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COURSE BROCHURE

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Training Course

9 – 13 August 2027
Dar es Salaam

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Training Course

Ref: 3073_116728 **Date:** 9 – 13 August 2027 **Location:** Dar es Salaam **Fees:** 7900 GBP

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs is a 1-week training course for new staff and non-technical professionals in power companies, and it produces an electricity sector position map showing where their own organisation sits between generation and the customer meter. Unbundling, new market entrants and the shift to low-carbon supply are changing who earns revenue and who carries risk in the sector. Jupiter Prime Training offers this electricity sector structure, markets and tariffs course.

Why Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Matters Now

Three forces are reshaping the electricity sector. Governments and sector authorities continue to separate generation, networks and supply into distinct businesses, so staff must grasp interfaces that used to sit inside one utility. Investors and independent producers now build much of the new capacity, bringing contracts and auctions into daily conversation. Customers increasingly generate, store and trade their own power. Organisations whose people read these shifts well negotiate better, price fairly and spot new revenue lines; those that do not misjudge risks, mis-sell products and lose credibility with the sector authority.

Who Gains Most from Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs

- Staff in finance and commercial units who handle revenue, contracts and settlements
- Staff in human resources, legal and communications who explain the business to others
- Staff in procurement who buy fuel, equipment and services across the chain
- Recently joined graduates entering generation, network or supply businesses
- Staff in customer service and billing who answer questions on tariffs and bills

Induction cohorts from one utility gain most when several colleagues attend together.

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Capabilities

Participants trace how a unit of power is produced, moved, sold and paid for.

- Map the generation, transmission, distribution and retail segments — the place of their own unit in the sector
- Compare vertically integrated, single-buyer and wholesale market structures — discussions with partners and investors
- Explain how tariffs recover energy, network and policy costs — customer and stakeholder questions on bills
- Describe the role of the system operator in balancing supply and demand — operational and commercial colleagues
- Assess how renewables, storage and distributed generation alter revenue flows — business planning conversations
- Build a sector position map of their organisation — induction material and internal briefings

Key Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Terms

- Unbundling — separating generation, networks and supply into distinct companies so each is priced and regulated separately.
- Single buyer — a market arrangement where one entity purchases all wholesale power from producers.
- Power purchase agreement — a long-term contract fixing the price and volume of electricity bought from a generator.
- Network tariff — the charge that recovers the cost of building and running transmission and distribution wires.
- System operator — the body that schedules generation, keeps frequency stable and balances supply with demand in real time.
- Distributed generation — small-scale production connected close to consumption, such as rooftop solar panels.

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Day by Day

Day 1: The Electricity Sector Landscape

- Generation to Meter Flow — Seeing How Power Reaches Customers
- Physical Characteristics of Electricity — Explaining Why Storage and Balancing Matter
- Sector Participants and Their Roles — Identifying Producers, Network Owners and Suppliers
- Demand Patterns and Peak Load — Linking Consumption to Capacity Needs
- Energy Transition Drivers — Recognising Pressures for Low-Carbon Supply

Day 2: Generation and Networks

- Thermal, Renewable and Storage Plant Types — Comparing Cost and Flexibility
- Merit Order Dispatch — Deciding Which Plants Run First
- Transmission Grid Functions — Moving Bulk Power Across Long Distances
- Distribution Network Operations — Serving Homes, Commerce and Industry
- Network Losses and Reliability Measures — Judging Service Quality for Customers

Day 3: Market Structures and Regulation

- Vertically Integrated Utility Model — Weighing Control Against Efficiency
- Single-Buyer and Wholesale Market Designs — Choosing How Producers Sell Power
- Independent Power Producer Contracts — Allocating Price and Performance Risk
- Sector Regulator Responsibilities — Setting Licences, Revenue Limits and Service Standards
- System Operator and Balancing Arrangements — Keeping Supply and Demand Matched

Day 4: Tariffs, Retail and Customers

- Revenue Requirement Building Blocks — Recovering Energy, Network and Policy Costs
- Residential, Commercial and Industrial Tariff Structures — Balancing Fairness and Cost Recovery
- Time-of-Use and Demand Charges — Encouraging Load Shifting by Customers
- Metering, Billing and Collection Cycle — Protecting Cash Flow for Suppliers
- Prosumers and Self-Generation — Adapting Retail Offers to Changing Customers

Day 5: Practising the Sector Position Map

- Organisation Position Analysis — Applying Day One Sector Roles
- Revenue and Cost Flow Tracing — Applying Tariff Building Blocks
- Contract and Interface Inventory — Applying Market Structure Lessons
- Transition Impact Scan — Flagging Threats and New Revenue Lines
- Electricity Sector Position Map — Completing the Organisation Briefing

Applying Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs After the Course

- Present the sector position map to a line manager and agree which interfaces need clearer handover rules.
- Explain a sample customer bill to colleagues by breaking it into energy, network and policy components.

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs Questions FAQ

What is electricity sector structure, markets and tariffs, and why does it matter now?

It is the way the power sector is divided into generation, networks, system operation and retail, and how money flows between them. It matters now because unbundling, private investment and customer self-generation are changing roles across every utility.

Which roles gain most from electricity sector structure, markets and tariffs?

New joiners and non-technical professionals gain most, especially in finance, legal, procurement, human resources and customer service.

How does electricity sector structure, markets and tariffs differ from a power system engineering course?

This course explains the business, market and tariff side of the sector. An engineering course covers equations, equipment and network calculations.

What do you bring back from electricity sector structure, markets and tariffs?

You bring back a map of your organisation within the electricity sector, with its revenue sources, cost drivers and contracts.

Electricity Sector Structure, Markets and Tariffs: The Way Forward

The electricity sector position map first informs which external interfaces a new employee must understand to do the job. Line managers use it in induction, and commercial teams use it with partners. After its first use, revisit the transition section, because new storage, distributed supply and market reforms can shift where value sits.