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The title of the paper : Power Sector reforms in Asia
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Abstract(496 words)

Power sector reforms in Asia got started from 1990s, starting with introduction of IPP. Long term objectives of the reforms are to unbundle the generation, transmission, distribution, and introduce competition in generation and private sector participation. There is no common "Asian model" of power sector reforms, because of the considerable differences in the size and in the resource endowments. The optimal level of disaggregation will depend on the scale and nature of the industrial structure, the level of development of the economy, the potential for effective competition, and the nature of the legislative and regulatory regimes.

The purpose of this study is to take up six Asian countries (the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, and P.R. China,) and review their structural reform options and examine my hypothesis that liberalization and privatization of power sector reforms should be, at first, limited to the generation sector. When demand increase of electricity is obvious, liberalization at transmission and distribution, and introduction of competitive generation market should be considered by step by step basis.

This paper is organized as follows;

- Section 1: Describes historical and current status of power sector reforms of the countries.
- Section 2: Identify development stage of power sectors of each country.
- Section 3 Review historical retail price for residential users and large industrial customers as well as the ratio of industrial price to residential price and examine the effect of regulatory reforms.
- Section 4: Review current supporting activities by international and bilateral financial institutions.
- Section 5: Categorize the countries into several groups in terms of type or development of power sector reforms.

(Type 1) The Philippines has promoted the most far-reaching reform, create spot markets for trade in electricity and will allow consumer choice of supplier to promote retail competition.

(Type 2) Thailand have partially privatised segments of the generation, and encourage private participation into generation.

Vietnam will set up power sector reform timelines by development phases (single buyers → wholesale competition market → retail competition market).

(Type 3) China has shifted its industry structure from vertically integrated state monopoly to break-up of SPC (State Power Corporation) into 7 large gencos and gridcos, and separation of generation and transmission and distribution. It also plans to introduce spot market at limited areas.

(Type 4) Indonesia and Sri Lanka will adopt a single-buyer model combined with competition.

- Section 6: Identify key risks which need to be addressed for liberalization process for each types such as,
 - Not to provide sovereign risk has been deterred further private investment.
 - Universal charges to be imposed on all electricity end-users to compensate for certain costs, including stranded costs as a result of privatization process.
- Section 7: Suggest priorities of policy objectives in timelines for the each type of group, such as,
 - Public utilities's financial health and institutional capacity, clear policy and timetable for power sector restructuring, gradual tariff increase, market rules, grid code and other regulatory codes, establishment of supervisory body, etc.