

Regulation of rural electrification

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		TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4
		Task lighting AND phone charging (or radio)	General lighting AND television AND fan (if needed)	Tier 2 AND any low-power appliances	Tier 3 AND any medium-power appliances
	Power (W) Energy (Wh/day)	<1 <4	<50 <200	<200 <1600	<2,000 <32000
	Technology	Portable lights	Portable lights, SHS, DC mini-grids	SHS, kits, AC or DC mini- grids	AC mini-grids, grid
REGULATION	General	Ease of doing business (business registration, property, investor protection, etc.) Energy access definitions, Roles and mandates of actors, Electrification plan and implementtion modalities			
	Institutional / project related			Licencing and permits (e.g. construction, resource utilisation), EIA, reporting, contracts	Licencing and permits (e.g. construction, resource utilisation), EIA, reporting, contracts
	Technical	Equipment/product standards	Equipment/product standards, installer certification	Equipment/product standards, grid interconnection, service quality, installer certification	Equipment/product standards, grid interconnection, service quality, installer certification
	Financial	Fossil fuel subsidies, VAT, import duties	Fossil fuel subsidies, VAT, import duties	Fossil fuel subsidies, VAT, import duties, electricity tariffs, grid interconnection	Fossil fuel subsidies, VAT, import duties, electricity tariffs, grid interconnection



General observations about regulation of rural electrification:

- Regulation differs by access tier
- The devil is in the detail
- Administrative processes are often slower than expected
- Politics often prevails over policy and regulation

Quote from last night: You must be crazy to be a mini-grid developer!

Recommendations to Electrifi:

- TA-TA-TA!!!
- Engage regulators and rural electrification agencies and their apex bodies AFUR and CLUB-ER