



energy

Department: Energy REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA Presentation by: Machwene Molomo Electrification

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Background
- Mandate of INEP
- Legislative/Regulatory/Policy Framework
- Progress to date, Backlog & Challenges
- Issues for thoughts & deliberation
- Bonus slides



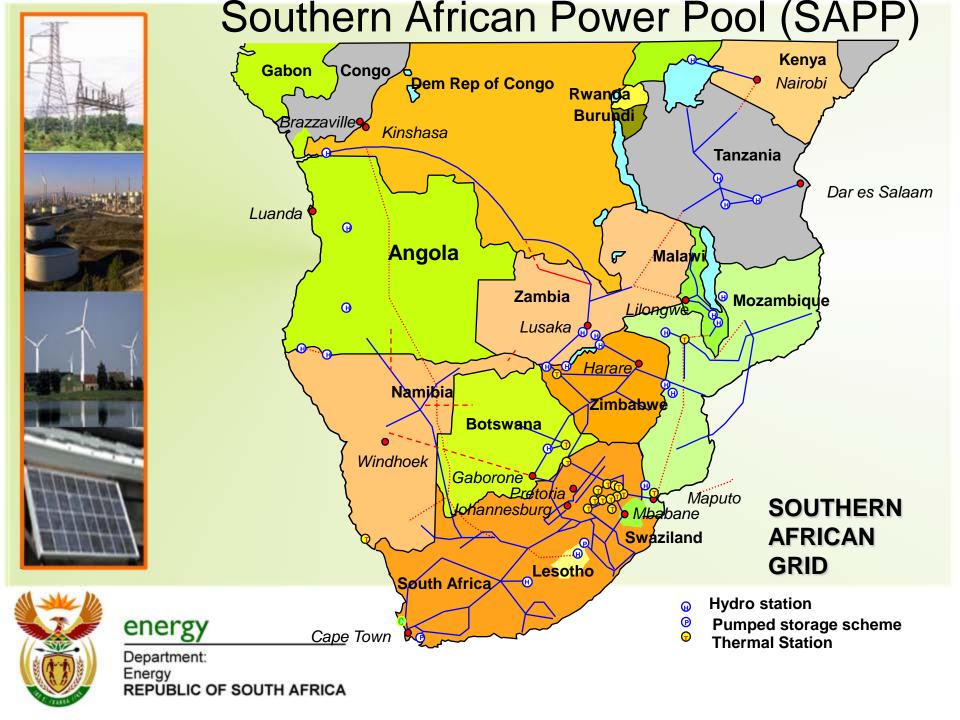


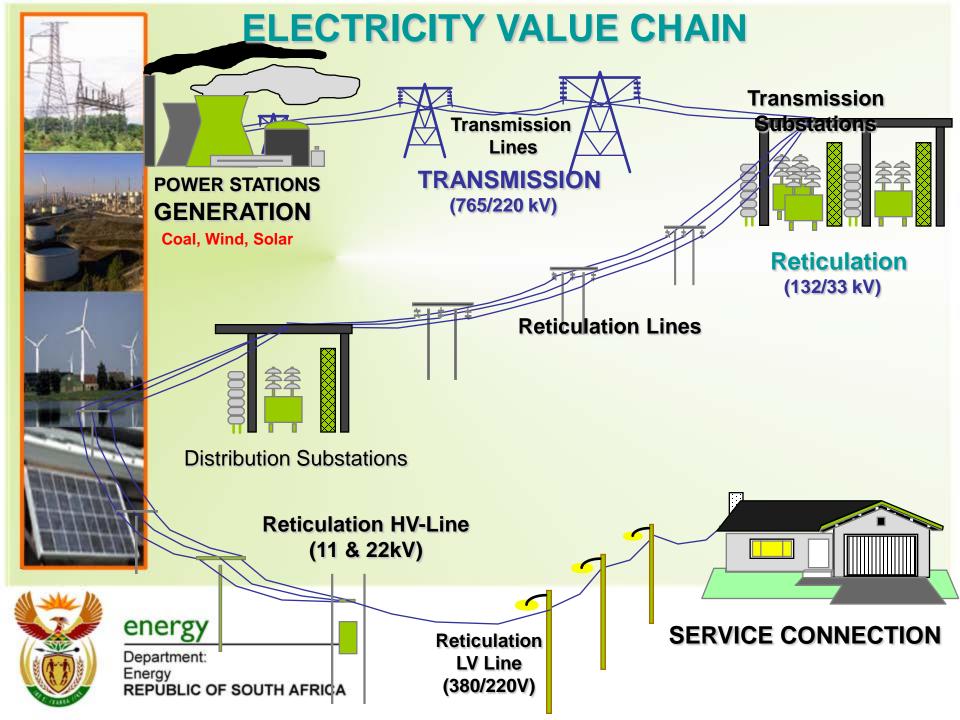
BACKGROUND



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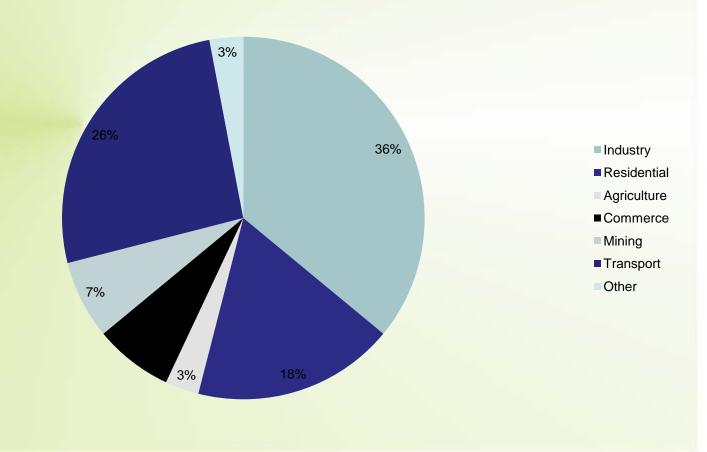
Plant mix

	TYPE	NUMBER	NET MAX CAPACITY				
	Coal fired	13 stations	32 066 MW				
	Gas turbine	2 stations	342 MW				
	Hydroelectric	6 stations	600 MW				
	Pumped storage	2 stations	1 400 MW				
	Nuclear	1 station	1 800 MW				
١	TOTAL	24 Stations	36 208 MW				





Electricity Usage by Sector







MANDATE OF INEP





MANDATE OF INEP

To manage the electrification planning, funding and implementation process, in order to reach universal access by 2014 with the view of halving poverty by 2014(MDGs).

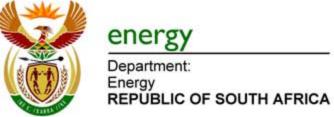
Our Focus areas

- Access to modern energy sources i.e. connection to HHs
- •Bulk Infrastructure i.e number of substations
- Socio-economic benefits such as
 - Income Generation,
 - Local Job Creation,
 - Local Skill Transfer,
 - Educational and health benefits
 - Local Community Benefits & Ownership
- energy Equity ownership in terms of SMMEs, BWO, BEE





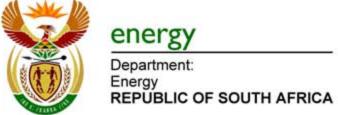
PROGRESS TO DATE & BACKGLOG





Progress

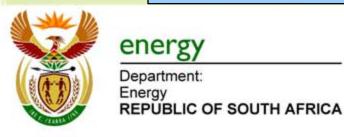
- Access being 6 % in Africa for the past
 15years
- In SA contrary for the past 16 years access increase from 30% to 75% HHs
- Urban HHs from 36% to 90%
- Rural HHs from 12% to 52%

