	60	5.77	300	7.55	110	5.5
0-100 units		7.65						8.5		
0-200 units		9.05								
0-300 units		9.60				7.52	380	8.85		
0-500 units						8.20				
Above 500 units		10.15				8.51	460	8.95		
Above 900 units					9.02					

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It is the duty of all citizens to abide by the laws and rules. Energy requirement is increasing day by day and availability of energy is vital for the growth of the state. Therefore, it is appealed to all to pay the proper energy bills in time and participate in the development of Kerala.

Any delays or incorrect payment of energy dues by ANY consumer is having adverse financial impact on functioning of KSEB Ltd. leading to increase in cost of operation later impacting the tariff. It may also be understood that the tariff fixation is done by adapting method specified in Act and Rules by respective State Regulatory Commissions.