

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF SRI LANKA



Decision on Electricity Tariffs

Effective from May 11, 2026

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List of Acronyms

2025H1	Period of January to June in the year 2025
2025H2	Period of July to December in the year 2025
2026Q1	Period of January to March in the year 2026
2026Q2	Period of April to June in the year 2026
AWPLR	Average Weighted Prime Lending Rate
BSOB	Bulk Supply Operations Business
BLKR	Billion Sri Lankan Rupees
BST	Bulk Supply Tariff
BSTA	Bulk Supply Transaction Account
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBSL	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
CCPI	Colombo Consumer Price Index
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CPC	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation
DL	Distribution Licensee
FSA	Fuel Supply Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
IPP	Independent Power Producers
LECO	Lanka Electricity Company Private Limited
MLKR	Million Sri Lankan Rupees
MW	Mega Watt
RE	Renewable Energy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPIUS	Producer Price Index United States of America
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
SESRIP	Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project
TL	Transmission Licensee
ToU	Time of Use
UNT	Uniform National Tariff
UNTA	Uniform National Tariff Adjustment
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
WIP	Work in Progress
EGL	Electricity Generation Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.
NTNSP	National Transmission Network Service Provider (Pvt) Ltd.
NSO	National System Operator (Pvt) Ltd.
EDL	Electricity Distribution Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.
EVCS	Electric Vehicle Charging Station

1. Introduction

The Commission issued the decision on electricity tariffs for the 2nd quarter of 2026, on March 30, 2026, considering the CEB tariff proposal dated February 13, 2026. Subsequently, the National System Operator Private Limited (NSO) has submitted a revised generation cost forecast for the 2nd quarter of 2026, on April 27, 2026. The submission includes a revised Bulk Supply Tariff filing for the 2nd quarter of 2026, incorporating the revised fuel prices and changes to the hydro generation forecasts. A generation cost forecast for the 3rd quarter of the year has also been sent with above submission of NSO. The NSO requests for the intervention of the Commission, highlighting the challenges to the financial stability of NSO, due to the significant increase in forecasted generation costs. In terms of the Section 29 (2) of Sri Lanka Electricity Act No. 36 of 2024 (Amended), the Commission considered this submission for further review. Since the Commission has already determined tariffs for the subjected period, this submission is considered as a request for an extraordinary tariff review.

In terms of Section 17(b) of PUCSL Act, No. 35 of 2002, and Section 29(10) of Sri Lanka Electricity Act, No. 36 of 2024(Amended), the Commission declared open the stakeholder consultation on the tariff review, including an oral consultation session. Summary of comments (oral and written) from stakeholder consultation is given in Annex – 1.

The extraordinary tariff review has considered the costs/revenues of April to September – 2026 period. This decision made on May 09, 2026, under the powers vested with the Commission, in terms of the Section 29 of Sri Lanka Electricity Act No. 36 of 2024 (Amended), considered the submissions by Licensees, inputs from the other stakeholders, approved Tariff Methodology, other related legal provisions, and General Policy Guidelines. The approved end user tariffs (Annex - 2) are effective from May 11, 2026, (for both EDL and LECO consumers), until next tariff revision.

2. Generation Energy Cost

The NSO submitted generation cost forecast for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2026 considers operation of Lakvijaya Power Station with the standard quality coal, at standard efficiency. Accordingly, the cost submission does not include any excessive cost due to substandard coal. The cost increase has resulted due to reduced hydro generation forecast, increased demand and increase in fuel prices. These parameters are further discussed in the following sections.

Lakvijaya Power Station outages planned in June and July months are pre-planned and consistent with the previous monthly dispatch plans submitted by the National System Control Centre.