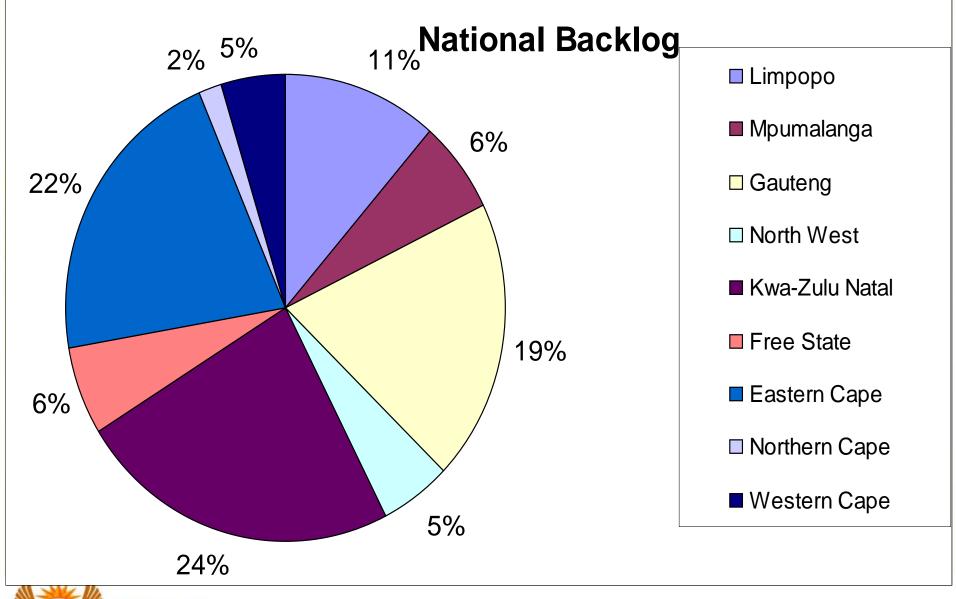




Electrification Status March 2009

1,000	PROVINCE	Total number of households	Backlog	Households not electrified (%)	Number of electrified househol ds	Electrified household s (%)
	EASTERN CAPE	1,667,435	669,421	40%	998,014	60%
	FREE STATE	823,972	201,919	25%	622,053	75%
î	GAUTENG	3,127,991	740,569	24%	2,387,422	76%
	KWAZULU NATAL	2,405,165	818,708	34%	1,586,457	66%
	MPUMALANGA	879,082	231,485	26%	647,597	74%
	NORTHERN CAPE	272,958	50,405	18%	222,553	82%
1	LIMPOPO	1,250,716	329,440	26%	921,276	74%
	NORTH WEST	914,070	196,605	22%	717,465	78%
	WESTERN CAPE	1,333,886	191,366	14%	1,142,520	86%
١	TOTAL	12,675,275	3,429,918	25%	9,245,357	75%

