## ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF ELECTRICITY SUBSIDIES IN SRI LANKA

Tharindu Navodana Kankanamge

(109222E)

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

April 2015

#### Declaration, copyright statement and the statement of the supervisor

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

T.N. Kankanage University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations Date www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters thesis under my supervision.

Date

Supervisor: W.D.A.S Wijayapala To my dearest Parents



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

#### Acknowledgement

Foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Eng. Anura Wijayapala for the continuous support of my M.Sc. study and research, for his patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and knowledge. His guidance helped me immensely for the research and writing of this thesis. I could not have imagined having a better advisor and mentor for my M.Sc. study.

Besides my advisor, I would like to thank Prof. J. R. Lucas, Prof. H.Y.R. Perera, Prof. J.P. Karunadasa and Dr. Asanka Rudrigo for their encouragement, insightful comments, and hard questions and valuable advices during the progress review presentations.

I would like to thank Eng. M. R. Ranatunga, Project Director of Lighting Ratnapura Project and Mr. Chamara Bamunuarachchi Divisional Secretary of Kahawaththa DS office for the wonderful support I had for research project. I am always thankful to all authors and organizations of the publications, which I used as references. I might thank all my batch mates for the support and encouragements throughout M.Sc. degree. Electronic Theses & Dissertations

I should be grateful to my parents Mr. S.B. Kankanamge and Ms. Olu Gunaratna for all the support & sacrifices they have done for me from the day I was born. I might thank my younger brother Mr. Upulitha Kankanamge, undergraduate of Faculty of Engineering, University of Moratuwa for the support he gave me.

Finally, I would like to thank all persons who helped me directly or indirectly for the successive completion of this thesis.

#### Abstract

Government of Sri Lanka provides subsidy on electricity to uplift the living condition of citizens for decades. This research project mainly scrutinize, whether the objectives of the electricity subsidies have been fulfilled or not. Further, both positive and negative impacts of electricity subsidy is descriptively discussed. Appropriate remedial actions are proposed for the betterment of identified indirect negative impacts. In the analysis, it was found that some primary objectives of the electricity subsidy have not been achieved. One of the most subtle negative impact recognised is the encouragement of energy inefficient equipment usage among subsidized consumers. A case study was conducted in Ratnapura District to investigate the energy inefficient equipment usage and to quantify the electricity wastage. Findings were used to estimate the electricity wastage in whole country due to inefficient equipment. Further, it was found that the existing tariff structure encourages the energy inefficient equipment usage and it acts contradictory to the fundamentals. As a possible way of saving electricity and catering the demand at night peak, replacement of incandescent lamps were analyzed and possible saving were estimated. Moreover the investment on replacing incandescent damps by energy officient equipment was estimated and financially evaluated with the beturns ac.lk

Additionally, it was found that the eligibility criteria of current subsidy is having many loopholes. The major shortcoming is that it allows unwanted people to enjoy the subsidy. The additional burden to the treasury has been estimated as LKR 11 billion per year. It was seen that modifications are needed for electricity subsidy eligibility to ensure only needy people receive the electricity subsidy.

Meanwhile modifications are needed for tariff rates fixing method. New equation shall be introduced based on actual generation cost for the tariff rates calculation with appropriate justifications. Further it is recommended to reduce the electricity subsidy gradually to zero. Discouragement of energy inefficient equipment usage by introducing new taxes, promoting energy efficient equipment, introducing subsidies to energy efficient equipment and conducting awareness programs regarding the electricity conservation are the other recommendations to minimize the negative impacts of electricity subsidy.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration of the candidate & Supervisor	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	iv
Table of content	V
List of Figures	viii
List of Tables	Х
List of abbreviations	xi
List of Appendices	xi

Page

1	INTRODUCTION TO SUBSIDIES	01
	1.1 HISTORY OF SUBSIDIES IN SRI LANKA	02
	1.1.1 Fertilizer subsidy	02
	1.2 Fleetronic Theses & Dissertations	03
	wh1211Heavy fuel subsidy	
	1.1.2.2 Diesel subsidy	04
	1.1.2.3 Kerosene subsidy	05
	1.1.3 Education and health subsidies	06
	1.2 SUBSIDIES IN WORLD	06