2.1. Demand Forecast

2.1.1. Licensee Submission and Commission’s Observation

The revised submission by the NSO considers an increase in electricity generation demand. The quarterly comparison of net generation demand is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Comparison of quarterly electricity generation demand

Description	Net Generation (GWh)	
	For Quarter 2	For Quarter 3
CEB submission on February 13, 2026	4,578	N/A
NSO submission on April 27, 2026	4,695	4,866
Actual from year 2025	4,530	4,775

Accordingly, the revised submission by NSO considers 3.6% and 1.9% demand increases for 2nd and 3rd quarters respectively, as compared to the same period from the year 2025.

Further, the forecasted net generation demand for April-2026 is compared below, with the actual net generation demand.

Table 2: Net generation demand for April-2026

Net generation demand forecast for April-2026, as per NSO submission (GWh)	1,505
Actual net generation demand for April-2026, as per currently available data (GWh)	1,582
Percentage Deviation (%)	5.1%

The actual demand for the 1st quarter of 2026 is also noted to be approximately 5% higher than the CEB forecast for the period.

2.1.2. Commission Decision on the Demand Forecast

The Commission has approved the demand forecast of NSO for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2026, based on the demand increase trend observed within the year 2026.

2.2. Hydro Generation Forecast

2.2.1. Licensee Submission and Commission's Observation

The forecasted Major Hydro generation is compared below with the actual generation for previous years.

Table 3: Hydro generation forecast comparison with past data

Description	Unit	Hydro Generation	
		For Quarter 2	For Quarter 3
CEB submission on February 13, 2026	GWh	1,218	N/A
NSO submission on April 27, 2026	GWh	973	1,213
Actuals of 2025	GWh	1,704	1,631
Actuals of 2024	GWh	1,244	1,346
Actuals of 2023	GWh	812	823
Actuals of 2022	GWh	1,117	1,644

Accordingly, the Major Hydro forecasts for both quarters are below average, considering the actual data for the recent years.

The most recent rainfall forecast of the Department of Meteorology, indicates slightly below normal rainfall to majority of the hydro catchment areas for the 3-months period starting from May – 2026. Only Sabaragamuwa province is forecasted among hydro catchment provinces, to have slightly above normal rainfall. Also, the Department states emergence of El-Nino condition is likely during the next 3 months, which may distort the rainfall patterns.

The comparison of NSO Hydro forecast for April-2026, with the actual data is shown below.

Table 4: Hydro forecast and actual for April – 2026

Description	Unit	Major Hydro Generation	Major Hydro Inflow
Forecast for April-2026, as per NSO submission	GWh	281	228
Actual for April-2026, as per currently available data	GWh	331	225
Percentage Deviation	%	17.8%	-1.3%

The actual Major hydro generation in April-2026 has exceeded the forecast, while the actual inflow remains at the forecasted level. This results in lowering hydro storage.

2.2.2. Commission Decision on the Hydro Generation Forecast

Considering the Department of Meteorology forecast for below normal rainfall and the possibility of emergence of El-Nino condition, the Commission has approved the hydro forecast submitted by the NSO for 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2026.

2.3. Fuel Prices

2.3.1. Licensee Submission and Commission’s Observation

The following fuel prices have been considered for the revised cost forecast of NSO.

Table 5: Fuel price forecast by NSO

Fuel Type	Unit	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26
Coal	LKR/kg	38.88	39.17	39.77	41.37	54.08	54.08
Furnace Oil	LKR/Ltr.	184.80	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00
Naphtha	LKR/Ltr.	154.60	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00
Diesel	LKR/Ltr.	382.00	382.00	382.00	382.00	382.00	382.00

Accordingly, the revised cost forecast of NSO has considered different prices to the ones used for tariff determination for 2nd quarter of 2026.

As per the clarifications of EGL received during the consultation period, the coal prices have been updated considering the variation of composite pricing index and changes to coal delivery related charges. The Diesel retail price has increased by CPC to LKR 392/Liter, effective from May 03, 2026, though the NSO submission considers Diesel at LKR 382/Liter for the entire forecast period. Further, the NSO submission contains CPC proposed prices for Naphtha and Furnace Oil, as the liquid fuel pricing transparency is yet to be established through Fuel Supply Agreements (FSA).

