

5. CONCLUSION

Cost reflective tariff methodology signals the actual cost of developing and maintaining the power system while diminishing the risk of market operation. The research mainly focused on the study and analyzes the transmission pricing methodologies practicing in various power market models in the world and finally proposes a suitable methodology for the Sri Lanka power system. A study reveals that the common principal of almost all pricing methodologies are based on the cost recovery option. The key step of such methodologies is to clearly find out all the costs associate with the operation and maintenance of the network and enhancing the network services and allocation of the identified cost to the customers. When it comes to the customers connected in different voltage levels, it has to be considered the transmission loss factors too.

The research carried out studies on the transmission pricing methodologies, (i) embedded cost based, (ii) marginal cost based and (iii) composite cost based methodologies, and describes the real time transmission pricing methodologies applying in West Africa Power Pool, National Energy Market in Australia and Northern Ireland which operates in a competitive wholesale market model, and Thailand which operates in single buyer market model. Three main transmission pricing methodologies were analyzed while identifying cost components in each methodology relates to the Sri Lanka power system. Further the pricing models with respective to each methodology were developed and transmission tariff components were calculated, obtained results as in Table 4-19. Marginal/Incremental and Composite cost based pricing methodology options which are based on future expansion cost in determining transmission service prices results high capacity charges compared to the existing tariff. Marginal energy charges are the highest among three options calculated. Most suitable transmission tariff methodology was selected based on criteria that the tariff should be able to recover the costs of existing system and future expansions while not imposing additional burden to its customers

Analysis of data based on criteria above, the most appropriate methodology for calculation the transmission tariff for Sri Lanka is the embedded cost based method. According to the calculations, the tariff components are as Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Proposed tariff components

	Proposed Methodology - Embedded Cost Based Method
	LKR/kVA/Month
Capacity Charge	2,991.20
Energy Charge	LKR/kWh
Day	10.02
Peak	12.93
Off-peak	6.57

Further analyses showed that in the year of 2015, the utility Ceylon Electricity Board had the total revenue of million LKR 415.66 while this would be increased to million LKR 618.97 if the proposed tariff was charged.

5.1 Recommendations

Proposed tariff methodology is using the transmission loss factors at 132kV/220kV and 33kV voltage levels based on assumptions. So a further study is needed to be done to figure out the actual transmission loss applied in different voltage levels. In addition energy component of the tariff is calculated based on forecast generation schedule and this shall be reconciled based on actual generation at each consecutive tariff period and adjusted.

5.2 Study Limitation and Suggestions for Future work

Time of use energy tariff in marginal/increment pricing methodology in 4.2 was calculated based on the power plants operated in the margin in each year of the period of analysis but without considering the power plants operated in the time period of the day (Day, Peak, Off-peak). So it's recommended to calculate time of

use marginal energy prices by considering power plants operated at margin of the day in each time interval of the day.

Further suggests proposing a cost reflective retail by studying principles of pricing for retail tariffs and retail tariff methodologies in different power market structures in the world.

