

# SOLAR MINI-GRID OPERATION FOR VILLAGE POWER SUPPLY AS A BUSINESS

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How to set up a profitable micro utility

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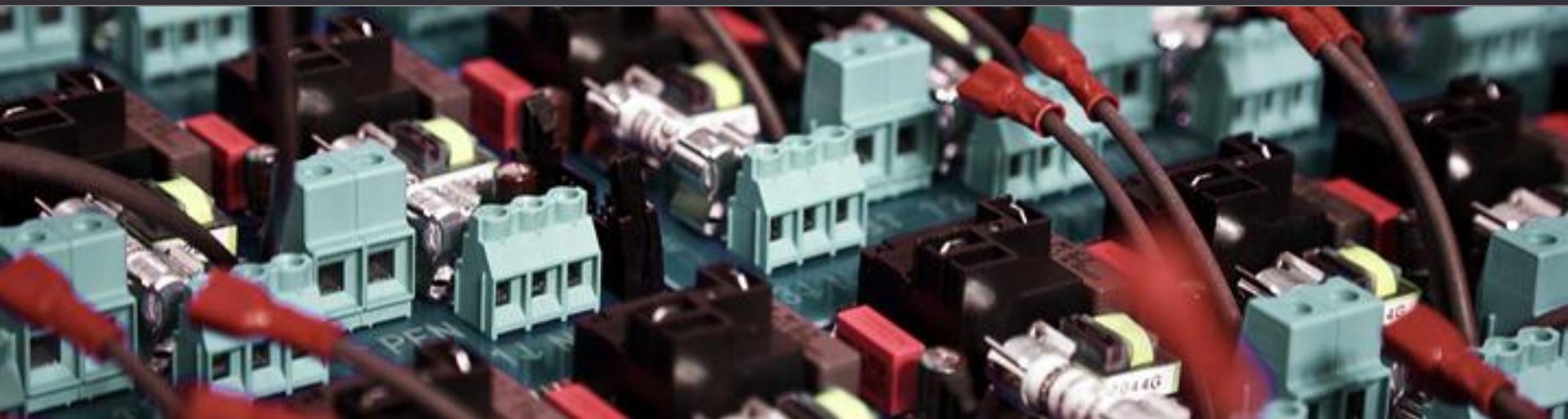
----- **DIPL.-ING. NICO PETERSCHMIDT**  
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## AGENDA

- 01 How to **select a country** with mini-grid potential
- 02 Steps for successful **project development**
- 03 How to set up a proper **operation strategy**



## HOW TO SELECT A COUNTRY WITH MINI-GRID POTENTIAL



Foto: A Micro-Utility connects new customers;  
Sandra Kaudelka



## Characteristics of countries that are ready for private sector mini-grid investments



1. It must be **legal** to operate the micro-utility; micro-utilities should be able to **obtain licenses easily**.



2. Micro-utilities must be allowed to charge **tariffs** resulting in **risk equivalent margins**.



3. Ministries/authorities must **disclose attractive villages/towns listed for mini-grid electrification**.



## WHICH COUNTRIES MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS?

	§	\$	
Kenya	OK	Cross-subsidy	OK
Tanzania	Good	Recently impl.	Difficult
Senegal	Recently impl.	OK	Good
Philippines	OK	Cross-subsidy	Local subject
Bangladesh	OK	Low end	Difficult

→ DIFFICULT TO FIND



## WHY IS IT DIFFICULT FOR GOVTS TO MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS?

### THE POLITICAL ISSUE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS:

Electricity in mini-grids is **more expensive** than electricity from the national grid.

- Villagers assigned to paying higher tariffs in mini-grids **complain through** their **member of parliament**.
- Political parties allowing mini-grid customers to pay higher tariffs will **not be voted for** any more by those villagers.

It is highly **complicated** to politically sell mini-grid electrification.

