

CABINET MEETS BUSINESS

The Western Cape's Drive for Energy Resilience

Introductory comments



Energy continues to be a crisis in South Africa:

- This is **not a simple crisis** to resolve
- The situation will **not be resolved quickly**
- The solutions lie in a complete overhaul of the power sector, which is underway – including unbundling of Eskom & increasing diversification & decentralisation
- The regulatory, process & other changes needed are radical & are happening at an unprecedented rate

Energy resilience – energy security, affordability & lower carbon



Introductory comments Today's private sector audience 3 Energy developers – Businesses wanting to Businesses wanting providers of improved energy implement own energy alternative energy resilience generally systems systems

Key points for discussion:

- Alternative energy systems connected to grid or off-grid
- Financing of projects & infrastructure
- Collaborative solutions private & public sector
- Effecting change beyond WC working with National & other provinces



Context



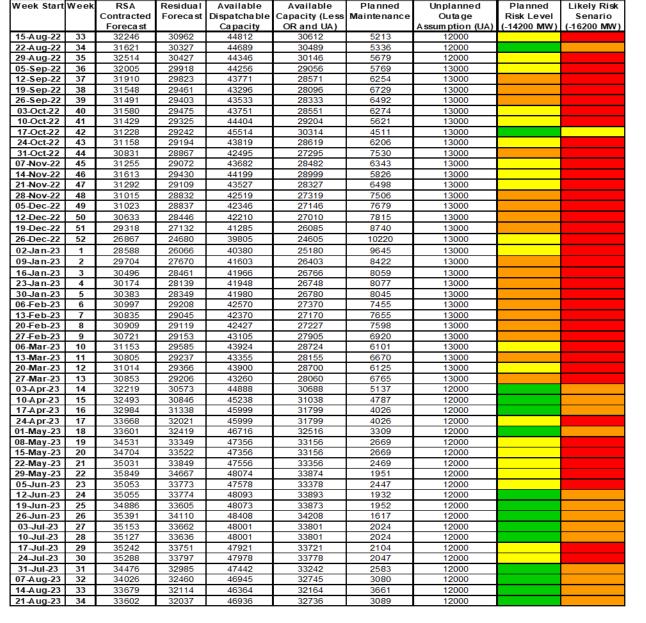
What is the problem? Eskom outlook

The energy security and reliability future continues to look severe

- Have had more load shedding in the 1st 6 months of 2022 than the whole of 2021
- The likely scenario indicates that **stage 1 or** stage 2 loadshedding will continue for the rest of the year with higher stages to be expected from September onwards
- Should **unplanned breakdowns continue**, the likely risk scenario will result in > stage 2 load shedding (i.e. a further 2000MW or more unavailable - stage 4 & beyond).
- Given age of plant, breakdowns, sabotage incidents and strike action there may be higher incident of likely risk scenario materialising.
- **Decommissioning** of multiple Eskom coal plants by 2030 & further beyond.

Risk Level	Description
Green	Adequate Generation to meet Demand and Reserves.
Yellow	< 1 000MW Possibly short to meet Reserves
Orange	1 001MW – 2 000MW Definitively short to meet Reserves and possibly Demand
Red	> 2 001MW Short to meet Demand and Reserves

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MW

MW

MW

MW



Summary of why energy resilience matters

Economic Impact& business confidence

- GDP reduced by 3% in 2021 because of loadshedding & results in 350 000 job losses*
- Loadshedding costs WC R75m /stage/day**
- Cost of stage 6
 loadshedding
 R400m p/d as
 companies' output
 drops to zero

Financial sustainability

- With electricity customers moving to own generation, municipal financial sustainability at risk unless municipalities become part of new system
- High financial costs
 (e.g. sunk costs and
 diesel) to address
 immediate electricity
 constraints
- Impact on consumers re affordability of rising electricity costs

Carbon Reduction Initiatives

- SA global rankings
 - CO₂/capita 3rd
 - CO₂/GDP 7th
 - CO₂ total 13th
- Price of exported goods may increase in markets that have carbon border adjustment mechanisms – reduced competitiveness & reduction of demand
- Increasing pressure in WC from multinationals & businesses in their supply chains towards carbon neutrality