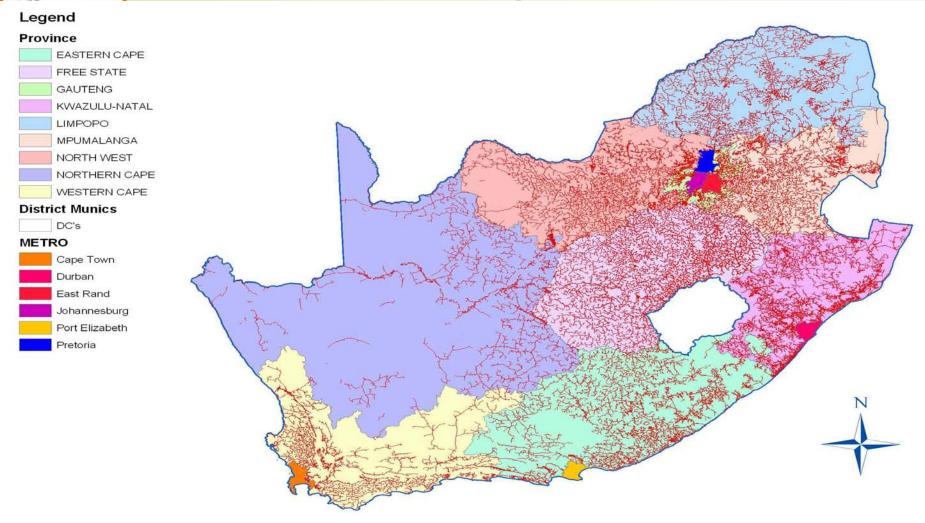


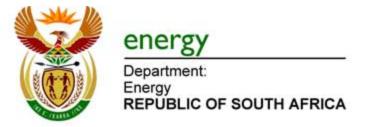


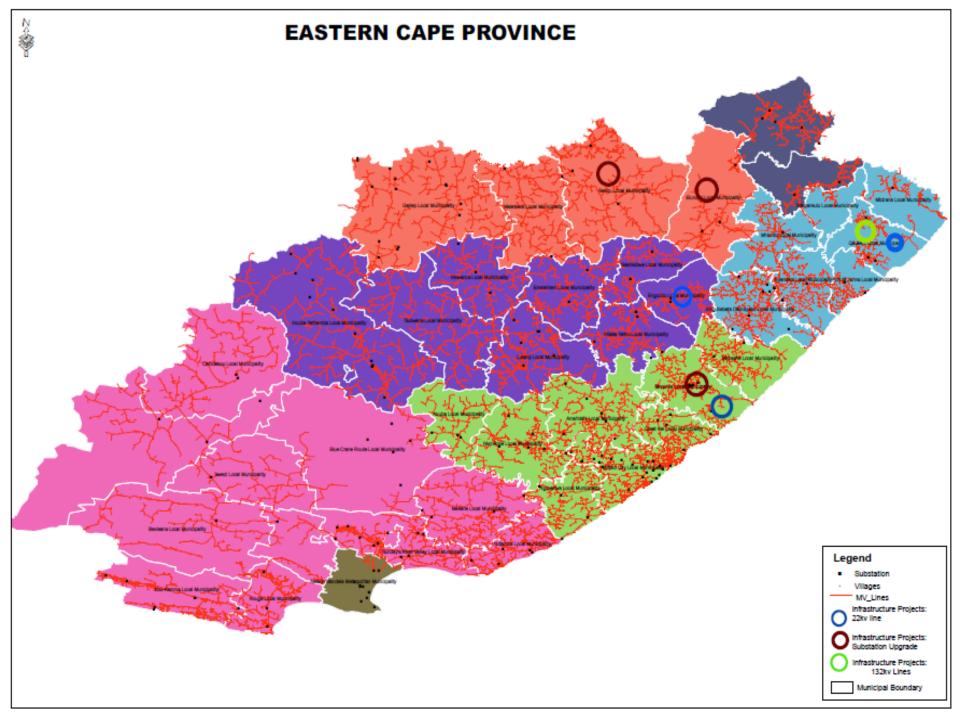


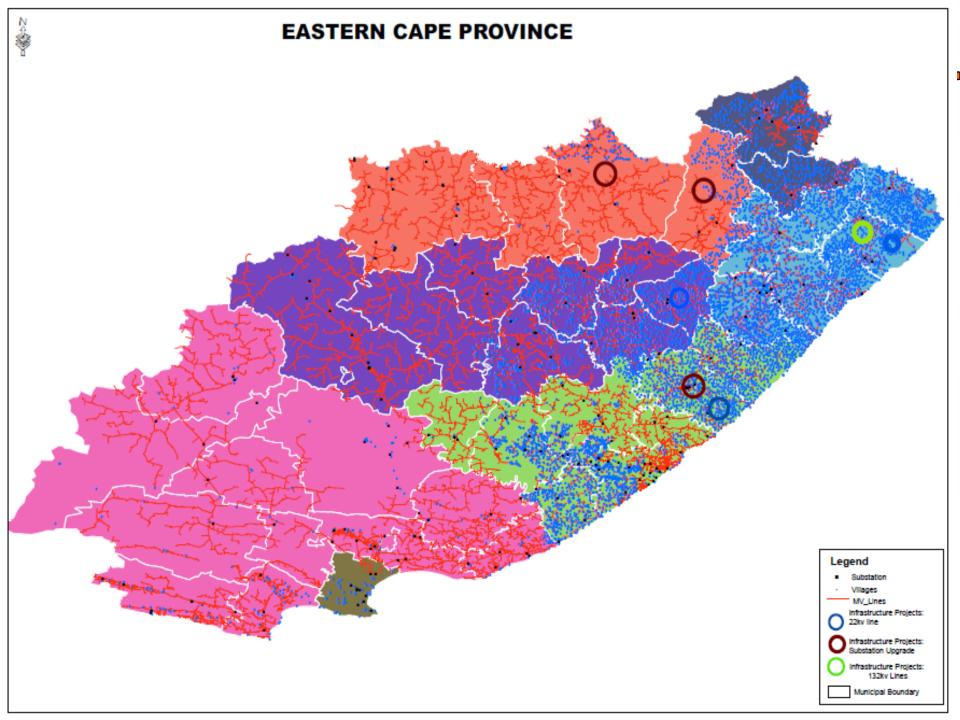