## STEPS FOR SUCCESSFUL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT



Foto: Wind-Solar-Diesel hybrid power system with battery storage for village power supply designed and operated by ENERSA S.A., Senegal; INENSUS



## BUILD A TEAM THAT PERFORMS

- Development of a **business model** covering local constraints, system extension, reaction to conflicts
- **Communication in villages** and with rural citizens
- Handle **large amounts of** customer **data**
- **Technical System Design** (Distribution grid / Power station / Metering System)
- Preparation of **Financial Models** in various forms
- Acquisition of **Financial Resouces** – Grant, Equity, Debt
- **Licensing** procedures, **tariff** negotiations, lobbying work
- **Company administration**, book-keeping, management
- **Construction work, installation, commissioning**
- Model **implementation**, trainings in villages



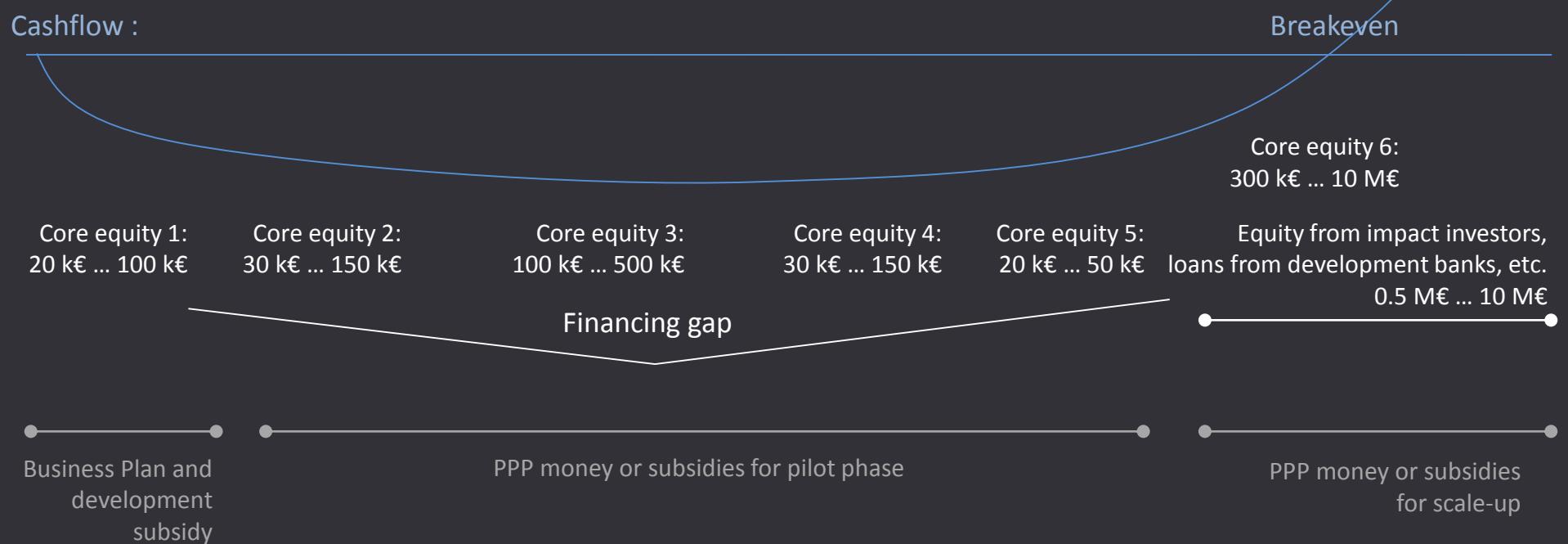
## HOW TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL LOCAL PARTNERS

- Big companies:
  - **Well connected** in politics and society
  - **Organizational structure** and **infrastructure available**
  - **Slow and bureaucratic**
  - Have their **own interest** and a strong lever to achieve their aims even against the international partner
- Small companies:
  - **More reliable and flexible**
  - **Lacking resources** (staff, finance, infrastructure)
  - **Limited** social/political **network**
- Universities:
  - **Well connected** in politics and society
  - **Lacking resources** (finance, infrastructure)
  - Highly **welcome in villages**
  - Sometimes **lacking business focus and resources**



## FINANCING ALONG THE MICRO-UTILITY DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

Year 1		Year 2			Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
Development of adj. model	Select village	Political framework	Company foundation and financing	Model implementation Installation	Operation, Maintenance Monitoring	Due Diligence for replication	Growth of dem.	Using the political framework for replication	Scale-up	Replication