1.3	INTE	NTIONS OF SUBSIDIES	08
	1.3.1	Political reasons	08
	1.3.2	To promote a selected sector	09
	1.3.3	To give a relief to citizens at an emergency situation	10
	1.3.4	To uplift a particular industry or a profession	10
	1.3.5	To uplift the living condition of government servants	10

2	ELECTRICITY SUBSIDIES IN SRI LANKA	11
	2.1 ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN SRI LANKA	12
	2.2 ELECTRICITY TARIFF STRUCTURE IN SRI LANKA	15
	2.3 COMPARISON OF THE ELECTRICITY TARIFFS AMONG SOUTH	19
	ASIAN COUNTRIES	
	2.4 ELECTRIFICATION LEVEL	23
3	METHODOLOGY	26
	3.1 FIELD DATA COLLECTION ON ELECTRICITY SUBSIDY	26
4	RESULTS AND ANALYSIS	31
	4.1 IDENTIFIED INTENSIONS FOR ELECTRICITY SUBSIDIES	31
	4.1.1 To enhance the vote base of targeted elections	31
	4.1.2 To give a relief for low income families	31
	4.1.3U Towplift the industrial sector bis Laanka.	31
	Electronic Theses & Dissertations	
	4.2 ASSESSING WHETHER THE TARGETED OUTCOMES OF THE	32
	INTENSIONS ARE ACHIEVED	
	4.2.1 Election results are not much influenced by electricity subsidy	32
	4.2.2 Some low income families do not receive the benefits	33
	4.2.3 Industrial sector benefited from electricity subsidy	36
	4.3 ASSESSMENT OF POSITIVE IMPACTS OF ELECTRICITY	39
	SUBSIDIES	
	4.3.1 Group of low income people also have the opportunity to	39
	enjoy the electricity	
	4.3.2 Consumers in the boarder hardly try to save electricity	40
	4.3.3 Development of the infrastructural facilities	41

4.3.4	Encourage the entrepreneurships in villages	43
4.3.5	Increment of direct and indirect job opportunities	43
4.4 ASSESS	MENT OF NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF ELECTRICITY	44
SUBSID	IES	
4.4.1	Targeted group could not be filtered	44
4.4.2	Unwanted people may entered to the targeted group	44
4.4.3	Unexpected illegal practices	45
4.4.4	Wastage and inefficiency is promoted	46
4.4.5	Increment of losses	50
4.4.6	Non electricity consumers also charged for electricity	51
4.4.7	Funds allocated for quality improvement will be limited	52
4.4.8	Negative attitudes are developed among subsidized groups	53
5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUTION		
5.1 MODIFIC	CATIONS FOR ELECTRICITY SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY	54
5.2 ELECTR	ICITY SUBSIDY SHOULD GRAPUALLY REDUCE	54
5.3 MODIFIC	EAGIONS FOR FARIFF RATE FIXING METHOD	55
5.4 DISCOU	WWW.IID.IIIT.ac.ik RAGE ENERGY INEFFICIENT EQUIPMENT	56
5.5 INTROD	UCING A SUBSIDY ON ENERGY EFFICIENT	57
EQUIPM	1ENT	
5.6 PROMO	FING HIGH QUALITY ENERGY EFFICIENT EQUIPMENT	58
5.7 AWARE	NESS PROGRAM ON ENERGY CONSERVATION	58
REFERENCE LIST		59