A transparent fuel pricing mechanism is required to be established through the Fuel Supply Agreement. However, the Generation Licensee (EGL) has still not entered into an FSA incorporating a transparent pricing mechanism. As a result, comparatively lower increases have been observed in diesel prices, while Naphtha and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) prices have shown significantly higher increases. These fuel price variations were also highlighted by stakeholders during the public consultation process.

Further, the Commission submitted the “Report on Calculation and Pricing Formula of Fuel” to Parliament in 2023. The report included refinery product costing data submitted by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC). According to CPC data, the crude oil and refinery cost for HFO was LKR 150.36/Liter and for Naphtha was LKR 137.60/Liter of May 31, 2022, based on Shipment CR/15/2022 relating to Serbian Light Crude Oil. During this period, the USD exchange rate was LKR 364.23, and the crude oil price was USD 109.94 per barrel, including premium rates.

As of early May 2026, the USD exchange rate is approximately LKR 320, while the crude oil price is approximately USD 106 per barrel (based on an assumed Brent crude oil price of USD 101 per barrel + premium of USD 5 per barrel). Based on these market conditions, and assuming a similar crude oil quality to Shipment CR/15/2022 relating to Serbian Light Crude Oil, the approximate refinery product cost can be estimated at LKR 127/Liter for HFO and LKR 117/Liter for Naphtha.

2.3.2. Commission Decision on the Fuel Prices

The Commission has decided to consider the Diesel price based on the updated retail market price of CPC. However, the retail supplier margin would not be allowed considering the absence of transparent pricing through FSA. Accordingly, the Diesel price is considered at LKR 386/Liter, from May-2026.

Further, the Commission has decided to proceed with legal actions for non-compliance with Enforcement Order on signing FSA for power generation. The prices for Furnace Oil and Naphtha are not seen to be justifiable and hence a Public Hearing would be called upon for this matter. Subjected to the above initiatives, the Furnace Oil and Naphtha are considered at the NSO submitted prices for this tariff review. Any unreasonable cost, proven through above initiatives, would be passed back to the consumers in upcoming tariff revisions.

The coal prices have been considered as submitted by the NSO, based on EGL clarifications.

2.4. Commission Decision on Generation - Energy Cost

The Commission has noted the volatility introduced by the significant dependence on Oil, for power generation. Necessary actions would be taken to gradually reduce this dependency over time.

Considering the Commission's determinations on the key factors related to Generation – Energy Cost for April to September - 2026, the following costs are approved .

Table 6: Approved Generation - Energy Cost for 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2026

Plant/Complex	Unit	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26
Mahaweli/Laxapana/Samanala - Hydro	GWh	281.50	337.15	354.35	450.93	294.76	467.34
	LKR/kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thambapawani – Wind	GWh	5.75	42.98	58.88	52.44	51.06	48.38
	LKR/kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapugaskanda Old – Furnace Oil	GWh	27.87	28.24	23.74	18.70	24.53	4.51
	LKR/kWh	46.31	52.25	52.71	53.50	52.62	65.20
Sapugaskanda Ext. – Furnace Oil	GWh	36.78	36.13	34.89	24.68	37.17	10.98
	LKR/kWh	43.64	49.38	49.44	50.22	49.33	53.54
Kelanitissa Small GT – Diesel	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LKR/kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kelanitissa GT7 – Diesel	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LKR/kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kelanitissa Combined Cycle 1 – Naphtha/Diesel	GWh	84.53	84.53	81.18	66.66	82.62	39.83
	LKR/kWh	43.02	48.57	48.59	48.78	48.58	49.13
Kelanitissa Combined Cycle 2 – Diesel	GWh	10.04	-	-	5.63	6.33	2.23
	LKR/kWh	122.62	-	-	121.24	103.77	105.19
Lakvijaya – Coal	GWh	503.48	517.63	365.06	377.23	520.26	494.87
	LKR/kWh	16.40	16.51	17.09	17.70	22.63	22.65
New Chunnakam – Furnace Oil	GWh	11.37	11.10	9.36	7.40	9.57	2.97
	LKR/kWh	44.25	50.09	50.42	50.96	50.37	54.88
Chunnakam & Islands – Diesel	GWh	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	LKR/kWh	128.77	128.77	128.77	128.77	128.77	128.77
Barge – Furnace Oil	GWh	25.47	25.12	21.05	16.69	21.75	6.55
	LKR/kWh	44.29	50.04	50.50	51.24	50.41	56.79
30MW Hambantota – Diesel	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LKR/kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
20MW Mathugama – Diesel	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LKR/kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westcoast IPP – Furnace Oil	GWh	147.70	69.23	121.21	120.90	97.70	7.95
	LKR/kWh	51.92	60.71	59.04	58.61	59.62	88.49
Sobadhanavi IPP – Diesel/LNG	GWh	23.00	3.35	14.40	15.10	10.20	4.10
	LKR/kWh	107.22	241.96	120.43	118.78	136.62	208.95
Solar Rooftop Generation	GWh	204.41	199.85	189.38	215.84	216.52	226.96