6. REFERENCES

- [1] D. Shirmohammadi, M.V.P.Periera, "Some Fundamental Technical concepts about Cost based Transmission Pricing," IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, Vol. 11, No. 2, May 1996
- [2] "Electricity transmission pricing: an international comparison Utilities Policy," Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 177-184, 1997
- [3] P.V. Roy, T. V. Craenenbroeck, R. Belmans, and D. V. Dommelen,"A postage stamp transmission tariff with marginal loss based incentive",2003
- [4] W. Lee, C. H. Lin, and L. D. Swift,"Wheeling Charge under a Deregulated Environment," IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications, Vol. 37, No. 1, January/February 2001
- [5] A.S. Mishra, G. Agnihotri and N.P.Patidar "Transmission and Wheeling Service Pricing: Trends in Deregulated Electricity Market," Journal of Advances in Engineering Science Section A (1), January - June 2010, PP 1-16
- [6] H.Rudnick, R. Palma, J.E.Fernandez, "Marginal Pricing and Supplement Cost Allocation in Transmission Open Access," IEEE Transactions on Power System, Vol. 10, No. 2, May 1995.
- [7] M.Y.Hassan¹, N.H. Radzi , M.P Abdullah, F. Hussin and M.S. Majid "Wheeling Charges Methodology for Deregulated Electricity Markets using Tracing-based Postage Stamp Methods," International Journal of Integrated Engineering, Vol.3, No.2, 2011,p39-46
- [8] D. Shirmohammadi, C. Rajagopalan, R. Alward, L. Thomas, Pacific Gas and Electric Company San Francisco, California, "Cost of Transmission Transactions: An Introduction," Transactions on Power Systems, Vol. 6, No. 3, August 1991
- [9] R. Green, "Electricity Transmission Pricing", Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research Published in Cambridge Working Papers in Economics September 2004
- [10] J. Pan, Y. Teklu, S. Rahman, and KodaJun,"Review of Usage-Based Transmission Cost Allocation Methods under Open Access," IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, Vol. 15, No. 4, November 2000
- [11] D. Kirschen ,G. Strbac Power System Economics, Designing Markets for Electricity, IEEE Press & WILEY-INTERSCIENCE A JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., PUBLICATION Copyright © 2002 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. ISBN 0-471-15040-1

- [12] S. S. Oren, "Transmission Pricing and Congestion Management: Efficiency, Simplicity and Open Access," University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA
- [13] T. Krause, "Evaluation of Transmission Pricing methods for liberalized markets," Internal Report, EEh Power System laboratory, July 2003
- [14] I.V. sang, "Electricity transmission pricing and performance-based regulation," Boston University
- [15] Ç. ÇELİK, "Electric Power Market Models in Developing Countries," İstanbul Bilgi University, Department of Economics, Kustepe Sisli, Istanbul, Turkey
- [16] M. Y. B. Hassan, "A Study of Electricity market Models in the Restructured Electricity Supply Industry," Centre of Electrical Energy System Faculty of Electrical Engineering University of Malaysia, 2009
- [17] "International Experience with Single Buyer Models for Electricity," Report to Contact Energy, August 2013, Castalia Strategic advisors, Wellington, New Zealand
- [18] W. W. Hogan, "A Competitive Electricity Market Model," Prepared for the Harvard Electricity Policy Group, Center for Business and Government John F. Kennedy School of Government Harvard University Cambridge, October 9, 1993
- [19] "Energy Premier," A Handbook of Energy Market basics, November 2015, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- [20] D. Kirschen and G. Strbac, "Fundamentals of Power System Economics," 2004 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd ISBN: 0-470-84572-4
- [21] "The Wholesale Electricity Market in Australia," A report to the Australian Energy Market Commission, NERA Economic Consulting Darling Park, Sydney
- [22] "Ausgrid's pricing methodology for transmission standard control services, Models of Inter-Regional Transmission Charging," March 2008, A report for the Australian Energy Market Commission, The Brattle Group, Inc
- [23] T. Brown, A. Faruqui, "Structure of Electricity Distribution Network Tariffs: Recovery of Residual Costs," Australian Energy Market Commission, August 2014
- [24] Approved Pricing Methodology- Tasmania 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2019

