## Workshop on regulatory issues

# ROMANIA ELECTRICITY TARIFF EXPERIENCE

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1-3 March, 2004, BAKU, AZERBAIJAN

### **SITUATION BEFORE 1999**

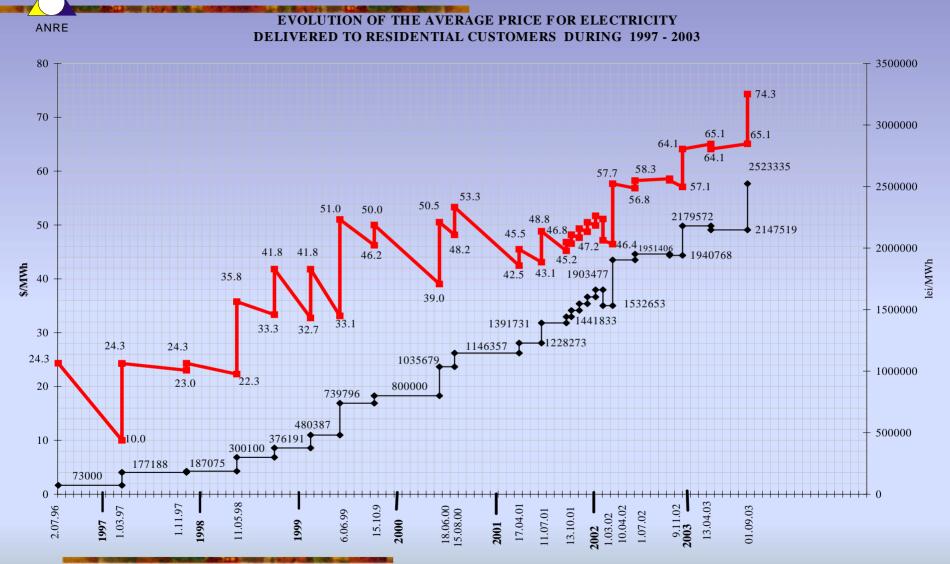
- Low level of electricity tariffs;
- All types of cross subsidies:
  - > Electricity ^ Heat;
  - Industrial ^ Residential;
  - High Voltage ^ Low Voltage;
  - Tariffs structure not reflecting the costs induced in the system
- Lack regulatory authority.

#### **SITUATION AFTER 1999**

#### All mentioned problems were solved:

- Regulatory authority was established;
- Price levels were rise to cover costs;
- Cost allocation methodology for cogen units;
- Cross subsidies between Industrial and Residential was removed;
- The LV tariffs were increased significantly;
- Tariffs system was differentiated on time zones and load factors.

# ROMANIA ELECTRICITY TARIFF EXPERIENCE Pendix 1.3.



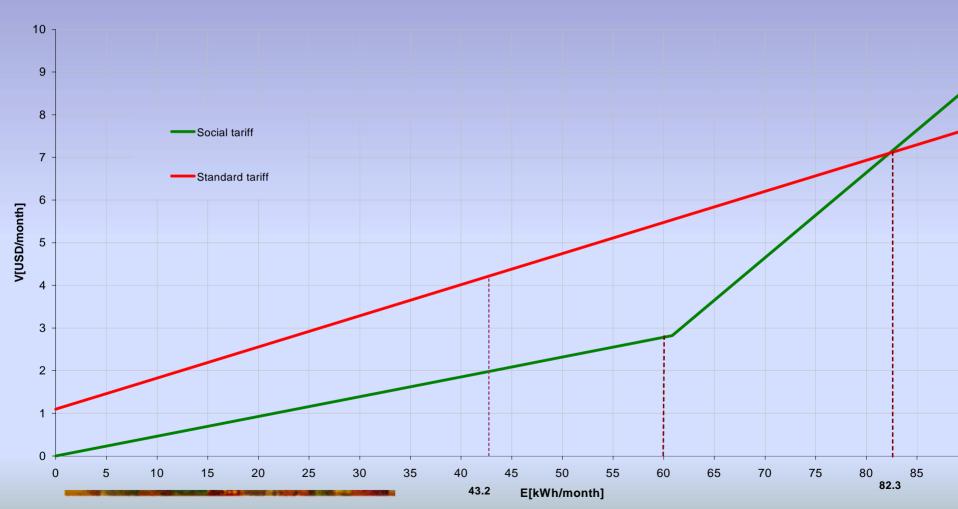
### INNOVATIVE TARIFFS FOR RESIDENTIAL

#### Issues to be addressed:

- > The need for a SOCIAL TARIFF;
- Who should qualify for SOCIAL TARIFF?
- Avoid birocracy;
- > Encourage electricity consumption