	LKR/kWh	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70
Other renewable	GWh	143.06	257.57	302.69	273.04	277.60	253.90
	LKR/kWh	20.44	18.64	18.37	18.93	18.80	18.64
Total Generated Energy	GWh	1,505	1,613	1,576	1,645	1,650	1,571
Monthly Energy Cost	MLKR	36,605	33,300	34,606	34,352	39,822	27,650
Total Quarterly Energy Cost	MLKR	104,510			101,824		
Total Energy Cost		206,335					

3. Other Costs

The other costs related to electricity supply, except for Generation – Energy Cost, have been taken at the already approved values for 2nd quarter of 2026, with “Decision on Electricity Tariffs, Effective from April 01, 2026”. The same costs have been considered for the 3rd quarter too. These other cost items are shown in the table below.

Table 7: Costs other than Generation - Energy Cost

Description		Unit	Amount for 2026Q2	Amount for 2026Q3	Total for 2026Q2 & 2026Q3
Capacity cost		MLKR	17,913	17,913	35,826
Transmission cost		MLKR	5,290	5,290	10,580
BSOB Cost		MLKR	529	529	1,058
Distribution cost	EDL	MLKR	23,944	23,944	47,887
	LECO	MLKR	3,148	3,148	6,296
Finance Cost		MLKR	7,856	7,856	15,712
Total of Other Costs		MLKR	58,680	58,680	117,359

4. NSO Revenue Surplus/Deficit from Past Periods

As per the Clause 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 of the ‘Tariff Methodology’, revenue surplus/deficit arising from Bulk Supply and Operation Business in period ‘p’, is to be compensated during the tariff determination for period ‘p+2’.

Surplus/deficit occurred as a result of generation cost and demand forecasting variations has been reconciled. Following table shows the cost recovery status of electricity sector starting from 2023.

Table 8: Electricity sector cost recovery status

Description	Unit	Amount for year;		
		2023	2024	2025
Industry Revenue from Electricity Tariffs (CEB+LECO)	MLKR	620,348	556,125	430,591
Allowed Industry Cost for Electricity Supply (CEB+LECO)	MLKR	600,748	499,056	480,718
Revenue Surplus/Deficit for the period	MLKR	19,600	57,070	(50,127)
Past period surplus/deficit brought forward	MLKR	-	-	57,070
Effective Surplus/Deficit	MLKR	19,600	57,070	6,943

As shown in the table above, since 2023, the Tariff Methodology has made electricity-sector costs more reflective. However, if the single buyer uses the resulting surplus to fund payments not covered by the tariff (e.g., items not submitted for tariff approval or capital investments), it can face serious cash-flow constraints that the tariff determinations cannot address.

