

## Analysis of tariff regulation in housing and utilities economy (in case of the city of Vologda)

*The issues of tariff regulation in the housing and communal services in Vologda are considered in the article. On the basis of collected data about public payments for housing and communal services the growth of rates for these services has been identified. State authorities regulating tariffs and their competence are defined. A scheme of tariff, their characteristics and activities restraining growth of tariffs for public utilities are considered.*

*Housing and communal services, tariffs on public utilities (tariffs on housing and communal services), the scheme of tariffs, tariff regulation.*



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Housing and communal services is one of the most important sector not only of national and regional economies, but and municipal, having a significant impact on all aspects of society. The availability and quality of public utilities are determining factors in living standards, elevating to rank of strategic task the development of social infrastructure.

The reform of the Housing and communal services and mass privatization of housing resources have formed a qualitatively new area of housing relationships, at the same time

causing some disproportion of the housing and communal services' development. There are problems of weak legal preparedness of the majority of housing owners in the questions of effective management of housing; of lack of full service market operation and of proper maintenance of housing stock as well as municipal infrastructure, capital repairs of residential buildings and internal engineering life-support systems; of lack of state control over the normative content of housing resources and administrative leverage over the maintenance service.

Table 1. The participants of the analysis of tariffs on housing and communal services in Vologda

№	Address	Management form *	Organization's name	Part of the city
1.	29, Udarnikov St.	Management company (private property)	"Visis" Ltd.	Central
2.	65, Kozlyonskaya St.	Management company (Municipal)	Municipal autonomous organization "Housing Authority of Vologda", station number 2	Central
3.	5, Pervomayskaya St.	Management company (Municipal)	Municipal autonomous organization "Housing Authority of Vologda", station number 2	Central
4.	18, Dalnaya St.	homeowners association	Homeowners association "Dalnaya 18"	Riverside
5.	18, Samoylo St.	Management company (private property)	OJSC "Fryazinovo"	Riverside
6.	22a, Dalnaya St.	Management company (Municipal)	Municipal autonomous organization "Housing Authority of Vologda", station number 2	Riverside
7.	77, Leningradskaya St.	Housing and building company	HBC "Risk"	West
8.	8, Goncharnaya St.	Housing cooperative	Housing cooperative "MGC"	West
9.	26, Petrozavodskaya St.	Management company (private property)	Management company "RES-12+" Ltd.	East
10.	10, Tekstilshikov St.	Management company (private property)	Management company "RES-12" Ltd.	East

\* The main forms of managing the apartment building are homeowners association, management companies and direct management of an apartment house (Art. 135, 162, 164 Housing Code of RF). Management of apartment buildings can also carry out housing and housing cooperatives, which are special kinds of consumer cooperatives (Art. 110 Housing Code of RF).

A special imbalance in the development of housing and communal services can be seen in the pricing and tariff policy for the services of natural monopolies, on which depends the possibility of normal operation and development of enterprises communal complex. The procedure for establishing and forming tariffs for enterprises of this complex affects the interests both of the companies (in terms of the formation of the financial results of economic activity) and population (in terms of availability and opportunity to pay this type of service).

Therefore, the participants of the system of tariff regulation are interested in ensuring consistency of interests and in objectivity and transparency of the tariff regulation. Increased attention to the issues of tariffs for the services of enterprises of municipal housing and communal complex causes high monopolization of this sphere of economic activity that generates and justifies the need for analysis of the tariff regulation of this type of enterprises. Analysis of tariff regulation was based on the information about the payment for housing and com-

munal services by the population in Vologda. The account-receipts of the housing owners of ten blocks of flats (different on management form and territorial location) were used as the materials (*tab. 1*).

Based on collected data the structure of payments for utility services<sup>1</sup> was calculated in order to prove the influence of distinct tariffs for a total cost of services. The most expensive service is heating – 34% of the amount of utility payments, there are housing maintenance and hot water supply on the second and third places – 18 and 14%, respectively (*tab. 2*). This is broadly in line with the All-Russian tendencies.