- [25] “Manual for RERA Guidelines for Regulating Cross-border Power Trading in the SADC Region,” A User’s Guide, Report to the Regional Electricity Regulators’ Association of Southern Africa, May 2010
- [26] P. Ruangrong, “Energy and Regulatory overview of Thailand,” Energy Regulatory Commission, Thailand, Report for Asia Pacific Energy Regulators Forum (APER), 1st August 2012, Washington D.C.
- [27] “Pricing Energy in Developing Countries,” World Energy Council, London, UK, June 2001
- [28] P. Wisuttisak, “Regulatory framework of Thai Electricity Sector,” The University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia Third Annual Conference on Competition and Regulation in Network Industries Brussels, Belgium, November 19, 2010
- [29] D. Lavansiri, “Effective Energy Pricing Framework,” Energy Regulatory Commission, Thailand
- [30] P. Ruangrong, “Power Tariff Structure in Thailand,” Energy Regulatory Commission of Thailand, 23 October 2012, Singapore
- [31] M. O. Oseni, M. Pollitt, “Institutional arrangements for the promotion of regional integration of electricity markets: International Experience,” Cambridge Working Paper in Economics, July, 2014
- [32] “Electricity Regulation in the US: A Guide,” The Regulatory Assistance Project, Montpelier, Vermont March 2011
- [33] “Final Report on Marginal Costing and Tariff Formulation” for Ceylon Electricity board, Electricite de France International, December 1990
- [34] T. Siyambalapitiya, “Electricity Pricing Policy in Sri Lanka”, Institute of Policy Studies, July 1997
- [35] Decision paper on Transmission use of system charging tariff methodology for single energy market N.Ireland, Regulatory Authorities, N.ireland, July 2007
- [36] Approved Tariff Methodology for Regional Transmission cost & Tariff, ECOWAS Regional Electricity Authority, 2015 August 18th
- [37] Decision document on Tariff Methodology, Public Utility Commission, Sri Lanka. December 2011
- [38] Bulk Supply Transaction Guidelines, Public Utility Commission, Sri Lanka. April 2011

Appendix I: Estimation of asset shares in different voltage levels.

	Life-time	2015			Asset allocation factors				Cost of Assets			
		Gross value million LKR	Acc. Dep	Net value	220kV	132kV	33kV	Sum	220kV	132kV	33kV	Sum
Buildings & land		1,621	402	1,218					122	366	731	1218
Land	N/A	66		66	10%	30%	60%	100%	7	20	40	66
Buildings	30	891	156	735	10%	30%	60%	100%	74	221	441	735
Civil structures	30	663	246	417	10%	30%	60%	100%	42	125	250	417
Network Switching & Operation		5,830	1,168	4,662					875	1100	2687	4662
Civil structures	30	1,224	245	978	20%	30%	50%	100%	196	294	489	978
220 kV lines	30	850	170	679	100%	0%	0%	100%	679	0	0	679
132 kV lines	30	773	155	618	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	618	0	618
33 kV lines	30	636	127	508	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	508	508
Substations (including all Transformers, switching & control equipment)	30	2,345	470	1,875	0%	10%	90%	100%	0	188	1688	1875
Meters & Communication Equip	10	2	0	2	10%	30%	60%	100%	0	1	1	2

Vehicles		230	134	96					10	29	58	96
Heavy vehicles	10	230	134	96	10%	30%	60%	100%	10	29	58	96
Light vehicles	10	-	-	-	10%	30%	60%	100%	0	0	0	0
Office equipment		649	340	309					31	93	186	309
Computers & accessories	6.7	239	125	114	10%	30%	60%	100%	11	34	68	114
Printers	6.7	-	-	-	10%	30%	60%	100%	0	0	0	0
Photocopiers	6.7	-	-	-	10%	30%	60%	100%	0	0	0	0
Overhead projectors	6.7	-	-	-	10%	30%	60%	100%	0	0	0	0
Software	5	188	98	90	10%	30%	60%	100%	9	27	54	90
Telecoms	10	139	73	66	10%	30%	60%	100%	7	20	40	66
Other office equipment	10	39	21	19	10%	30%	60%	100%	2	6	11	19
Furniture & fixtures	10	44	23	21	10%	30%	60%	100%	2	6	12	21
Tools		173	90	82					8	25	49	82
Tools	10	136	71	65	10%	30%	60%	100%	6	19	39	65
Electrical equipment	10	37	19	18	10%	30%	60%	100%	2	5	11	18
TOTAL		8,502	2,135	6,368					1046	1612	3710	6368

Appendix II: Proposed model of tariff calculation for the embedded cost based method

				Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
			Loss %	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW
Generation				1,981.20	1,923.41	1,911.72	2,101.40	2,119.41	2,314.84
Transmission	at 132 kV/220kV			1,981.20	1,923.41	1,911.72	2,101.40	2,119.41	2,314.84
		132kV loss	2.0%	39.62	38.47	38.23	42.03	42.39	46.30
		input to 132kV		1,941.58	1,884.94	1,873.48	2,059.37	2,077.02	2,268.55
		consumption		8.87	8.35	10.72	6.23	8.71	11.53
	33kV	input to 33kV		1,932.70	1,876.59	1,862.77	2,053.14	2,068.31	2,257.01
		tr loss	1.0%	19.33	18.77	18.63	20.53	20.68	22.57
				1,913.38	1,857.83	1,844.14	2,032.61	2,047.63	2,234.44

Oct-15

	Allocation of Gen Cost		Allocation of Tr Cost		Allocation of BSOB		Total Cost
	LKR/Month	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR/MW
Generation	4,268,638,106.31	2,154,570.83					
Transmission							
Cost at 220/132 kV		2,198,541.66	292,026,489.72	150,406.85	579,621,739.13	298,531.41	2,647,479.92
			290,691,929.76		576,972,869.95		
			438,039,734.58		869,432,608.70		
Cost at 33kV	4,249,130,446.12	2,220,749.16	728,731,664.34	380,861.51	1,446,405,478.65	755,943.78	3,357,554.45

Nov-15

	Allocation of Gen Cost		Allocation of Tr Cost		Allocation of BSOB		Total Cost
	LKR/Month	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR/MW
Generation	4,247,983,153.82	2,208,565.12					
Transmission							
Cost at 220/132 kV		2,253,637.88	292,026,489.72	154,925.75	363,933,102.50	193,073.61	2,601,637.23
			290,732,782.28		362,320,841.36		
			438,039,734.58		545,899,653.75		
Cost at 33kV	4,229,164,150.74	2,276,401.89	728,772,516.87	392,271.16	908,220,495.11	488,861.34	3,157,534.40

Dec-15

	Allocation of Gen Cost		Allocation of Tr Cost		Allocation of BSOB		Total Cost
	LKR/Month	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR/MW
Generation	4,273,678,106.31	2,235,517.26					
Transmission							
Cost at 220/132 kV		2,281,140.07	292,026,489.72	155,873.54	579,621,739.13	309,381.83	2,746,395.44
			290,356,304.77		576,306,712.77		
			438,039,734.58		869,432,608.70		
Cost at 33kV	4,254,629,446.18	2,317,435.98	728,396,039.35	394,978.55	1,445,739,321.47	783,963.66	3,496,378.19

Jan-16

	Allocation of Gen Cost		Allocation of Tr Cost		Allocation of BSOB		Total Cost
	LKR/Month	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR/MW
Generation	4,796,044,452.38	2,282,312.22					
Transmission							
Cost at 220/132 kV		2,328,890.02	401,179,526.68	194,806.99	363,933,102.50	176,720.67	2,700,417.67
			399,966,463.54		362,832,662.91		
			611,798,778.18		545,899,653.75		
Cost at 33kV	4,781,542,454.24	2,352,414.16	1,011,765,241.72	497,766.34	908,732,316.66	447,076.40	3,297,256.89

Feb-16

	Allocation of Gen Cost		Allocation of Tr Cost		Allocation of BSOB		Total Cost
	LKR/Month	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR/MW
Generation	4,737,960,616.12	2,235,512.09					
Transmission							
Cost at 220/132 kV		2,281,134.79	401,179,526.68	193,151.58	363,933,102.50	175,218.95	2,649,505.32
			399,497,311.63		362,407,068.14		
			601,769,290.02		545,899,653.75		
Cost at 33kV	4,718,093,528.88	2,304,176.56	1,001,266,601.64	488,988.83	908,306,721.89	443,589.99	3,236,755.37

Mar-16

	Allocation of Gen Cost		Allocation of Tr Cost		Allocation of BSOB		Total Cost
	LKR/Month	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR	LKR/MW	LKR/MW
Generation	4,788,610,131.24	2,068,655.38					
Transmission							
Cost at 220/132 kV		2,110,872.84	401,179,526.68	176,844.42	363,933,102.50	160,425.78	2,448,143.04
			399,140,439.81		362,083,329.12		
			601,769,290.02		545,899,653.75		
Cost at 33kV	4,764,270,923.03	2,132,194.79	1,000,909,729.83	447,945.67	907,982,982.87	406,357.37	2,986,497.82

	<i>LKR/MW/Month</i>	<i>LKR/MVA/Month</i>
Capacity cost at 132kV	2,632,263.10	2,991,208.07

Note: Capacity Cost is allocated for 132kV level based on the share of asset base.