According to the above provisions of the Tariff Methodology, the MLKR 6,943 of revenue surplus considered with the 2nd quarter tariff review of 2026 is applicable along with the surplus/deficit for 1st quarter of 2026, since both 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2026 are considered for this tariff review. However, the data pertaining to the calculation of surplus/deficit for 1st quarter of 2026 is not yet available and hence this value is not considered with this tariff review.

5. Electricity Sales Revenue

The overall electricity sales revenue of Distribution Licensees has been calculated for the subjected period, considering the end-user electricity sales forecasts submitted by the Distribution Licensees. The overall end-user sales revenue for the period of April to September – 2026 is calculated to be MLKR 277,498.

6. Tariff Revision Percentage

The required tariff revision percentage is calculated below, based on the approved costs and revenues for the period of April to September – 2026.

Table 9: Calculation of required tariff revision percentage

Description		Unit	Amount for 2026Q2	Amount for 2026Q3	Total for 2026Q2 & 2026Q3
Generation	Energy cost	MLKR	104,510	101,824	206,335
	Capacity cost	MLKR	17,913	17,913	35,826
Transmission cost		MLKR	5,290	5,290	10,580
BSOB Cost		MLKR	529	529	1,058
Distribution cost	EDL	MLKR	23,944	23,944	47,887
	LECO	MLKR	3,148	3,148	6,296
Finance Cost		MLKR	7,856	7,856	15,712
Total Cost		MLKR	163,190	160,504	323,694
Estimated Revenue at present tariff		MLKR	136,268	141,231	277,498
B/F Revenue Surplus/(Deficit)		MLKR	6,943	-	6,943
Surplus/ (Deficit)		MLKR			(39,252)
Required Tariff revision percentage (to be effective from May 11, 2026)		%			18.10%

Accordingly, an 18.10% increase in overall electricity tariffs is required to offset the revenue deficit forecasted.

7. Government Subsidy

The Government has declared a subsidy of BLKR 15 for the electricity industry, to be considered with this tariff review. This amount has been allocated to the following consumer groups.

1. Domestic tariff category consumers up to a monthly consumption of 180 units
2. Religious and Charitable category consumers up to a monthly consumption of 180 units
3. Industry tariff category retail consumers (I-1)
4. Hotel tariff category retailer consumers (H-1)
5. General Purpose tariff category retail consumers (GP-1)

Accordingly, the Government subsidy is absorbed to ensure there is no change in electricity tariffs for the above consumer categories, with this tariff revision. The above categories account for approximately 95% of the electricity consumer base.

8. Rate Structure

Considering the required tariff revision percentage calculated above and allocating the Government subsidy among the eligible groups, the Commission has decided to revise tariffs in the following manner, to be effective from May 11, 2026.

Table 10: Consumer category wise impact of approved tariff revision

Category		% Revenue Change Approved
Domestic	0-30	0%
	31-60	0%
	61-90	0%
	91-120	0%
	121-180	0%
	180<	18%
	D-TOU	18%
General Purpose	GP1 : 0-180	0%
	GP1 > 180	0%
	GP2	18%
	GP3	18%
Government	GV1 : 0-180	18%
	GV1 > 180	18%
	GV2	18%
	GV3	18%
Hotel Purpose	H1 : 0-300	0%
	H1 > 300	0%
	H2	18%
	H3	18%
Industrial Purpose	I1 : 0-300	0%
	I1 > 300	0%
	I2	18%
	I3	18%
Religious & Charitable Purpose	0-30	0%
	31-90	0%
	91-120	0%
	121-180	0%
	180<	18%
Streetlamp		18%

The approved tariff table is provided as Annex – 2 and the applicable conditions for the licensees are provided in Annex - 3.

In upcoming tariff revisions, the Commission would prioritize granting reliefs to the consumer groups that did not receive the concession during this tariff revision.