Almost 78% fall on utilities and 22% on housing services in the structure of the total payment for utility services in Vologda (in comparison with Russia as a whole – 84 and 16% respectively [10]).

<sup>1</sup> Calculation of the payment structure was based on data presented in the accounts-receipts for property owners in 2010, for a standard apartment (under the administration of the municipal management company), area of 54 sq. meters and a family of three with an average monthly power consumption of 200 kW/h.

Table 2. The structure of payments for utility services in Vologda, calculated for the apartments of 54 sq.m and a family of three

Type of public utilities	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change for 2010 – 2006
In all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	x
Heating	34.8	34.0	32.6	33.5	34.2	-0.6
Maintenance	22.2	18.2	20.6	19.8	17.7	-4.5
Hot water	14.1	13.8	13.2	13.5	13.8	-0.3
Electricity	11.8	10.9	10.5	9.6	10.7	-1.1
Cold water	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.6	1.8
Sewerage	4.6	5.1	4.9	6.6	6.3	1.7
Capital repairs	2.3	6.3	6.0	4.9	4.4	2.1
Gas	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	0.5
Removal of domestic waste	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.9	0.4

Table 3. The dynamics of tariffs on public utilities in Vologda (Jan. 1)

Parameter	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
	cost	to 2005, %	cost	to 2006, %	cost	to 2007, %	cost	to 2008, %	cost	to 2009, %	to 2006, %
Heating, rub. / sq.m.	15.95	No data	19.03	119.3	19.03	100.0	23.94	125.8	27.41	114.5	171.9
Gas, rub. / person	16.08	No data	20.28	126.1	25.22	124.4	25.22	100.0	34.98	138.7	217.5
Cold water, rub. / person	56.12	No data	73.00	130.1	80.03	109.6	112.18	140.2	123.76	110.3	220.5
Hot water, rub. / person	116.5	No data	138.98	119.3	138.98	100.0	174.31	125.4	199.54	114.5	171.3
Sewerage, rub. / person	37.93	No data	51.01	134.5	51.19	100.4	85.00	166.0	90.93	107.0	239.7
Electricity, kW / h.	1.46	No data	1.65	113.0	1.65	100.0	1.85	112.1	2.31	124.9	158.2
Removal of domestic waste, rub. / person.	12.50	No data	25.35	203.0	23	91.0	1.03*	80.6	1.34*	130.0	192.1
Consumer price index, %	109.0		111.9		113.3		108.8		108.8		164.0

\* Cost for sq. m.

An analysis of payments for **municipal services** has not revealed differences between them in the houses of different forms of control and on a territorial basis (location): they are the same for all residents. However, the increase in tariffs for 2006 – 2010 years was very significant (on *electricity* – 158%, *hot water* – 171%, *heating* – 172%, *gas* – 218%, *cold water* – 220%, *sewerage* – 240%, *removal of household rubbish* – 192%; *tab. 3*). During the period under review the increasing of tariffs on certain types of utility services to more than 50% has been ahead of the consumer price index (*fig. 1*).

Growth of tariffs on public utilities predetermined 1.8-fold increase in the overall cost of utilities for 2006 – 2010 years for apartments with full amenities of 54 sq.m for a family of three (by comparison, there is almost 2-fold increase in Russia in general; *tab. 4*).

Analysis of tariffs for **housing services** allows us to conclude that they are different for owners of apartments in buildings with different forms of management. Growth of tariffs on the housing maintenance in the HOA (homeowners association) was higher than in houses managed by private and municipal companies (for 2006 – 2010 years this growth of tariffs in the HOA was 191% vs. 142, and 139% in the private and municipal management companies, respectively; *tab. 5*).

