New network tariffs in Sweden NordREG seminar, 5 November 2015 Thorstein Watne Vattenfall Eldistribution



New network tariffs in Sweden – Future electricity system



New network tariffs in Sweden – Common principles

- The association "Swedish energy" has published a report about new network tariffs
- A good tariff structure is an optimal compromise of many different goals
- The new tariff structure must be functional in the expected future electric system.
- To continue to have high security of supply we need metering, information of meter values and tariff structures that can contribute to more flexibility
- We think that the future network tariff structure must have three types of charges. One fixed and two variable, power and an energy. All three charges have their advantages
- Hourly metering can give an opportunity to introduce charges for utilized power and all forms of time of use tariffs
- A transition to power tariffs must bee as smooth as possible
- The same price model for all customers therefore also for apartment's
- A general condition is that the network company and the customers has agreed about a subscribed maximum demand, normally a metering fuse, for the connection fee
- Monthly based charges enables definitive billing each month

New network tariffs in Sweden – Subscription "if it's easy for the customer to decide"



- As rent of a flat
- The customer have a possibility to choose the number of rooms and the area etc.
- Correct that he customer pays for the opportunity

New network tariffs in Sweden – Subscription "If it's difficult for the customer to decide"



Only Sweden and Finland have fuse tariffs

- Many customers has not choose their metering fuse.
- Many customers do not know the possibility to choose
- Difficult for the customer to choose the optimal size
- The metering fuse is foremost a protection
- Sometimes the company has the wrong size in their register
- Change of the size of the metering fuse leads to costs for both customers and companies

New network tariffs in Sweden - Alternatives















More influenceable network tariff – power tariff or low fixed charge and high distribution charge . Fuse tariff is not a long term solution.

Must be functional in an supplier centric model



New network tariffs in Sweden – Tariffs and connection fees

Network tariff: The customers measured **individual** use of power and energy

Connection fee: The customers **subscribed** maximum demand (normally a metering fuse)



New network tariffs in Sweden – Proposed power tariff

- Fixed charge SEK/month (specific cost per customer and ground cost for the network)
 - Also seasonal users should pay the ground costs for the network
 - One low level for apartments and one or two higher levels for other customers (≤ 63 A)
- Monthly power charge for utilized power SEK/kW, month (some capacity cost)
 - Same charge for all hours during the month incitement too even out the power
 - One low level for apartments and one higher level for other customers (≤ 63 A)
 - Highest hourly demand each month the same definition in al companies
 - Eventually time differentiated for different month
- Distribution charge for used energy öre/kWh (some capacity cost is converted to this
 energy charge because of the good coincidence factor for these customers)
 - The same level as in today's fuse tariffs smooth transition to the new power tariff
 - Eventually time differentiated during the year, the week and/or the day
- Larger part influenceable cost but more varied and less predictable costs/revenues
- More flexible with three charges but more complex and a new unknown charge
- More cost reflective less need for special tariffs