Summary of Comments from the Stakeholder Consultation - Proposed Extraordinary Electricity Tariff Review 2026

The Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka conducted a public consultation to obtain stakeholder feedback on the proposed extraordinary electricity tariff for 2026. The oral consultation was held at BMICH, Colombo on May 6, 2026. Written comments were also invited until May 8, 2026.

Nearly 40 stakeholders participated, representing industry, commerce, SMEs, public sector institutions, consumer associations, religious organizations, and individual consumers. The consultation provided a platform for stakeholders to express views, concerns, and recommendations regarding the proposed tariff revision and its impact on various consumer categories and the national economy.

Stakeholders were consulted on the key topics outlined below. A consolidated summary of the written and oral comments received is presented below.

Consultation Category	Number of Mentions	Key Stakeholder Concerns & Comments
1. Changes to the Electricity Generation Mix	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy reliance on oil-based generation due to reduced hydro output, leading to higher unit electricity costs • Hydro generation reduction linked to weather variability and El Nino conditions • Coal quality issues directly affect generation planning and increasing energy costs • Lack of proper long-term generation planning contributing to frequent tariff revisions • Least-cost generation dispatch not properly reflected • BESS implementation should be expedited to store excess daytime solar energy and reduce reliance on high-cost thermal generation during peak time • Poor maintenance of hydro reservoirs and inadequate debris management contributing to reduced hydro generation capacity
2. Fuel Price	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Supply Agreements have not been properly established despite a previous enforcement order from the Commission • Consumers should not be burdened with high fuel costs in the absence of formal fuel supply agreements • LNG plants are operating on diesel instead of LNG, increasing generation cost • Global fuel prices are declining; short-term increases should not be used to justify tariff hikes • Fuel pricing lacks transparency, with disproportionate increases in Naphtha and HFO compared to diesel • Naphtha and HFO, as refinery by-products, are being supplied at high cost to the generation licensee • Passing full fuel cost increases directly to consumers is considered unfair
3. Electricity Demand	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand-side management measures should be properly implemented • EV charging is expected to increase peak electricity demand and requires proper planning • Requirement for BESS to manage peak and off-peak demand instead of relying on high-cost oil-based generation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand may increase beyond forecasts due to El Nino effects • Peak demand management not adequately addressed • Lack of infrastructure readiness and insufficient planning for future demand growth
General Comments	<p>The electricity tariff increases will negatively impact SMEs and the overall economy, as higher electricity costs increase the cost of goods and services and contribute to higher inflation - <i>(Representative of the SME Sector)</i></p> <p>Hotel and industrial electricity tariffs should be aligned, with tariff relief provided to maintain competitiveness, as high electricity costs are affecting export earnings and international market competitiveness. <i>(Representative of the Hotel Sector)</i></p> <p>Tariff relief should be provided for vulnerable and low-income consumers, as electricity costs are directly linked to poverty levels; Energy conservation measures should be promoted across all consumer categories</p>

Special Stakeholder Comments:

Stakeholder	Key Stakeholder Comments
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has decided to provide a subsidy of Rs. 15 billion to the electricity sector to reduce the burden on economically and financially sensitive consumer groups. • Subject to Cabinet approval, the proposed beneficiary categories include domestic consumers and religious consumers with monthly consumption below 180 units, along with Hotel 1 (H1), Industrial (I1), and General Purpose (GP1) consumer categories.
Electricity Generation Lanka (Pvt) Ltd. (EGL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal generation at LVPS has been maintained at previous levels despite operational constraints caused by substandard coal quality. • EGL estimated coal prices between LKR 38.88/kg and LKR 54.08/kg for Q2 and Q3 of 2026, driven by international benchmark movements, bunkering charges, and freight cost fluctuations. • The absence of a formal mechanism to address mid-period fuel price variations creates financial risk for both NSO and EGL. • EGL and IPPs procure diesel inclusive of dealer margin, and EGL requested recognition of the LKR 6/litre dealer margin as a legitimate energy cost component. • EGL generation capacity costs have not been included in the extraordinary tariff review.