But in absolute value of these rates were lower. Of special note is the housing cooperative, in which the tariff for the housing maintenance in 2006 amounted to 9.77 rubles for the square meter, and it remained throughout the period under review (this fact requires further research). The increase of tariff for the maintenance of housing in the HBC (housing and

Figure 1. Comparison of consumer price indexes and tariffs on public utilities in Vologda, 2010 – 2006, in %



Table 4. The cost of public utilities for a standard apartment, area of 54 square meters and a family of three in month

Parameter	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 to 2006, %
The total cost of utilities (excluding electricity) in Vologda, rub.	1578.5	1953.3	1982.6	2542.3	2899.8	183.7
Including:						
- heating, rub./sq.m	861.3	1027.6	1027,6	1296.7	1480.1	171.8
- gas, rub. / person	48.2	60.8	75.6	75.6	104.9	217.6
- cold water, rub. / person	168.3	219.0	240.0	336.5	371.2	220.6
- hot water, rub. / person	349.5	416.9	416.9	522.9	598.6	171.3
- sewerage, rub. / person	113.7	153.0	153.5	255.0	272.7	239.8
- Removal of domestic waste, rub. / person	37.5	76.0	69.0	55.6	72.3	192.8
The total cost of utilities (excluding electricity) in RF, rub.	1629.1	1813.8	2137.1	2637.9	3243.5	199.1

Source: The calculation is based on the officially established tariffs REC Vologda region, as well as account-receipts submitted by homeowners.

building company) for 2006 – 2010 was 571%, at the same time the magnitude of the tariff in 2010 had been at the city level.

Payment for capital repairs isn't be charged in houses with a form of management HOA, HC, HBC, in some cases due to the fact that the house is new and it is not need of capital

repair, or due to the fact that payment for repair is included in the fee for maintenance, for example – HOA “Dalnaya 18”. Growth of tariffs on payment for capital repairs in houses managed by private companies and municipalities for 2006 – 2010 years amounted to 332%, but this service is 4.4% in the structure

Table 5. Dynamics of tariffs for housing maintenance in the houses with various forms of management in Vologda (Jan. 1)

Management form	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
	cost	to 2005, %	cost	to 2006, %	cost	to 2007, %	cost	to 2008, %	cost	to 2009, %	to 2006, %
Municipal Management company	10/17	No data	10.17	100	12.0	118.0	14.16	118	14.16	100	139.2
"Fryazinovo"	10.17	No data	10.17	100	12.0	118.0	12.0	100	14.16	118	139.2
MC "Visis"	10.17	No data	10.17	100	12.0	118.0	12.0	100	14.50	120	142.6
MC "RES-12+"	10.17	No data	10.17	100	12.0	118.0	12.0	100	14.50	120	142.6
MC "RES-12"	10.17	No data	10.17	100	12.0	118.0	12.0	100	14.50	120	142.6
Housing and building company	2.48	No data	5.01	202.0	12.0	239.5	14.16	118	14.16	100	571
Homeowners association	7.33	No data	9.0	122.8	11.20	124.4	11.20	100	14.00	125	191
Housing cooperative	9.77	No data	9.77	100	9.77	100	9.77	100	9.77	100	100
Consumer price index, %	109.0		111.9		113.3		108.8		108.8		164.0

Table 6. The dynamics of the tariffs on capital repairs in houses managed by private and municipal companies (January 1)

Parameter	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
	cost	to 2005, %	cost	to 2006, %	cost	to 2007, %	cost	to 2008, %	cost	to 2009, %	to 2006, %
Capital repairs, rub./sq.m	1.06	No data	3.52	332.0	3.52	100.0	3.52	100.0	3.52	100.0	332.0
Consumer price index, %	109.0		111.9		113.3		108.8		108.8		164.0

of payments, that indicating a slight effect on its overall cost of housing and communal services (*tab. 6*).

As a result, it can be concluded that the tariffs on communal services in the past five years have increased on average by 218% (an increase of consumer prices – 164%). The growth of tariffs is ahead the index of consumer price by 54%. Accordingly, it is reflected in the share of expenditure on public housing and communal services in the family budget, which annually increases (from 5.4% in 2000 to 10.2% in 2009; *fig. 2*).