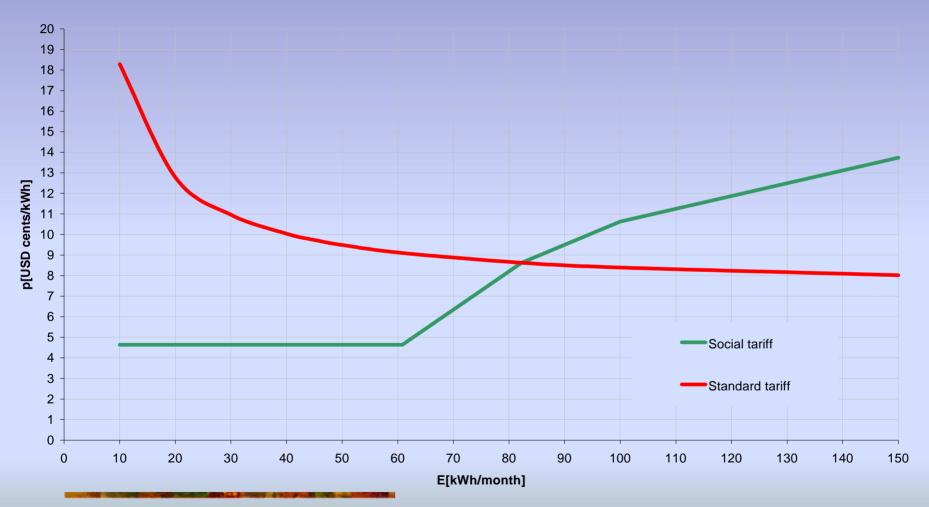


ELECTRICITY MONTHLY BILL FOR RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS
- SEPTEMBER 2003 -





VARIATION OF THE ELECTRICITY AVERAGE PRICE FOR RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS - SEPTEMBER 2003

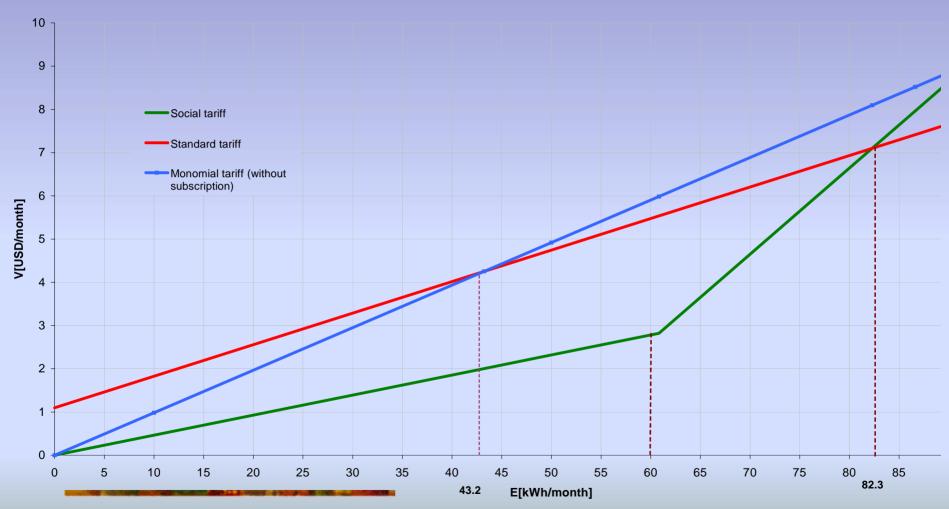


#### REQUESTS FOR A FLAT RATE

- Lack of tariff culture;
- Consumers should learn by themselves the effects of each tariff;
- Most of the residential consumers prefer certainty although it costs more.

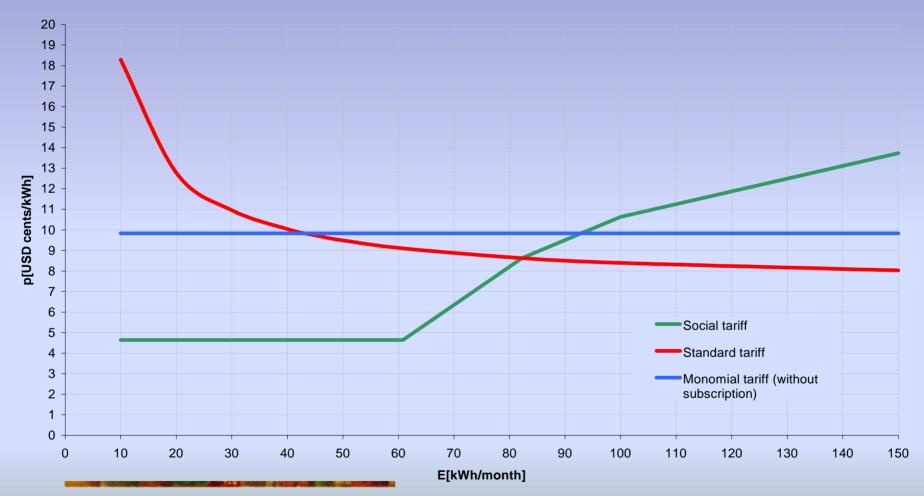


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# VARIATION OF THE ELECTRICITY AVERAGE PRICE FOR RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS - SEPTEMBER 2003



# CONCLUSIONS

- Utility sector and its regulatory institutions are not ideally suited to address this difficult problem;
- Regulatory involvement should be gradually reduced over time;
- Innovative tariffs represent a key solution;

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!