Tariff Table for a 30 Day Billing Cycle

Annex - 2

		Tariff effective until 10th May 2026				Approved Tariff, Effective from 11th May 2026										
		Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)		Fixed Charge (LKR/month)		Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)		Fixed Charge (LKR/month)								
Domestic																
Consumption 0-60 kWh per month																
Block 1 : 0-30 kWh		5.00		80.00		5.00		80.00								
Block 2 : 31-60 kWh		9.00		210.00		9.00		210.00								
Consumption above 60 kWh per month																
Block 1 : 0-60 kWh		14.00				14.00										
Block 2 : 61-90 kWh		20.00		400.00		20.00		400.00								
Block 3 : 91-120 kWh		28.00		1,000.00		28.00		1,000.00								
Block 4 : 121-180 kWh		44.00		1,500.00		44.00		1,500.00								
Block 5 : Above 180 kWh		85.00		2,100.00												
Consumption above 180 kWh per month																
Block 1 : 0-180 kWh						32.50										
Block 2 : Above 180 kWh						100.00			2,500.00							
Domestic Time Of Use																
Peak [18:30 to 22:30]		90.00				106.00										
Day [05:30 to 18:30]		40.00		2,100.00		47.00			2,500.00							
Off Peak [22:30 to 05:30]		28.00				33.00										
Religious & Charitable																
Consumption above 0 kWh per month																
Block 1 : 0-30 kWh		4.50		75.00		4.50		75.00								
Block 2 : 31-90 kWh		4.50		200.00		4.50		200.00								
Block 3 : 91-120 kWh		8.00		350.00		8.00		350.00								
Block 4 : 121-180 kWh		19.00		1,300.00		19.00		1,300.00								
Block 5 : Above 180 kWh		30.00		1,700.00												
Consumption above 180 kWh per month																
Block 1 : 0-180 kWh						11.80										
Block 2 : Above 180 kWh						35.00			2,000.00							
Other Consumers																
Volume Differentiated Monthly Consumption (kWh/month)		<300	>300	<180	>180	<180	>180	<300	>300	<300	>300	<180	>180	<180	>180	
Supply at 400/230V & Contract Demand <42kVA (1)	Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)	9.00	18.00	27.00	36.00	29.00	38.00	9.00	18.00	9.00	18.00	27.00	36.00	34.50	45.00	
	Fixed Charge (LKR/month)	300.00	800.00	500.00	1,600.00	500.00	1,600.00	300.00	800.00	300.00	800.00	500.00	1,600.00	600.00	1,900.00	
Supply at 400/230V & Contract Demand >42kVA (2)	Peak [18:30 to 22:30] (LKR/kWh)		33.00		66.00		66.00		39.00		39.00		78.00		78.00	
	Day [05:30 to 18:30] (LKR/kWh)		16.00		43.00		46.00		19.00		19.00		51.00		54.00	
	Off Peak [22:30 to 05:30] (LKR/kWh)		14.00		34.00		34.00		16.50		16.50		40.00		40.00	
	Demand Charge (LKR/kVA)		1,400.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,650.00		1,650.00		1,800.00		1,800.00	
Supply at 11kV & above (3)	Fixed Charge (LKR/month)		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00	
	Peak [18:30 to 22:30] (LKR/kWh)		32.00		65.00		65.00		38.00		38.00		77.00		77.00	
	Day [05:30 to 18:30] (LKR/kWh)		15.00		41.50		45.00		18.00		18.00		49.00		53.00	
	Off Peak [22:30 to 05:30] (LKR/kWh)		13.00		33.00		33.00		15.50		15.50		39.00		39.00	
	Demand Charge (LKR/kVA)		1,350.00		1,450.00		1,450.00		1,600.00		1,600.00		1,700.00		1,700.00	
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		
Street Lighting																
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)																60.00
Agriculture: Optional Time of Use																
Peak [18:30 to 22:30] (LKR/kWh)																28.00
Day [05:30 to 18:30] (LKR/kWh)																14.00
Off Peak [22:30 to 05:30] (LKR/kWh)																8.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)																750.00
EV Charging 1: Supply at 400/230V & Contract Demand <42kVA																
Peak [18:30 to 22:30] (LKR/kWh)																70.00
Day [05:30 to 18:30] (LKR/kWh)																15.00
Off Peak [22:30 to 05:30] (LKR/kWh)																15.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)																1,600.00
EV Charging 2: Supply at or above 400/230V & Contract Demand >42kVA																
Peak [18:30 to 22:30] (LKR/kWh)																70.00
Day [05:30 to 18:30] (LKR/kWh)																15.00
Off Peak [22:30 to 05:30] (LKR/kWh)																15.00
Demand Charge (LKR/kVA)																1,500.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)																5,000.00