According to a survey conducted by staff ISEDT RAS, in 2010, the average in the city proportion of pay for housing and communal services in the family budget was 20 – 30% (mentioned by about 63% of respondents). At the same time, about 13% of respondents to part with 40% of their family budgets to paying utility bills.

However, the situation in the housing and communal services in Vologda can be described as controversial. Despite the high growth rates of wages of employees of housing and communal services, as well as its excess in-kind over the average in the city wages of employees more than 40% (*tab. 7*), the effectiveness of housing and utilities sector is still low.

This is evidenced by financial results of organizations providing housing services, which in 2007 and 2009 was negative (loss amounted to 20.6 and 73.3 million rubles, respectively; *fig. 3*).

In this regard, a significant increase in tariffs on housing services indicates the need for a clear understanding of the scheme of their formation. This is confirmed by the results obtained during the survey "Assessment of housing and communal services in Vologda", conducted ISEDT RAS in 2010. The system of calculation of tariffs on housing services is

Figure 2. The share of spending to pay for housing and communal services in Vologda, %

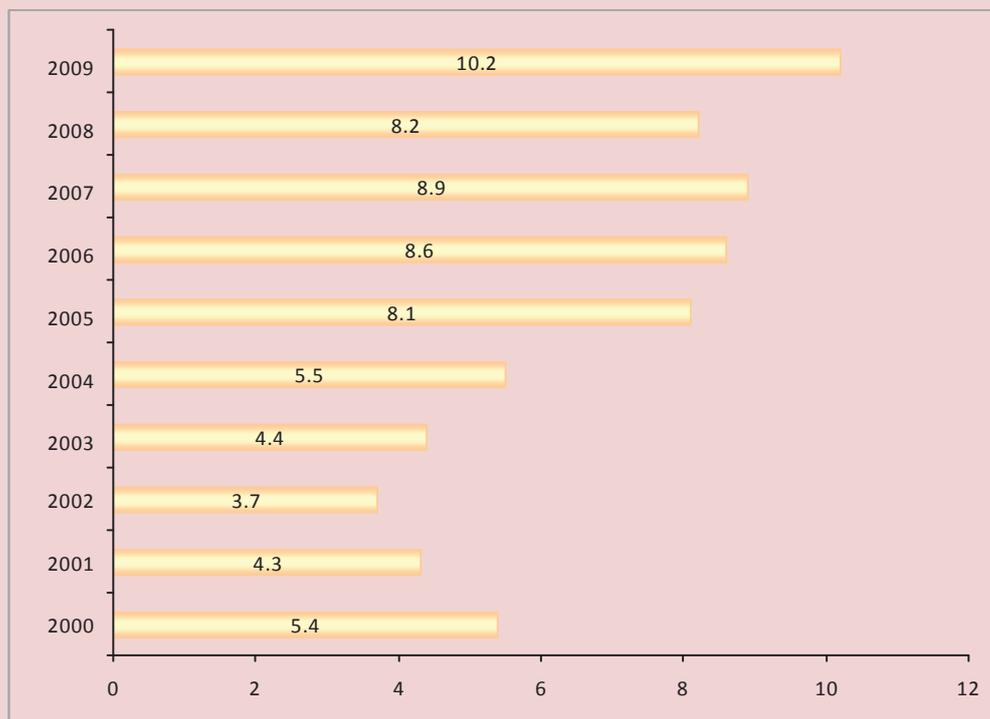


Table 7. Salaries of employees of organizations in Vologda, rub.