Trading Partner	Rand value of exports	% of total WC exports	
European Union	42,549,561,880	31.1	
United Kingdom	12,317,367,588	9	
United States	10,781,109,734	7.9	Top 6 trading partner
Namibia	9,862,931,224	7.2	(65%)
China	6,677,206,110	4.9	
Botswana	6,641,470,040	4.9	
United Arab Emirates	3,825,410,981	2.8	
Russian Federation	3,410,374,592	2.5	
Lesotho	2,836,357,290	2.1	
Canada	2,411,403,279	1.8	Other 10 trading
Zambia	2,396,911,649	1.8	partners (19.1% of exports)
Swaziland/Eswatini	2,369,256,501	1.7	
India	2,335,654,772	1.7	
Zimbabwe	2,291,945,012	1.7	
Mozambique	2,165,378,320	1.6	
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	2,104,600,849	1.5	

4 of the WC's top 6 export markets have at least 2 carbon pricing tools

Shifts in energy structural matters & policy & regulatory since 2020

1.President's SONA 2020 & 2021: acknowledged additional capacity from multiple sources needed & 'no limit' to industrial & commercial applications to produce electricity for own use

2. Enabling municipalities
(in good financial standing)
to procure their own
power from IPPs – regs
gazetted October 2020 –
further clarity & testing
needed – MFMA circular
drafting underway

3.Enabling embedded generation - Amendment to Electricity Regulations Act (ERA) Schedule 2 – 3rd gazette October 2021 – increased licencing exemption from 1 – 100MW (higher announced in speech)

4. Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP) 2008 Review (February 2022)

8 Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPPP) Bid Window 5

Closed mid-August '21 - 7
 successful projects in WC –
 745 MW (indicative values
 R500mill / project). 3 yrs for power onto the grid - but delayed due to financial close delays – key issues local content requirements, shipping costs, Eskom grid access unit capacity and infrastructure dependency from RMPPP.

7. Risk Mitigation
Independent Power
Producer Programme
(RMIPPP)- R45bn
investment (OYA &
Karpowership bids located
in WC). Financial close only
finalised for 3 NC projects.

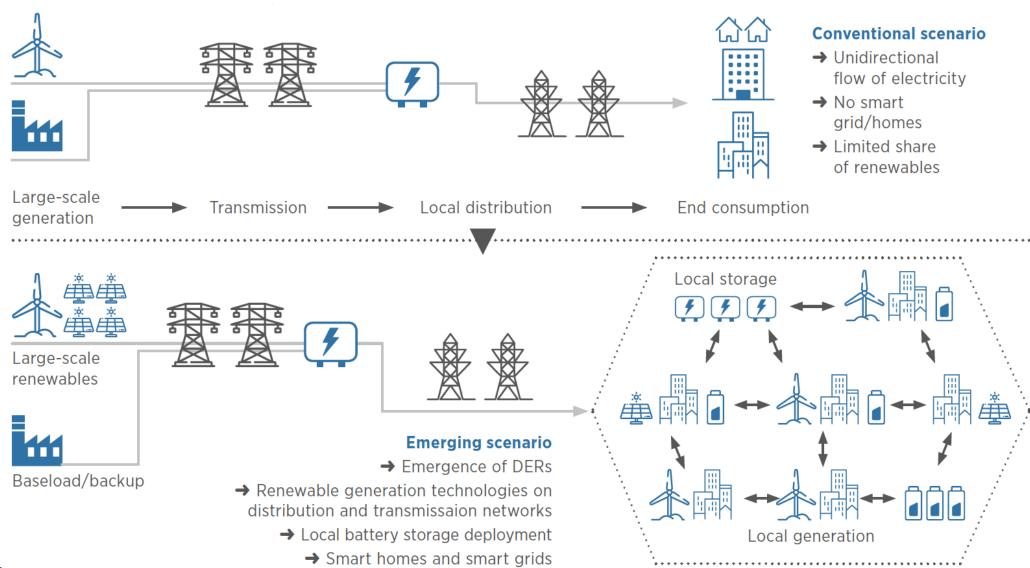
6. Power Sector Reform - Eskom unbundling ~2 years longer than DPE roadmap. ITSMO – end 2021 – enables competition

5. Electricity Regulation Act (4/2006) 2nd Amendment Bill (February 2022) – establishment of transmission system operator

9 REIPPPP BW6 -

Registration window for bidders open – was to close 11 August 2022 – extended to 22 Sept & capacity doubled

