

Removing Barriers for Large Scale Penetration of CFLs

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प्रयास

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या विषयातील विशेष प्रयत्न

प्रयास

Very large and cost effective potential of CFLs

If all the existing and to be connected residential consumers, a total of ~ 200 Million, replace 1 Bulb with CFL (60 W à 15 W) then:

- | Need for peaking capacity would reduce by 10,000 MW
- | Need for investment in the sector would reduce by Rs 60,000 Cr !



What are the major barriers to achieve this?

- | Lack of awareness à Create Awareness
- | High initial Cost à Leasing Programs
- | Quality assurance to consumers
- | Lack of availability of CFLs in rural areas
= function (demand for CFLs)
- | Overall Economics

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CFL sales have grown but...

- | The present growth in CFL sales is driven by a small share of consumers
- | Due to high power tariff, rich households & commercial consumers in urban / semi-urban areas have started adopting CFLs
- | But this does not assure that all consumers would adopt CFL use

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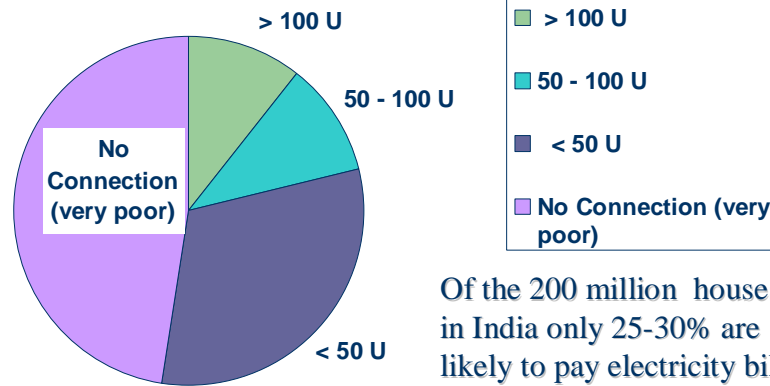
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Household distribution by consumption / month

Numbers are indicative



Of the 200 million houses in India only 25-30% are likely to pay electricity bill > Rs 100 /month!

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Household consumes with small usage (with low tariff)

Numbers are indicative

Residential consumers (usage < 50 U/month)

- Rajasthan ~ 60%
- A.P. ~ 60%
- MSEB ~ 50%
- Gujarat ~ 40%
- M.P. > 80%

Metros (households, usage < 100 U/month)

- Delhi ~ 40%
- Mumbai Suburbs ~ 47%

Ref: SERC Tariff orders / Utility ARR/

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Characteristics of consumers

Low Consumption = Low tariff = Poor consumers
= Have high discount rate (first cost sensitive)

Consumption (U/month)	Tariff (Rs/Unit)	~ Discount Rate (% p.a)
High	4	Low (assumed ~ 15%)
Medium	3	Medium (assumed ~ 30%)
Low (< 50U/month) / Unconnected	1.5 – 1.75	High (assumed ~ 50%)

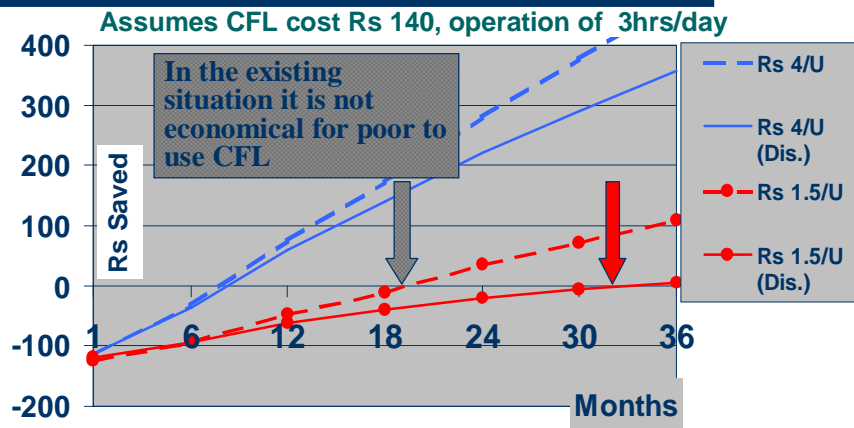
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Net saving – a function of tariff & discount rate



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But poor not using CFLs will cost dear (to the utilities & government)

If the ~140 million poor houses (considering full electrification in next 5 years) use 2 bulb instead of 2 CFLs then they:

1. Contribute to peak load of 14,700 MW v/s 3,700 MW with CFLs! (70% peak coincidence) – **Saving of ~ 11,000 MW**
2. Would use 13,700 MU/yr more for the bulbs !
3. Annual subsidy to these consumers will increase by **Rs 2,400 Cr/yr.** - assuming tariff = 50% of average cost of supply, Rs 3.5/U (as per draft National Tariff Policy)

Annual cost for 2 x 140 Mn CFLs (with 4 Yr life) \cong **Rs 1,300 Cr / yr**

23 Mn of these houses will be electrified by Rajiv Gandhi Yojna

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Quality and Life assurance

Consumers need quality assurance. A good mechanism is to promote special logo indicating quality assurance by utility / government. This could be used

- In the advertisement campaigns by utilities
- On the lamps with approved quality

Quality Improvement would help - - if cost remains affordable

- | PF from 50% to 90%
- | Life from 6,000 Hrs to > 10,000 Hrs

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Implications ...

Reduced cost of CFL would increase penetration (and CFL market)

The majority of population will never opt for CFL, even with leasing program (unless their cost is subsidized) → This is unaffordable

Quality assurance is important

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What is needed to overcome barriers & harness full benefits of CFL

CFL should be integral part of Rural electrification. Rajiv Gandhi scheme **should** :

- Offer connection only with CFL &
- Ensure that CFL use continues (give separate choke & CFL holder)

Utilities should subsidize CFLs for poor households!

- This is essential for good penetration of CFLs
- Can improve quality & reduce cost of CFLs
- ERCs would allow these costs in ARR

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What is needed to overcome barriers & reach full benefits of CFL

- | Regulators should create a special category for subsidized consumers – where limited power (say 50 W) connection is offered at special monthly tariff. *This will induce use of CFLs, not compromise utility interest & also reduce consumer bills!*
- | MoP should set up a Task Force to ensure synchronized actions and pooling of knowledge

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THANK YOU

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