Parameter	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Average in the city	11061	100.0	13821	100.0	17273	100.0	17580	100.0	18634	100.0
<b>Housing and communal services</b>	<b>16561</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>18233</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>22136</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>24993</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>26492</b>	<b>142.2</b>
Transport and communications	12321	111.4	14597	105.6	18805	108.9	20921	119.0	22364	120.0
manufacturing industry	10026	90.6	12818	92.7	15629	90.5	15029	85.5	15479	83.1
Wholesale and retail trade	8701	78.7	10928	79.1	14841	85.9	14048	79.9	14581	78.2
Health and social services	8507	76.9	10533	76.2	13411	77.6	13107	74.6	13985	75.1
education	7440	67.3	9253	66.9	11604	67.2	12618	71.8	13627	73.1

Source: Regions and cities of Vologda. Socio-economic indicators: stat. call. / Vologdastat. – Vologda, 2010.

still not clear for 28% population of Vologda, more than 40% of respondents understand it only partially, 69% of respondents consider that the tariffs are overstated and do not match the quality of provided services; more than 42% of respondents have no idea about the form of management of their houses [9].

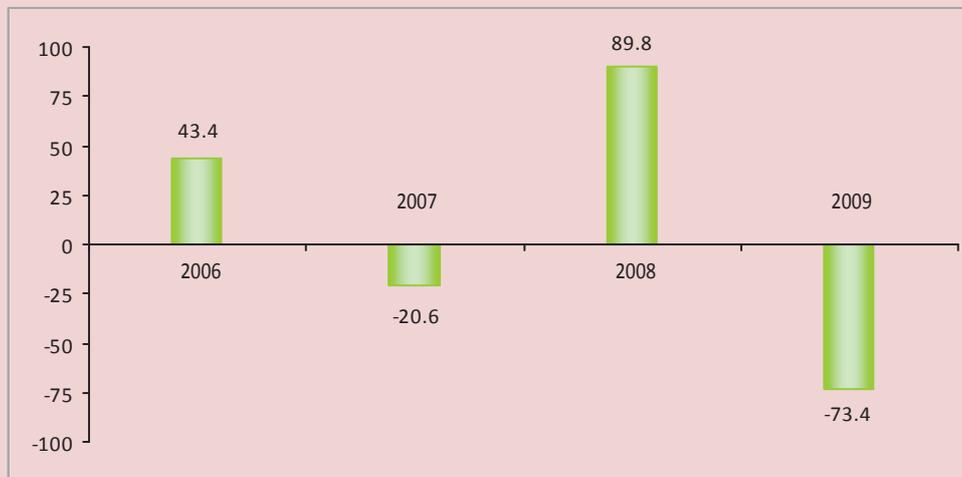
The survey data indicate a low awareness of population of Vologda in part of changes in the housing sector, as well as the problems of

perception of diverse regulatory-legislative framework of tariff regulation in the housing sector, which consists of various legal acts of federal, regional and local importance.

The most important of them:

- Housing Code of the Russian Federation of 29.12.2004 № 188-FL;
- Federal Law of RF of 30.12.2004 № 210-FL “On the basis of tariff regulation organizations, public utilities”;

Figure 3. Financial result of activity of organizations of Housing and communal services in Vologda, mill. rub.



Source: Regions and cities of the Vologda oblast. Socio-economic indicators: stat. coll. / Vologdastat. – Vologda, 2010.

- Federal Law of 14.04.1995 № 41-FL “On state regulation of tariffs on electric and heating energy in the Russian Federation”;

- Government Resolution of 26.02.04 № 109 “On the pricing of electricity and heat in the Russian Federation”;

- Federal Law of 31.03.1999 № 69-FL “On Gas Supply in the Russian Federation”.

The Regional Energy Commission of the Vologda region is executive authority performing functions in the regulation of tariffs and markups on goods and services to the housing and communal sector, it provides:

- tariffs (price, payment for the transfer) of electricity and heat supplied by all the supplying organizations;

- prices for natural and liquefied gas sold to the population;

- tariffs on goods and services organizations of public utilities (providing water and wastewater, wastewater treatment and disposal (burial) of municipal solid waste.

Tariffs for organizations engaged the production and transfer of **heat and electri-**

**city**, are formed according to the scheme shown in *figure 4*.

The feature of the regulation of the tariffs is that the Federal Tariff Service sets the limits of tariff changes<sup>2</sup> on the basis of forecast of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the next year.