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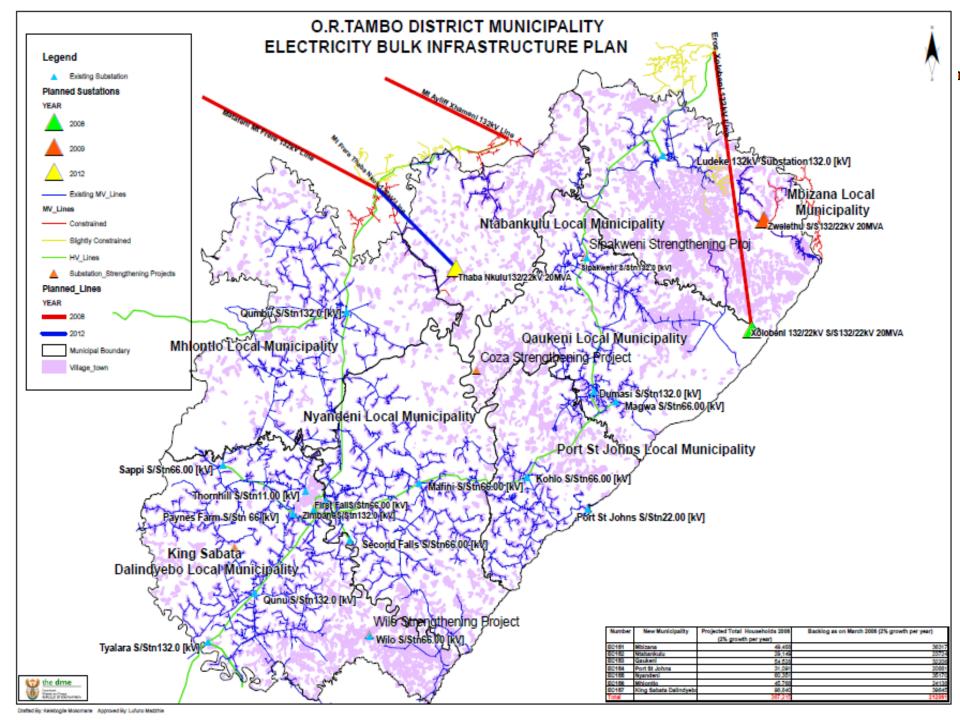
MV Infrastructure (11kV and 22kV lines)

