

Study Tour on General Regulatory Issues

LOW - INCOME ISSUES

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- Government support mechanisms
- Methods to identify low-income households
- Innovative tariffs

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The property of a family (single resident) with the view to granting social benefit shall include:

- 1) buildings;
- 2) means of transport;
- 3) agricultural machinery;
- 4) land, water, forest;
- 5) livestock;
- 6) securities;
- 7) works of art;
- 8) jewellery;
- 9) cash;
- 10) deposits;
- 11) money in bank accounts;
- 12) received (unpaid) loans;
- 13) money lent to other individuals (and unpaid)
- 14) money or property received as a gift;
- 15) owned enterprises and property complexes;
- 16) other property the value of which exceeds 30 state supported incomes, acquired during the declarable period (household appliances, furniture, a car, a satellite antenna, jewellery, clothes etc.).

The income of a family (single resident) in granting social benefit shall include:

- 1) work-related income;
- 2) royalties;
- 3) pensions;
- 4) dividends;
- 5) interests;
- 6) taxable income of the owner of sole proprietorship (after taxes);
- 7) income of agricultural activities;
- 8) money received for the maintenance of a child (foster child) (alimony);
- 9) grants;
- 10) income of social nature (benefits, work-unrelated compensations, except for compensations to the disabled, donors, and diabetics granted in the set order to cover expenses of nutrition, transport or other special-purpose costs);
- 11) severance benefit or compensation paid upon the termination of labour contract;
- 12) severance benefit or compensation to public servants made redundant;
- 13) sickness, maternity, and maternity/paternity benefit;
- 14) compensation for property and non-property damage (including once-off compensation for lost working ability);
- 15) insurance payments;
- 16) charity;
- 17) cash received as a gift;
- 18) inherited money;
- 19) money received abroad or from a foreign state;
- 20) state compensation for property appropriated for public needs;
- 21) income from the sale of property;
- 22) income from the rent of property;
- 23) lottery and other cash winnings, awards.

Maximum and average energy demand for heating

<i>Types of buildings</i>	<i>Maximum demand</i> $q_{\dot{0} \max} \text{ kWh/m}^2$	<i>Average demand</i> $q_{\dot{0} \text{ vidut}} \text{ kWh/m}^2$
Built before 1992, number of storeys		
1	52	36
2	44	31
3-4	38	27
5	34	24
6 and more	35	25
Built after 1992, number of storeys		
1	31	21
2	26	18
3-4	23	16
5	21	15
6 and more	21	15

outdoor temperature 0°C ;
indoor temperature $+18^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Overage thermal energy of fuel and its demand for heating and hot water

Types of Fuel	Overage thermal energy of fuel, kWh/kg	Overage demand of fuel, kg/kWh
Liquid gas	12,78	0,0782
natural gas	9,3 kWh/nm ³	0,1075 nm ³ /kWh
Coal	6,98	0,1433
Peat	2,69	0,3717
Vood	1,53x10 ³ kWh/ktm ³	0,6536x10 ⁻³ ktm ³ /kWh

Fixing base prices

Seq. No.	Name	Previous price	Requested price	Fixed base price for heat, in ct/kWh				Reduction %
				Total	Production	Transmission	Sales	
1	"Mažeikių šilumos tinklai"	13,73	12,7	12,5	8,01	4,12	0,37	9%
2	"Molėtų šiluma"	13,06	12,41	12,41	8,08	3,88	0,45	5%
3	"Klaipėdos energija"	10,69	10,6	10,47	6,42	3,66	0,39	2%
4	"Kretingos šilumos tinklai"	13,2	13,2	12,99	8,23	4,43	0,33	1,6%
5	"Tauragės šilumos tinklai"	13,9	13,6	13,34	8,69	4,4	0,25	4%
6	"Šilalės šilumos tinklai"	13,0	12,94	12,8	7,69	4,8	0,31	1,5%
7	"Šilutės šilumos tinklai"	14,3	14,19	13,65	8,38	4,79	0,48	4,5%
8	"Neringos energija"	28,0	36,66	28,0	18,38	8,95	0,7	
9	"Plungės šilumos tinklai"	13,2	13,17	12,7	7,44	4,86	0,4	3,8%
10	"Radviliškio šiluma"	13,75	12,96	12,86	7,79	4,69	0,38	6,5%