Pricing of services of gas supplying organizations differs from the previous scheme in that the Federal Tariff Service doesn't set limits on tariff changes, but forms the wholesale price of the resource (*fig. 5*).

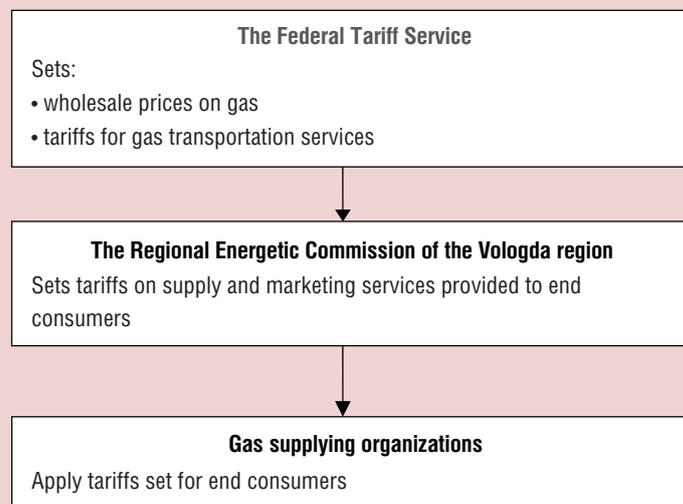
The scheme of formation of tariffs on services of enterprises of communal complex providing cold and hot water supply, sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal (burial) of solid waste is presented in *figure 6*. According to the existing powers public authorities establish tariffs based on the financial needs of these organizations necessary to implement production and investment programs.

<sup>2</sup> Limited levels of change – the minimum limit and (or) maximum levels of regulated tariffs in frame of which tariffs are set and sales markups.

Figure 4. Scheme of formation of tariffs on services of electricity and heat supplying



Figure 5. Scheme of formation of tariffs on services of gas supplying organizations