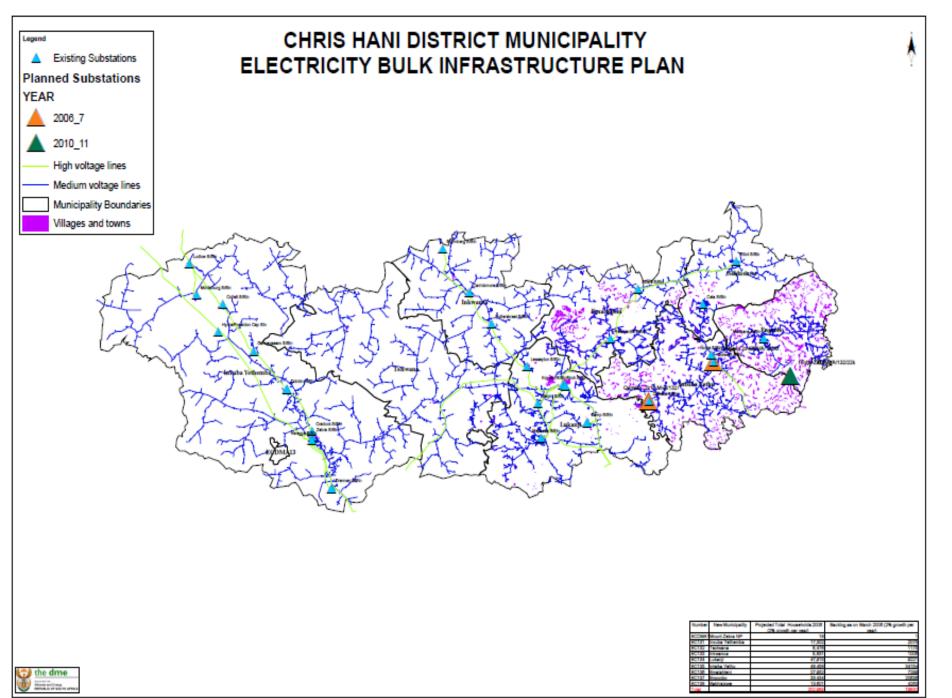














Clinics & Schools Electrification Status

- Universal access to clinics reached March 2009 by both Grid and Non-Grid(solar power)
- Universal access to schools planned for October 2010(Grid and Non Grid)

Non-Grid Electrification Status

Concessionaire Approach with 20 year contract

- •In addition to grid status to date we have installed 50 000 SHS (solar home systems) in EC, KZN, & LP
- •39 000 SHS in the pipeline planned in EC for 3 years to date 1 279 HHs active





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Allocation Criteria





SERVICE LEVELS

BASIC LEVEL OF SERVICE

- •20 amp connection no connection fee and receive up to 50kwh FBE per month
- •50w, Solar Panel no connection fee and receive monthly FBAE depending on their indigent status (full subsidy, half subsidy or no subsidy)