End User Tariff for EDL owned EV Charging Stations (Tariff offered to Vehicles by the Charging Station)

EV Charging Stations	DC Fast Charging	AC Level 2 Charging	DC Fast Charging	AC Level 2 Charging
Peak (LKR/kWh)	111.00	90.00	111.00	90.00
Day (LKR/kWh)	87.00	70.00	87.00	70.00
Off Peak (LKR/kWh)	53.00	40.00	53.00	40.00

Optional Pre-paid Tariff Scheme (LECO) for Retail Consumers

		Tariff effective until 10th May 2026		Approved Tariff, Effective from 11th May 2026	
		Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)		Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)	
Domestic	Block 1 : 0-90 kWh/month		17.00		17.00
	Block 2 : Above 90 kWh/month		78.00		93.00
Religious	Block 1 : 0-90 kWh /month		8.00		8.00
	Block 2 : Above 90 kWh/month		31.00		36.00
General (GP-1)			38.00		38.00
Industrial (I-1)			19.00		19.00
Hotel (H-1)			19.00		19.00

New Tariff Category for Electric Vehicle Charging (EVC)

EVC

- The consumer shall have a dedicated supply for Electric Vehicle Charging.
- This supply shall be for an Electric Vehicle Charging Station or a multiple-supply obtained for sole purpose of charging Electric Vehicles.
- The consumer shall have an exemption certificate or a No Objection Letter issued by PUCSL, if the electricity is sold.

EVC-1

- These rates shall apply to supplies at each individual point of supply, delivered solely for the purpose of Electric Vehicle Charging, and metered at 400/230 V, with a contract demand less than or equal to 42 kVA.

EVC-2

- These rates shall apply to supplies at each individual point of supply, delivered solely for the purpose of Electric Vehicle Charging, and metered at or above 400/230 V, with a contract demand exceeding 42 kVA.

Conditions to the Licensee

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Deadline</u>
1. NSO shall revise its generation plan to eliminate the oil dependency for Sri Lanka generation mix by 2030 and to achieve Renewable Energy targets. Prosumer level BESS shall be promoted for short to medium term energy storage requirements.	Plan to be revised by end 2026
2. NSO, EGL, EDL and LECO shall enter into PPAs and PSAs	September 09, 2026
3. All licensees shall ensure timely and accurate tariff submission, the licensees shall take the responsibility for losses incurred due to non-submission, delayed submission or technically defective submissions made by licensees and those losses will not be recovered from consumers through tariff.	As applicable
4. Licensee shall refrain from expending surplus funds generated out of tariffs which will be subsequently clawed-back (True-up/Ex-post adjustment) as per the Tariff Methodology. The financial statements of licensees shall reflect the surplus/deficit amounts.	N/A
5. NSO shall use the quarterly electricity purchase forecasts of Distribution Licensees in its quarterly submission of Bulk Supply Tariff. Sales forecasts of Distribution Licensees shall match the generation forecast of NSO (loss adjusted)	As applicable