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May Be Large -- Conclusions -- Annexes -- Annex A: Overview of the Reform Process in Eight ECA Countries -- Annex B: Proceeds from Privatization of Electric Utility Companies -- Annex C: Tariff Losses, Commercial and Collection Losses, as Share of Total Losses -- Annex D: Fiscal Balance and Electricity Sector Financial Deficit (Million USD and share of GDP -- Annex E: Efficiency Indicators -- Annex F: More on the Methodology for Estimating Health Effects.

Annex G: Base Emission Factors -- Annex H: More on Factors Leading to Low Contribution of Power Sector Toward Health Damages -- Annex I: Changes in Generation Mix in the Past Decade -- Annex J: Proposed Energy Issues to be Addressed and Sample Questions in LSMS/HBS Surveys -- References -- TABLE OF FIGURES -- Figure 1.1: Suggested Sequencing of Power Sector Reforms in ECA -- Figure 2.1: The Electricity Sector's Losses Declined, 1993-2001 -- Figure 2.2: Power Sector Losses are Weakly Correlated with Fiscal Deficits, 1995-2000 -- Figure 2.3: Poor Countries Spend Less on Poor People (1997-2000) -- Figure 2.4: Social Spending on Education, Health and Social Assistance Did Not Increase (as percent of GDP) -- Figure 3.1: Nominal Revenues Increased Marginally, 1991-2001 -- Figure 3.2: System Losses Stayed Stable, 1990-2002 -- Figure 3.3: Collection Rates Differ by Country, 1990-2002 -- Figure 4.1: Residential Electricity Tariff -Index of CPI Adjusted Real Tariffs -- Figure 4.2: Enough for Three Light Bulbs and a Refrigerator -- Figure 4.3: Electricity Tariffs are Higher Than Those for Gas, 1992-2002 -- Figure 4.4: Burden of Arrears is the Same for the Poor and Non-poor, 2000-2002 -- Figure 4.5: Alternative Subsidy Scheme -- Figure 5.1: Fuel Required to Produce 1 Megawatt-hour of Electricity, 1992-98 -- Figure 5.2: Electricity Contributes in Small Measure to Health Damages -- TABLE OF TABLES -- Table 1.1: ECA is Different -- Table 1.2: Timeline of Reforms in the Electricity Sector in ECA -- Table 1.3: Independence of Regulatory Institutions: Paper and Practice -- Table 1.4: Investment Climate Varies Among Reformers -- Table 3.1: Suggested Indicators of Production Efficiency -- Table 3.2: Reported Generation Costs Went Down, 1990-2002 (cents/kilowatt hour) -- Table 3.3: Aggregate Impact of Reform on Collection Rates in Tbilisi.

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Sommario/riassunto

Power's Promise is part of the World Bank Working Paper series. These papers are published to communicate the results of the Bank's ongoing research and to stimulate public discussion.; The socialist social compact in the Europe and Central Asia region resulted in publicly owned, vertically integrated, and highly centralized energy infrastructure that was inefficient yet highly equitable. The collapse of

the Soviet Union brought about a gamut of reforms including major changes in the energy sector. This title analyzes the fiscal, efficiency, social and environmental impact of power sector reforms in the context of its expected benefits in seven countries in the Europe and Central Asia region. It finds that the electricity sector financial deficit declined in all countries, albeit for different reasons. From an efficiency point of view, the data collected on the cost of generation, system loss collections, and operational efficiency are ambiguous, and call for improved transparency and accountability in record-keeping.; Despite continuing problems with losses, collection rates, and staffing, overall revenue per kilowatt-hour has increased in almost all countries. Electricity spending as a share of income increased, especially for the poor, while consumption stayed the same, suggesting a rising burden on lower income households. Further, reforms did slightly improve energy efficiency in power plants though its impact on ambient air quality is difficult to quantify with existing data. The title also outlines evidence of unintended environmental costs with the switch to dirty fuels as a response to rise in electricity tariffs. Also contains a CD-ROM containing three related previously published titles.