BELOW BASIC LEVEL OF SERVICE (FBAE)

- •Gas
- •Fuel
- •Coal
- Paraffin



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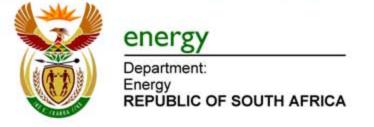


Composition of Electrification cost

Electrification project consist of the following components:-

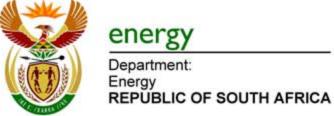
- Base connection costs (Reticulation of village)
- Reliability of electrical network (as per NERSA requirements)
- Sub-Transmission strengthening (Bulk infrastructure)
- Densities (MVA/km)

Total subsidy = Base +Future Density+ Reliability + Sub transmission Strengthening.





Legislative/Regulatory/Policy Framework





Regulatory framework

National Energy Regulator of South Africa



Energy Regulator Act

Regulator repealed

Gas Regulator

Gas Act

Regulator repealed

Petroleum Regulator

Petroleum Pipelines Act Regulator repealed

Electricity Regulator

Electricity Act





Summary legislative/policy

	Act	Policies	Programmes
漢語	Constitution	Electricity Pricing Policy	AsgiSA
	Bill of rights(rights to basic service)	FBAE	EPWP
	Energy White Paper(access to modern energy sources)	FBE	URP
1	Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) Public Finance Management Act (PFMA)	Electrification Policy Guidelines	ISRDP
	Occupational Health & Safety Act Skills Development Act,	Indigent Policy(Local Munic)	
	Preferential Procurement Policy	Pro- Poor	
ene	0/	Electricity Tariff Framework- in progress	



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Electricity Pricing Policy

- General Tariff Principles
- Generation Pricing
- Wholesale Electricity Pricing
- Transmission Pricing
- Distribution Pricing:

Domestic tariffs to become more cost-reflective, offering a suite of supply options with progressive capacity-differentiated tariffs and connection fees

Poor customers shall be subsidised through the application of a life line tariff

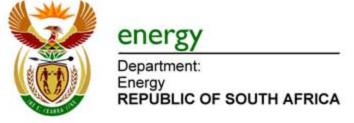




FBE & FBAE Policy

- Targeting approach:-
 - allocation to 20Amps customers
 - allocation to customer consuming <120 KWh
 - Indigent HHs

- Local Municipalities develop an indigent policy
- Local Municipalities register indigent households





IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FBAE

External service provider

Service provider should:

•Implement the indigent policy

•Report on indigent HHS receiving FBAE

Local Municipalities should:

Monitor agreement

Communication

Verification

Change





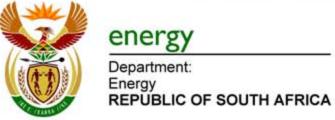
Electrification Policy Guidelines

- Farm Dweller Houses
- Suite of Supply
- Un-Proclaimed Areas
- Non-Grid
- Schools and Clinics
- Bulk Infrastructure Framework





CHALLENGES





UNIVERSAL ACCESS (CHALLENGES)

- Topography, no bulk infrastructure/ lack of infrastructure, dispersed of HHs, & HHs growth
- Insufficient programme funding
- Building of new bulk infrastructure in rural areas
- Refurbishment and rehabilitation of electrical infrastructure
- Technology Innovations (integration of other sources of energy)
- Non- grid regarded as second best(information campaign)
- Informal settlements electrification





UNIVERSAL ACCESS (CHALLENGES)

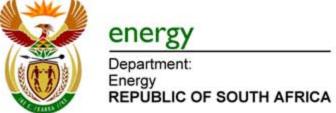
Challenges in the Electricity industry in South Africa

- Ageing electricity infrastructure
- Minimum or no investment by respective distributors (municipalities) in the operation and maintenance of the electricity infrastructure to date, hence lack of maintenance.
- Increased blackouts and brownouts in the country, concern for quality and security of supply
- Limited or lack of adequate skills at local government level for operation and maintenance electricity infrastructure.





