

Types of energy contracts

Two basic types of energy or gaseous fuels supply contracts which are concluded by consumers



What should an energy or gaseous fuels supply contract contain?

It should contain provisions to specify:

- the place of delivery to the recipient, broken down by contractual periods
- contracted capacity and the conditions for its modification
- the price or tariff group used for billing and the conditions under which it may change
- the manner of settlement
- damages for breach of contract
- contract duration
- the conditions of contract termination and an indication of the consequences of selecting a reserve seller;

The contract for the provision of transmission or distribution services of gaseous fuels or energy should include:

- The same elements as those contained in the contract with the seller of fuels or energy.
- In addition, there should be provisions to specify:
 - ✓ quality standards;
 - ✓ conditions for ensuring reliability and continuity of fuel and electricity supply.

These elements of the agreement are important in order to ensure that the distribution service is provided in an appropriate manner.

REMEMBER!

You can change your gas or electricity supplier if you think you have found a better deal. Pay attention not only to the price but also to the other terms and conditions of the contract. Compare offers, not just commercials. The seller of gas or electricity will be different, but the company providing the distribution service will remain the same and its high cost of the service will also remain unchanged.

WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT?

It is a contract containing provisions of a sales contract and a distribution service contract concluded with a seller, under which the seller both sells and delivers electricity to the consumer.

Consumers receive only one bill, but it includes the costs calculated by both companies - the fuel or energy seller and the distribution service provider.

SETTLEMENT BY MEANS OF A PREPAYMENT METERING AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

This system of payment and control of energy consumption often affects vulnerable consumers.

When can an energy company install pre-paid meters?

If the customer:

- at least twice in the preceding 12 months delayed payment for the consumed gas, electricity or heat or services for at least one month;
- has no legal title to the property or premises to which fuels, electricity or heat are supplied;

- uses the real estate, object or premises in a way that makes it impossible to check the condition of the measurement and settlement system cyclically, in which case the costs of installing the prepayment measurement and settlement system shall be borne by the distributor.

The consumer for whom the prepayment meter is installed decides about the time of consumption and the amount of electricity.

This requires reasonable planning of expenditure and use of energy, especially for consumers affected by energy poverty.

Thank you for your attention!

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