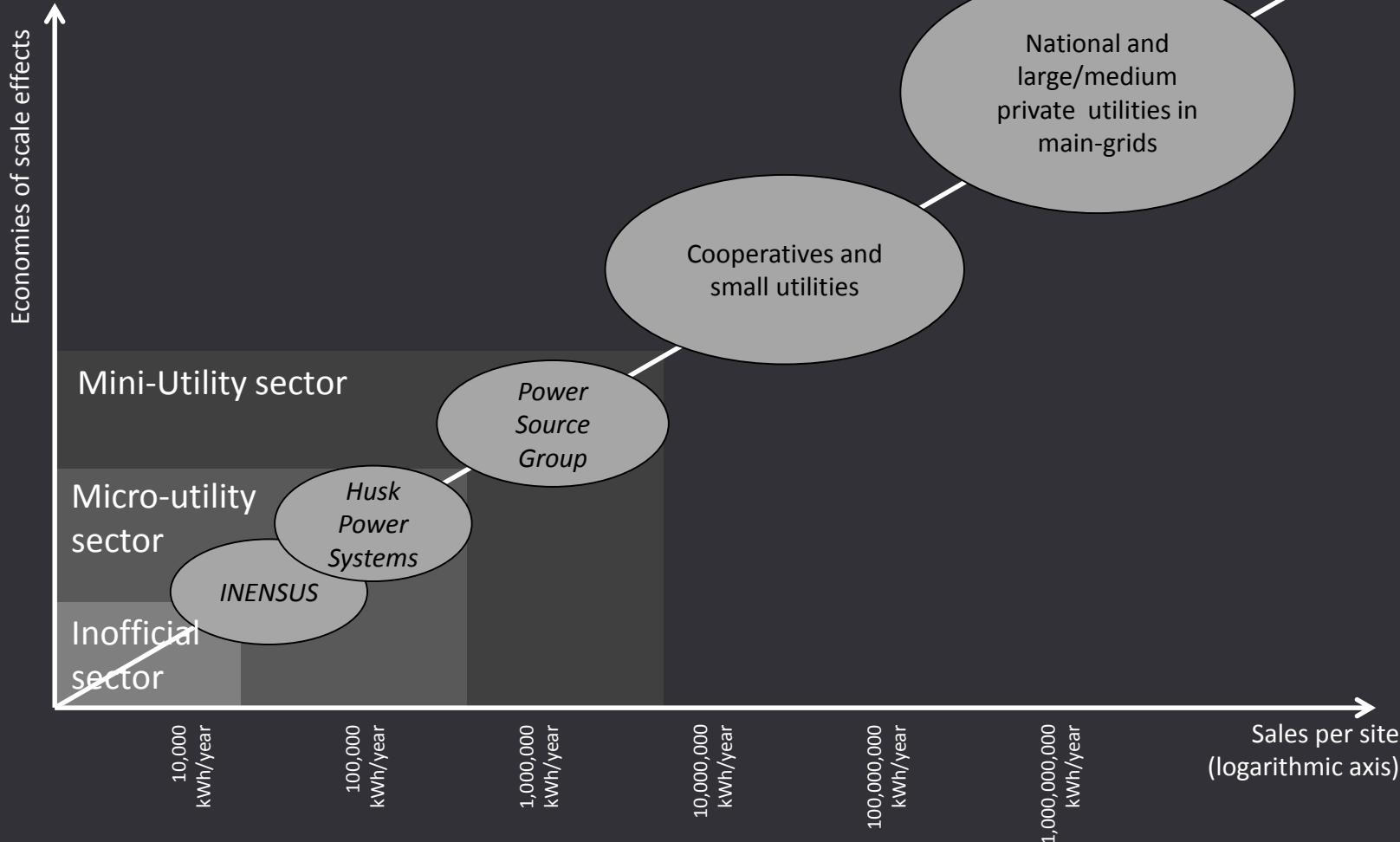
## HOW TO SET UP A PROPER OPERATION STRATEGY



Foto: Mini-Grid connections in the Philippines;  
INENSUS



## SMALLER GRIDS – DIFFERENT CHALLENGES





## SMALLER GRIDS - DIFFERENT CHALLENGES

Decreased economies of scale effects means increased challenges in:

1. Technical system stability due to **higher concurrency** in load patterns
2. Prevention of conflicts arising due to intransparent **community decision making structures**
3. Revenue stabilization due to **less diverse income sources of customers**
4. Increasing operation and **transaction costs per kWh produced** require new management approaches



## THE WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA - BIG IS BEAUTIFUL

- Keep track of your head management and transaction cost portion in the per kWh price

**If it is above 15% - THINK BIGGER!**

- Development banks and equity investors do not like small projects

**If you are below € 5M debt - THINK BIGGER!**

- UNFCCC does not like small projects

**If you are below 20,000t CO2 emission reduction per year - THINK BIGGER!**

**If you do not have the experience to go for such big projects find a partner who has!**



THANK YOU!



Foto: Happy electricity cusomers;  
Sandy Haessner

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