Power loss - assumed

Appendix III: TOU Energy cost calculation for Composite based Method

Annual Energy Generation (Thermal)						
Unit	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16
GWh	866	661	581	604	526	435

Average Generation Energy cost							
Unit	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	
Generation Energy cost	SLR/kWh	11.74	12.37	6.48	7.51	6.14	8.67

Apr-16																			
Block	Energy generated (GWh)	Block Factor	Adjusted Factor	Charge (LKR/kWh)															
Day	492.15	1.00	0.99	11.68															
Peak	196.69	1.25	1.24	14.60															
Offpeak	177.63	0.75	0.75	8.76															
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Average cost</td> <td>Mn. LKR</td> <td>10173.97</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Block cost</td> <td>Mn. LKR</td> <td>10173.97</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difference Adjustment factor</td> <td>Mn. LKR</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.99</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Total Average cost	Mn. LKR	10173.97			Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	10173.97			Difference Adjustment factor	Mn. LKR	0.00	0.99	
Total Average cost	Mn. LKR	10173.97																	
Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	10173.97																	
Difference Adjustment factor	Mn. LKR	0.00	0.99																

May-16																			
Block	Energy generated (GWh)	Block Factor	Adjusted Factor	Charge (LKR/kWh)															
Day	375.71	1.00	0.99	12.30															
Peak	150.15	1.25	1.24	15.38															
Offpeak	135.60	0.75	0.75	9.23															
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Average cost</td> <td>Mn. LKR</td> <td>8181.98</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Block cost</td> <td>Mn. LKR</td> <td>8181.98</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difference Adjustment factor</td> <td>Mn. LKR</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.99</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Total Average cost	Mn. LKR	8181.98			Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	8181.98			Difference Adjustment factor	Mn. LKR	0.00	0.99	
Total Average cost	Mn. LKR	8181.98																	
Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	8181.98																	
Difference Adjustment factor	Mn. LKR	0.00	0.99																

Jun-16				
Block	Energy generated (GWh)	Block Factor	Adjusted Factor	Charge (LKR/kWh)
Day	329.82	1.00	0.99	6.44
Peak	131.81	1.25	1.24	8.05
Off-peak	119.04	0.75	0.75	4.83
Total				
Average cost	Mn. LKR	3776.57		
Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	3776.57		
Difference	Mn. LKR	0.00		
Adjustment factor		0.99		

Jul-16				
Block	Energy generated (GWh)	Block Factor	Adjusted Factor	Charge (LKR/kWh)
Day	343.11	1.00	0.99	7.47
Peak	137.12	1.25	1.24	9.34
Off-peak	123.83	0.75	0.75	5.61
Total				
Average cost	Mn. LKR	4539.27		
Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	4539.27		
Difference	Mn. LKR	0.00		
Adjustment factor		0.99		

Aug-16				
Block	Energy generated (GWh)	Block Factor	Adjusted Factor	Charge (LKR/kWh)
Day	298.85	1.00	0.99	6.11
Peak	119.44	1.25	1.24	7.64
Offpeak	107.86	0.75	0.75	4.58
Total				
Average cost	Mn. LKR	3231.67		
Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	3231.67		
Difference	Mn. LKR	0.00		
Adjustment factor		0.99		

Sep-16				
Block	Energy generated (GWh)	Block Factor	Adjusted Factor	Charge (LKR/kWh)
Day	247.31	1.00	0.99	8.63
Peak	98.84	1.25	1.24	10.78
Offpeak	89.26	0.75	0.75	6.47
Total				
Average cost	Mn. LKR	3776.57		
Total Block cost	Mn. LKR	3776.57		
Difference	Mn. LKR	0.00		
Adjustment factor		0.99		