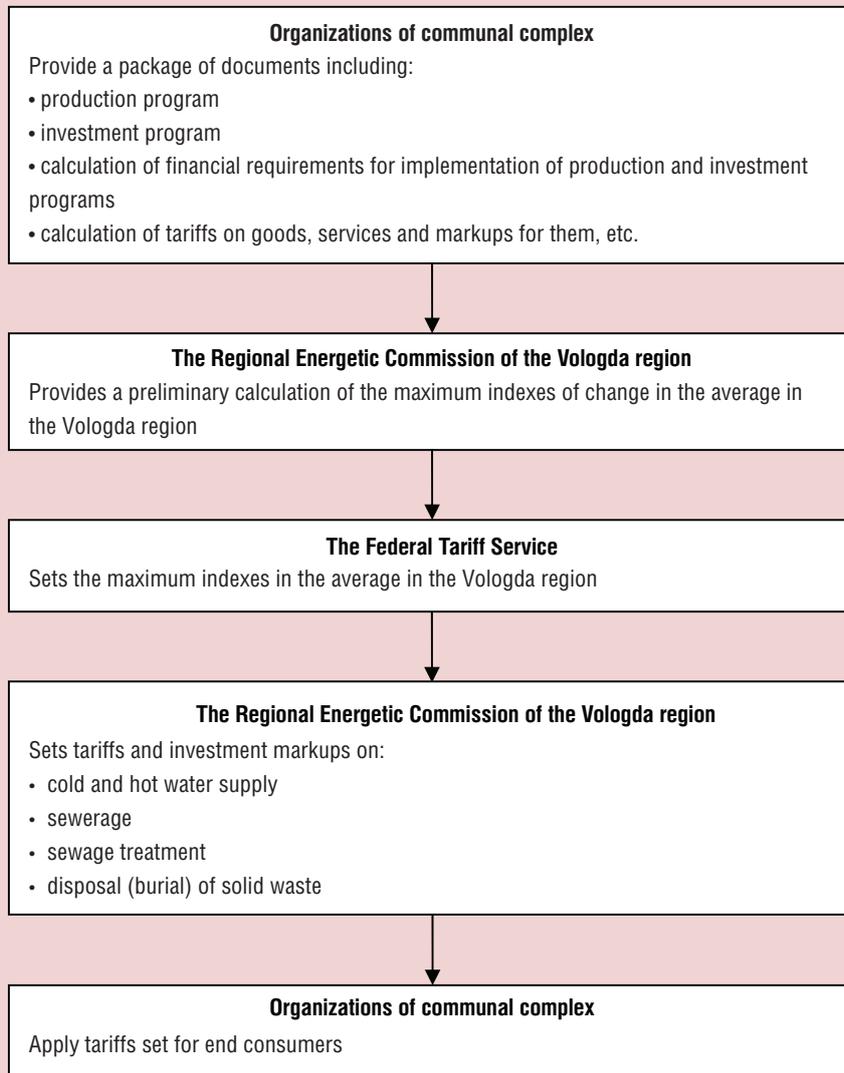


Formation of tariffs for housing services is different from the previous patterns of setting of tariffs on communal services that the payment for maintenance and repair of the dwelling is not regulated by the state, the order of its formation is not fixed by law. It is fixed at a general meeting of homeowners based on the estimates of ordered works and services, approved by the management company or homeowners' asso-

ciations. Planning of the cost of works is based on various resolutions issued by Gosstroj RF<sup>3</sup> (The State Committee of Russian Federation for Construction).

<sup>3</sup> Methodical recommendations on the financial justification of rates for maintenance and repair of housing fund, approved by Order of the Construction Committee of Russia from 28.12.2000 № 303; Recommendations for standardization of material resources for maintenance and repair of housing fund, approved by Order of the Construction Committee of Russia from 22.08.2000 № 191.№191.

Figure 6. Scheme of formation of tariffs on services of organizations providing: cold and hot water supply, sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal (burial) of solid waste



However, if owners of housing do not have decided on the form of housing management or with the magnitude of the tariff, the fee for the repair and maintenance of housing is set by local authorities.

In Vologda, it is established by the appropriate resolutions of the Head of Vologda [5]. This explains the difference in pay for housing services in homes with different forms of management.

Analysis of the existing schemes of tariffs on services of housing and communal organizations of the complex allows marking their following features:

1. Pricing of tariffs and markups on goods and services of energy-supplying organizations is based on the forecast of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation [7]. Such approach is economically unreasonable. In our opinion, in the sphere of regulation of natural monopolies pricing should be based on costs of production, excluding the possibility of economic profit at the expense of a monopoly position in the market.

2. The system of calculating of the maximum indices and tariffs by regulatory authori-

ties and the absence of members of the public in this process allows characterizing this system as non-transparent.

3. A complex three-tier regulatory system allows realizing the interests of resource supplying organizations, making the approval process of tariffs politicized. The reason is that local authorities are also owners of the utilities' property. This leads to the fact that relations between the enterprises of housing and communal services and local authorities became just administrative in nature.

4. The current regulatory system does not allow to take into account the payment actual incurred by the producer costs, the volume of real consumption and rate of loss of product during its production and delivery. This is a significant discrepancy between the amount of supply and consumption of the product (for example, the consumption of cold water in Vologda on the norm is 180 liters/day per person. On meter readings of the order of 73 liters/day per person; Hot water – 120 l liters/day per person, actually consumed 55 liters/day per person) [9].

5. Formation of tariffs for public services is not actually regulated by the state and depends on the activities of management companies.

These features of regulation of tariffs for housing and communal services explain the difference in the rate of its growth and in some way are the causes of its increase.

In order to determine the objectivity of the formation of tariffs for public utilities it is necessary to introduce a mandatory auditing expertise, conducted by a special commission consisting of representatives of the REC (The Regional Energetic Commission), and independent experts on housing and community representatives that allows:

- to identify inefficient and unreasonable costs included in the calculation of tariffs (various types of resources' losses during transport to the end consumers);

- to take into account all factors that reduce cost of production at all levels of the pricing;

- to conduct an independent estimate of the usefulness and return on investment programs, after that a decision on their inclusion in the tariff structure should be made.