Food/Issues for Thoughts

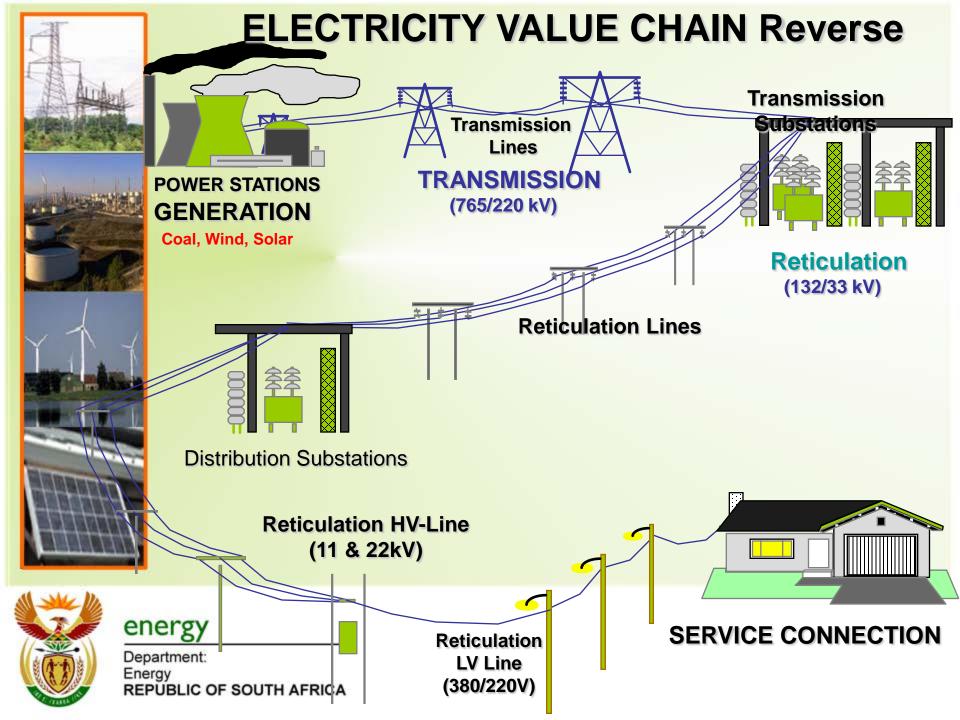




What should we think about

Project level

- All African power pools large scale regional projects
- Involvement of the targeted countries/communities- best understanding – best suite model or approach
- Manufacturing of material needed done locally by local people & local companies (e.g. solar panels)
- •Country specific medium and small scale self sustainable projects mini stand alone generation (e.g. distributed generation, mini hydro, mini animal dung generation, solar, wind, etc) economic spin-offs for rural community





What should we think about

Funding

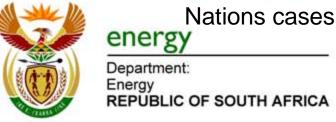
Private sector(inverstors, banks, corporate social responsibility, etc),

Donor funders, & development banks/agencies

- Loan- high interest rate- more debts for African countries
- Funding model to be revised (Mr Davies suggestion China Africa corporation
- Regulation, processes & procedures guideline country specific taking into account country development initiatives and policies

Governments

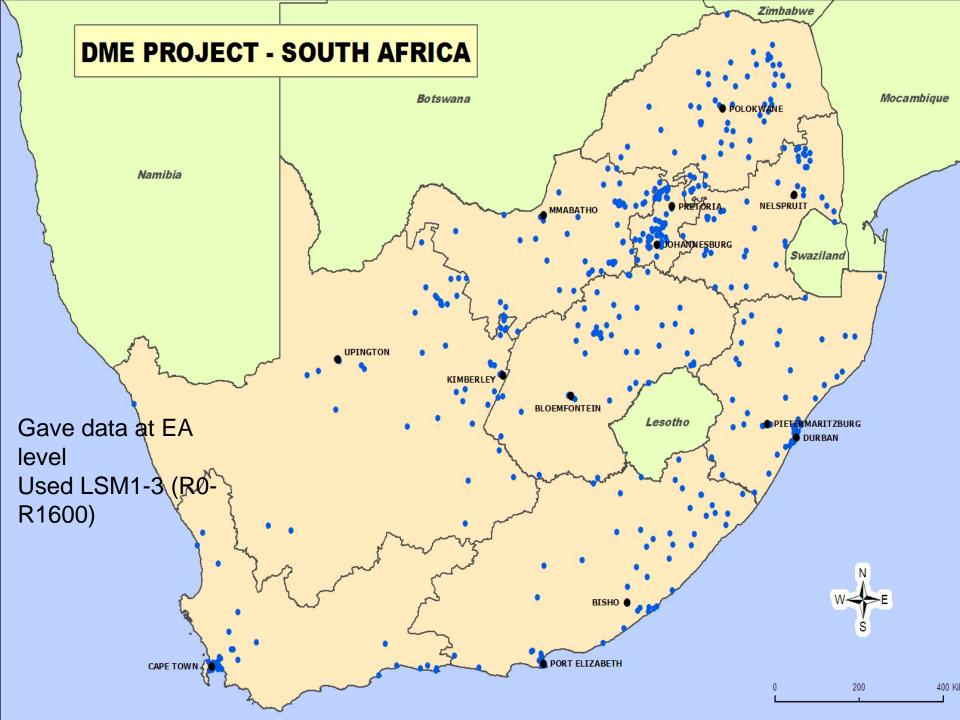
Develop legislation, regulations and policies: SA case, Developed





