Experiences from the Swedish deregulation— Switching and Billing

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Agenda

The Swedish modell

Consequences switching suppliers

Consequences billing

Our proposal



The Swedish modell

- Almost 100 percent of the electricity companies in Sweden are retailers and gridowners
- Gridowners are responsible for measuring and switching
- Gridowners invoice the gridcharge
- Retailers invoice electricity consumption



The first years of deregulation

- Switching electricity meter was needed for customers changing electricity company
- Gridowners charged between 200 and 2000 euros for a new electricity meter
- From 1998 the price was 250 euro in all grids
- From 1999 it was not necessary to change electricity meter



Consequences switching suppliers

- In the beginning customers were discourged by the costs of a new meter
- Switching did not work for customers who wanted to switch
- Gridowners had no incentives to follow the rules
- Only a few customers switched



Consequences today

- Customers that move return to the gridowners electricity company, monopoly conditions
- Switching and reporting of metervalues works today, but gave deregulation a bad reputation which the industry is still suffering from.



Consequences billing

- Customers that switch gets two invoices
- Gridowners can invoice together with its retail company
- Less customers switch if they recieve two invoices
- Only 75 percent of the customers have switched
- Harder for customers to understand their bill



Our proposal

- Retailers are responsible for all customer contact
- Retailers charge grid
- Incentives for gridowners reports
- No demand to switch meter— all customers should be able to switch fast and without beeing charged
- Easier for customers
- Households moving increase the number of active customers, instead of decreasing them