Administrations of Vologda and Cherepovets have already made first steps to regulate the activities of management companies. In Cherepovets the Public Council for Control of housing and communal services has been created, whose members together with the City intend to participate in the audit of the effectiveness of spending money by management companies.

In Vologda at the initiative of a group of deputies of the party "United Russia" the rating of management companies is formed, it takes into account the number of calls on the "hot line", efficiency of problem solving, debt management companies to suppliers of public utilities, common area of residential buildings under management, and other indicators (*tab. 8*). Then rating is higher, the more reliable is the company that provides utility services.

However, it should be noted that the population of Vologda is not adequately informed about the organizations that manage the housing stock. In our case only MC "Fryazinovo" and MC "Visis" have official internet sites with information in form of report about the providing of communal services in 2010. Houses on the streets of 77, Leningradskaya St. and 8, Goncharnaya St. are absent in the list of served houses on the official website of the Administration of Vologda.

In our view, in order to identify the objectivity of the formation of tariffs on housing and communal services is necessary:

- *The Introduction of a mandatory auditing expertise, conducted by a special commission consisting of representatives of the Regional Energy Commission of the Vologda region, independent experts on housing and community representatives.*

Table 8. Rating of management companies in Vologda (05.05.2011)

№	Name	Number of houses	Number of applications	Solved applications	Rate %
1.	Management company "CentrZhilStroy"	6	20	20	89.8
2.	MC "Teploservice"	9	23	22	89.2
3.	MC "Zhilstroyindustriya-service"	13	6	3	88.9
4.	MC "Vologdaagrostroy Service"	14	15	9	88.6
5.	MC "Vologda river port"	1	1	0	88.5
6.	MC "Vladistroycomfort"	2	2	0	87.7
7.	MC "Zhilkomhoz"	9	6	0	86.8
8.	MC "Roszhilkom"	3	3	2	86.0
9.	MC "Santehmontazh 1"	3	0	0	81.0
10.	MC "House manager"	8	0	0	81.0
...	.....	...	...	...	...
16.	MC "Visis"	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80.1</b>
17.	MC "New technologies"	29	55	48	79.9
...	.....	...	...	...	...
33.	Municipal autonomous organization "Housing Authority of Vologda"	<b>1281</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>71.9</b>
34.	MC "Res-3"	78	175	145	71.7
...	.....	...	...	...	...
39	<b>MC "Fryazinovo"</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>71.3</b>
...	.....	...	...	...	...
42.	<b>MC "Res-12+"</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71.1</b>
...	.....	...	...	...	...
45.	<b>MC "Res-12"</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>70.7</b>
...	.....	...	...	...	...
47.	MC "House-Service-3"	20	32	12	19.3

\* Official site of the city of the Administration of Vologda. – Available at: [http://vologda-portal.ru/oficialnaya\\_vologda/uprcomp/](http://vologda-portal.ru/oficialnaya_vologda/uprcomp/)

Conducting of audit expertise may be at least 1 time per year (based on the REC of the Vologda region) with the obligatory publication of the results in the media (newspaper "Red North", "Vologda week", etc.).

⇒ *The activities of management companies in Vologda should be more transparent and open, so reporting on the results of their work should be available to the public.* Annual reports of asset management companies should be available to owners of housing stock. In this context, guided by the resolution Government of RF dated September 23, 2010 № 731, to oblige the management companies to publish reports on its activities on their websites or on the site of the local government of the municipality. And they should be available within 5 years.

⇒ *Increased awareness of population of Vologda on legislative changes in the housing and communal services.* It is necessary for local authorities and management companies to conduct systematic work on public awareness on the reform of housing and utilities, on changes in the legal acts related to housing and community services, both at the level of municipality and region, and the Russian Federation a whole.

The introduction of such measures in housing management practice will bring clarity to the decision of many controversial issues, and will also help to keep the growth of tariffs for public utilities that provide protection of the economic interests of the public and other consumers.

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