Economics of investing in wind energy

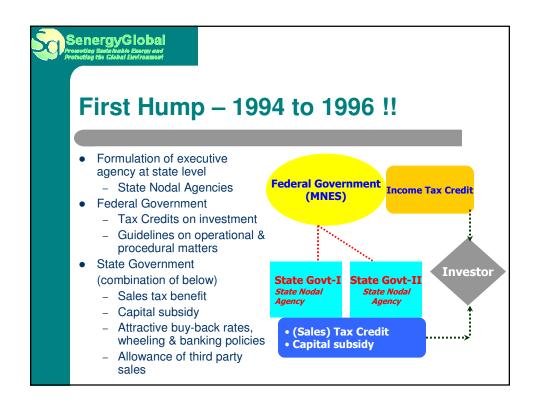


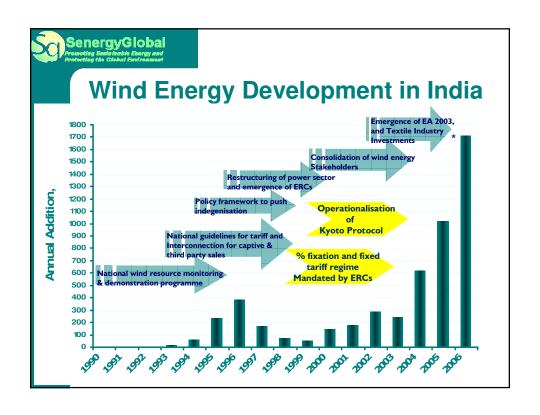
Chintan Shah



Economic cardinals of wind energy

- Fixed parameters
 - Resource availability (WPD)
 - Technology (size & type of technology)
 - Fiscal framework (taxation)
- Variable parameters
 - Plant availability
 - Grid availability
 - Bankability/Health of Distribution Licensee
 - "Open access' related charges







Economics of wind energy in initial years (early '90s)

No	Item	Particulars
1	Cost of wind mill	Rs 100
2	Corporate tax (including surcharge)	57.5%
3	Allowable depreciation	100%
4	Benefit due to tax shelter (1*2*3)	Rs 48.3⊞
5	Sales tax benefit (50% of capital cost)	Rs 42 ^[2]
6	Effective return on day-one on an investment of Rs 100	Rs 90.30
7	Investment to recovered	Rs 09.70

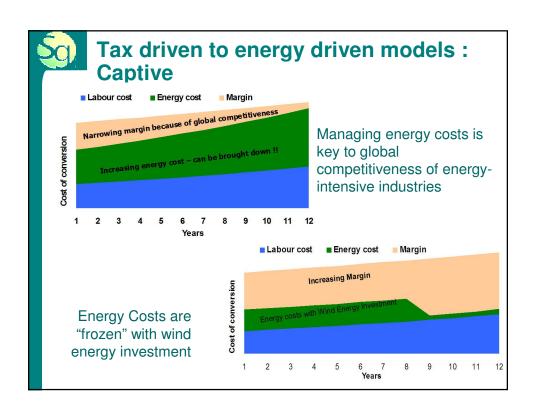
[1] Discounted at the then prevailing cost of capital at 16% [2] Discounted at the then prevailing cost of capital at 16%

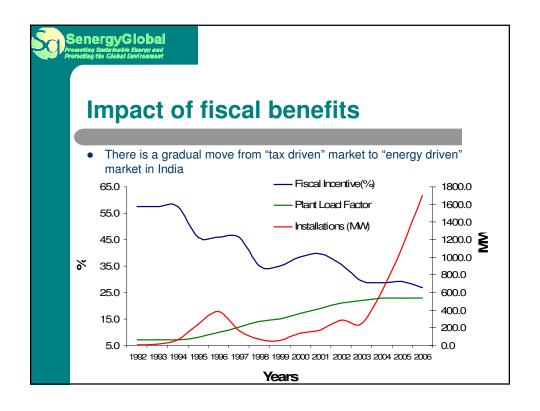


Subtle change: Mid-90's

- Slow down of Indian economy
- Income tax rate lowered
- Introduction of MAT
- Withdrawal/change of nature of sales tax benefits in different states
- State utilities started questioning the sanctity of MNES guidelines

conomics of wind energy in initial ears (mid '90s)				
No	Item	Particular		
T	Cost of wind mill	Rs 100		
2	Corporate tax (including surcharge)	40%		
3	Allowable depreciation	100%		
4	Benefit due to tax shelter (1*2*3) excluding MAT	Rs 33.6 [∐]		
5	MAT rate (33% of Corporate Tax rate)	13%		
6	MAT to be paid	10.92[2]		
7	Effective Tax shelter (including MAT)	Rs 22.68		
8	Investment to recovered	Rs 77.32		







Analysis of market models in the changing regulatory scenario

Pre-EA 2003

- Industries been overcharged by SEBs
- Wheeling & Banking at nominal rates pushed 'captive market model', and 'third party sales model' in wind energy
 - · Viz. TN, Gujarat

Post- EA 2003

- Section 86(i)e favors "sell to DISCOM" model
 - Various SERC have fixed percentage & 'procurement tariff'
- Liberalization of 'captive', 'open access', 'transparency', and rationalisation of 'tariff', will reduce the rates of Industrial segment, coupled with complexity of the system



What may happen?

- Regulatory framework
 - Favours IPP projects
 - Large scale projects to have the right economies of scale
- Market framework
 - "IPP" seems more risky
 - Most DISCOMs financial health is a major issue



Move towards "project financing" is a must

- "Project financing", will be possible only with
 - Right change in the fiscal framework
 - TCC
 - Right change in the regulatory framework
 - REC trading
 - Creation of new regulatory frameworks
 - Pan India RPS portfolio
- New revenue stream : carbon credits



Wind and CDM

- SG has a portfolio of more than 68 projects
 - Wind, biomass, small hydro etc.
 - 4 projects already registered
 - First wind project in Maharashtra (MEDA) was registered by SG
- Becoming very tough to prove 'additionality' in India
- Current market trends puts the rate of carbon credits:
 US\$ 7 to US\$ 14 (in futures)
 - 22 paise per kWh to 40 paise/kWh (net basis)
 - Increases the DSCR by about 10-20%



Finally...

- There seems to be political will for pushing TCC (viz. Integrated Energy Policy)
- Activities for implementing RPS targets have started
 - 11 SERCs have finalised regulations/orders
- Carbon credits have started becoming a reality

