

Enabling Finance for Scaling up Energy Efficiency in MSMEs

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Outline



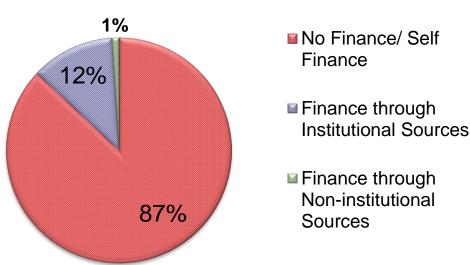
- ✓ Institutional finance for SMEs
- ✓ Learning from recent studies on EE financing
- ✓ Government support for MSME Financing
- ✓ Technology environment and major EE initiatives
- ✓ FIs perspective on EE Financing
- ✓ Understanding Financing of Energy Efficiency
- ✓ Recommendations for EE financing

Institutional finance for MSMEs

Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future

- MSME- a priority sector for banks
- Only 12% MSMEs (only about 2 lakh units) availed institutional finance*
- 1% from non-institutional sources*
- About 87% did not avail external finance*

Sources of Finance in MSMEs



^{*} Source- Fourth census of MSME sector for registered units

Learning from Recent Studies

Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future

- Bankers lack the capacities to evaluate EE projects
- Banks have substantial NPAs in the MSME sector
- No simple EE assessment tool for bankers
- Credit lines do not directly promote energy efficiency technologies
- Concerns on real savings compared to BAU scenario
- Higher transaction cost for individual EE loans to MSMEs
- Adoption of collateral based lending for MSMEs rather than cash-flow based

Government support for MSME Financing



- Technology and Quality Up-gradation Support to MSMEs (TEQUP)
 - technical assistance for energy audits, DPRs
 - capital subsidies (25% of the project cost, maximum of Rs. 10 lakh) on EETs having energy saving of over 15%.
- Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
 - 15% capital subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakh for adoption of selected technologies listed under the scheme.
- Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for MSEs
 - collateral free loans up to Rs 1 crores
- Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)
 - Ministry of Textiles provides interest reimbursement (2-5%) and capital subsidy (10-30%) for investment upto Rs 5 croreS.

Government support for MSME Financing



- Venture Capital Equity support by SIDBI Venture Capital Limited through various funds
- India SME Technology Services Limited
 - Associate organization of SIDBI
 - Large computerized database on EETs
 - Assists MSME for finance syndication through FIs
 - Developmental loan through FI for pre-technology absorption stage
 - 4E (End to End Energy Efficiency) Solutions
- Tax Incentives
 - Accelerated depreciation (up to 80%) on selected EETs

Technology Environment



Energy efficient technologies are in different stages of commercialization

Pre commercial technologies

- Readymade energy efficient technological solutions not commercially available
- R&D of new EE solutions necessary
- Eg- melting furnaces, WHR systems for sectors like aluminium, brass, textiles, iron & steel etc.

Semi-commercial technologies

- Newly developed EETs
- Demonstrated in few units, but not yet 'takenoff'
- Eg- Divided Blast Cupola melting furnace, biomass-gasifiers, hi-EE boilers
- Need to be supported by awareness creation and replicating pilots

Fully commercial technologies

- Already available commercially in the market
- But, yet to reach saturation level
- egs- IE3/IE4 electric motors, LEDs, EE pumps, invertor air compressors, recuperative burners
- Provide concessional loans

Each stage requires different type of financial intervention

Major EE initiatives in the MSME sector Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future

- **BEE-SME Program** in 29 MSME clusters
- TERI—SDC Partnership project in the foundry, glass, and brick sectors (1994-ongoing)
- World Bank–GEF Project: Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs (2010-2014)
- TERI-IGES Research Partnership for application of low-carbon technologies (2010-2014)
- JICA-SIDBI Financing Scheme for Energy Saving Projects in MSME Sector (2008-ongoing)
- KfW-SIDBI Scheme: Financing Energy Efficiency Projects in the MSME Sector (2009-ongoing)
- GIZ: Indo German Energy Programme (IGEN) (2003-2014)

FIs perspective on EE financing Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future

- Limited demand from the MSMEs
- Lack of concessional financing schemes
- Concept of EE itself remains very confusing to the Fis
- Lack of customized banking products
- Small ticket size for EE interventions
- New risks other than financial risk
 - Technical risk
 - Commissioning risk
 - Performance risk

Understanding Financing of Energy Efficiency



 Important to distinguish between investments made for modernization/expansion with investment decision based on EE criteria

Particulars	Unit	CNC machine	Air compressor
Capital Cost	Rs	40,00,000	14,00,000
Energy consumption	kWh/yr	25,000	150,000
Cost of electricity	Rs/kWh	6	6
Annual energy cost	Rs./year	1,50,000	900,000
Energy savings (current criteria)	%	60	30
Monetary energy savings	Rs/year	90,000	270,000
Payback period (recommended	Years	45	5.2
criteria)			

Using energy savings based payback period rather than %age of energy savings

EE financing- common criteria



Criteria normally used by international energy efficiency credit lines for providing grants and low interest loans:

- IRR (on energy savings only): around 10%
- Payback period (on energy savings only): between 7–8 years

Proposed approach for EE loans Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future

- List based approach for small ticket investments to reduce transaction costs (like JICA list)
 - Only for technologies where energy savings is certain

- Evaluate larger projects on a case to case basis
 - Only correlate energy saving and investment instead of % of energy savings
 - Seek technical assistance from skilled energy auditors for evaluating energy savings in relation to baseline
 - Verify assumptions and source of baseline data like supplier documentation

Recommendations- Enabling Finance for EE



1. Financing of pre-commercial technologies

- Public finance through government for R&D
- Low cost finance from bilateral/multilateral agencies
- Funding as grant support or venture capital
- RDD&D in a phased manner

Phase 1 Identification



- Identify energyintensive sectors and applications
- Conduct energy audits
- Shortlist new technologies for development

Phase 2

Technology development and demonstration

- Develop & demonstrate new energy efficient technologies
- Document demonstrated technologies and BOP

Phase 3 Diffusion

- Create awareness
- Identify and develop local service providers (LSPs)
- Hand-hold MSMEs and LSPs during implementation

Recommendations- Enabling Finance for EE



2. Financing of semi-commercial technologies

- Higher upfront costs, poor awareness, high perceived risks
- Require financial support for a no. of years after development
- Provide capital subsidies and concessional interest rates for new technologies
- Making the choice attractive in contract to conventional inefficient technologies

3. Financing of commercial technologies

- Push through ESCO mode and concessional lines of credit
- Better guidelines to evaluate technologies
- Focus on IRR and payback period calculated purely on energy savings alone

Recommendations- Enabling Finance for EE



Leveraging MSME-Banking partner relationship

- Government schemes for EETs should be channelized through all commercial banks engaged in MSME financing
- MSME can obtain finance from own banking partner
- Avoiding conflicts of hypothecation of assets among multiple banks

Role of Government

- Consultative process for policy formulation
- Promotion & Marketing of EE schemes in energy intensive clusters
- Deepen the list of technologies eligible for subsidy- include semi commercial technologies
- Strengthen local institutions



Energy Efficiency in SMEs-A Cost Saving as well as carbon saving imperative

Thank you for your attention!

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