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure_1.1: Fluctuation of selling prices of diesel and patrol in Sri Lankan market and World market	04
Figure_2.1: Hydro-thermal mix of past couple of years in Sri Lanka	13
Figure_2.2: Average generation cost and average selling price of electricity in Sri Lanka	15
Figure_2.3: Number of Samurdhi Families in Sri Lanka	18
Figure_2.4: Domestic Electricity Tariff Rates in South Asian Countries	21
Figure_2.5: Ratio between highest and lowest domestic tariff rates in South Asian countries	22
Figure_2.6: Commercial electricity tariff rates in South Asian Countries	23
Figure_2.7: Electrification level and consumer growth in Sri Lanka	24
Figure_2.8: Investment plan in Power Sector in Sri Lanka	25
Figure_2.9: Impremented RE Schemes in Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations	25
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk	27
Figure_3.1: Kanawatta Area	•
Figure_3.2: Percentage energy consumption for lighting and cooking	28
Figure_3.3: Solar powered independent lighting system	31

Page

Figure_4.1: Monthly income distribution of the sample study	33
Figure_4.2: Average monthly electricity consumption for different members in a	34
family	
Figure_4.3: Electricity consumption for different purposes	35
Figure_4.4: Gross Domestic Product in Sri Lanka	37
Figure_4.5: Employment in different sector in Sri Lanka	38
Figure_4.6: Gross Domestic Product in Sri Lanka	38
Figure_4.7: Domestic electricity bill with consumption	41
Figure_4.8: Electrification level in Ratnapura District	42

Figure_4.9: Number of RE schemes implemented in LRDD project	43
Figure_4.10: Possible demand saving in night peak	48
Figure_4.11: Reasons for usage of incandescent lamps	50
Figure_4.12: Highest thermal efficiency of electricity sources	50
Figure_4.13: Energy flow diagram for incandescent lamps	51
Figure_4.14: Financial cycle of electricity sector	52
Figure_4.15: System loss in CEB	52
Figure_5.1: Subsidy reduction plan	55
Figure_5.2: Proposed tariff equation	56



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

# LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table_1.1: Summary of subsidies in some selected countries	07
Table_2.1: Sri Lankan electricity capacity by source and the annual generation	12
throughout past decade	
Table_2.2: Generation capacity, annual generation and average unit cost in year2011 and 2012 of CEB power plants	14
Table_2.3: Domestic electricity tariff in Sri Lanka, until April 2013	16
Table_2.4: Domestic electricity tariff in Sri Lanka, from April 2013	16
Table_2.5: Domestic electricity tariff in Sri Lanka, September 2014 onwards	17
Table_2.6: Domestic consumer distribution among tariff blocks	17
Table_2.7: Domestic energy consumption among tariff blocks	19
Table_2.8: Population, energy production and usage of south Asian countries	20
Table_2.9: Per capita electricity consumption in south Asian countries	20
Table_4.1: Electron results of Uva Province comparison in 2009 and 2014 Electronic Theses & Dissertations	32
Table_4.2: Electricity consumption of different income limits	34
Table_4.3: RE Projects details implemented in Ratnapura district	42
Table_4.4: "Samurdhi" and "Non Samurdhi" consumer distribution	45
Table_4.5: Electricity bill calculation and quantify the electricity subsidy on "Non Samurdhi" consumers	45
Table_4.6: Sample calculation for possible demand saving and possible energy	46
saving by replacing incandescent lamps	
Table_4.7: Total possible demand saving and the energy saving at night peak in each tariff blocks	47
Table_4.8: Predicted possible demand saving for the country	47
Table_4.9: Possible energy saving per day	48
Table_4.10: Compartment of Ratnapura District with country averages of various	49
factors.	

Table_4.11: Estimated possible energy and demand saving	49
Table_5.1: Sample of proposed tariff structure	55

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ABC	Ariel Bundled Conductor
AC	Alternative Current
AR	Annual Report
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CPC	Ceylon Petroleum Cooperation
DCMG	Direct Current Micro Grids
GES	Global Energy Statistics
NCRE	None Conventional Renewable Energy
IESL	Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
LECO	Lanka Electricity Company Dissertations
LED	Light Enditing Diodelk
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupees
MFP	Ministry of Financial Planning
RE	Rural Electrification
SL	Sri Lanka
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
US	United State
WB	World Bank
PUCSL	Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka

# LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix - A	DATA COLLECTION FORM - 1	60
Appendix - B	DATA COLLECTION FORM - 2	61