Bonus Slides Socio-economic Impact Study: HH Perspective

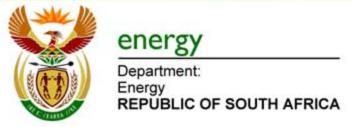






Main Energy Source - Summary

	Electrified			Non-electrified		
Energy source	Light	Cook	Heat	Light	Cook	Heat
Electricity	96	63	34	0	0	0
Candle	3	0	0	78	0	0
Firewood	0	28	37	0	53	65
Paraffin	1	7	9	20	39	22
Coal	0	2	3	0	1	2
Gas	0	1	0	0	4	2
Animal dung	0	0	0	0	2	0
Generator	0	0	0	1	0	0
Solar system	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car batteries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
No energy source	0	0	16	0	0	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100



Mean Household Income Spent on

Energy (%)

	Electrified	Non-electrified	All Households
Province:			
Eastern Cape	28	24	26
Free State	19	33	25
Gauteng	20	36	25
KwaZulu-Natal	18	17	18
Limpopo	14	18	15
Mpumalanga	20	16	19
North West	17	27	18
Northern Cape	12	10	12
Western Cape	17	27	19
Location:			
Rural	21	21	21
Urban formal	20	21	20
Urban informal	17	35	24
Farm	13	12	12
Total	20	22	21



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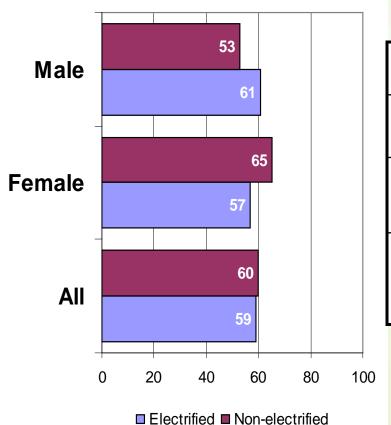
Energy expenditure% of total monthly household income



Energy Poverty – by Gender of Household Head (%)

Energy Poverty Incidence



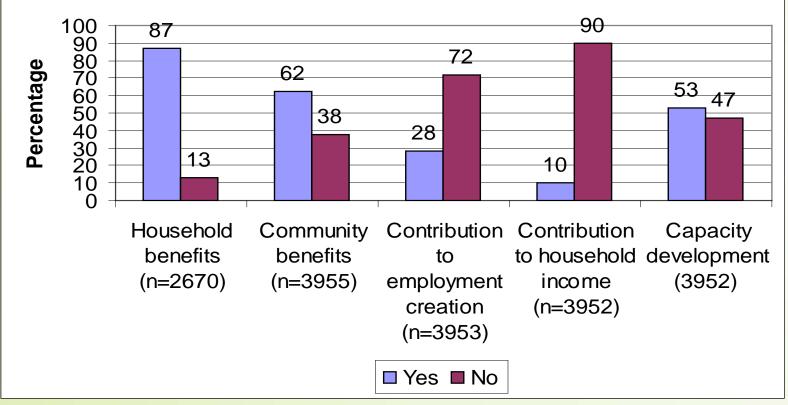


	Electrified	Non- electrified
Male	44	40
Female	56	60
Total	100	100

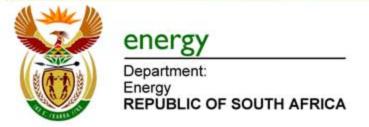




Summary: Impact of electrification



Household benefits only asked to electrified households, other benefits asked of all households, regardless of electrification status





THAM! Questions...



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