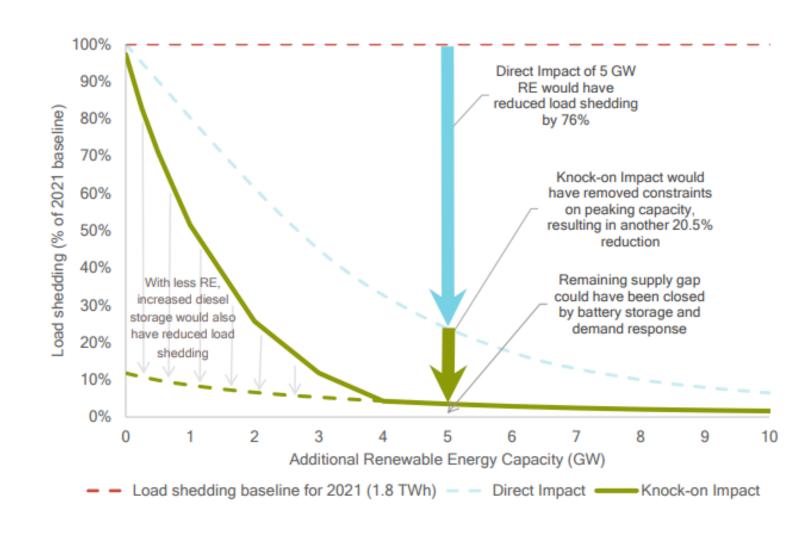
SA's traditional power system to be transformed by distributed energy resources





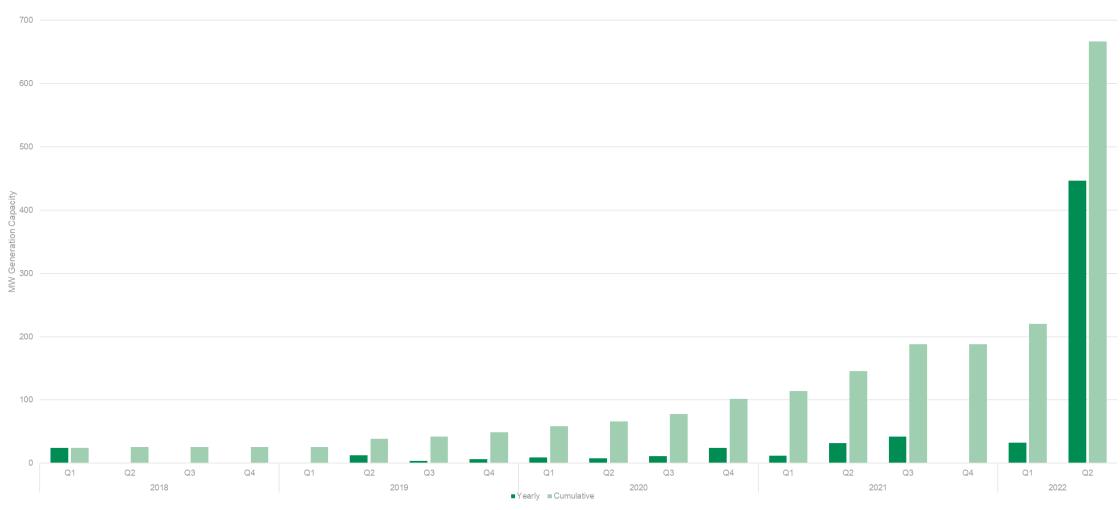
Meridian Economics analysis re resolving power crisis (June 2022)

- 5 GW of renewables would have decreased load shedding by 96.5% in 2021 (WC 10% i.e. MER target of 500 MW)
- These renewables would have resulted in a R2.5 Bn cost savings for Eskom
- This saving, if passed through to the tariff (along with the additional sales possible), would have resulted in a 2.2 c/kWh reduction in the sale price of electricity, based on the FY21 sales volumes & revenue.
- 4. The direct impact of additional renewables results in a reduction in load shedding, but importantly also results in significant reduction in diesel usage (diesel tank levels remain much higher) & generation from the pumped storage assets (upper reservoirs remain fuller for more of the time).





Huge increase in power generation registrations with Nersa following licensing exemptions -> follow on requirements for those connecting to municipal grids



Meridian Economics' national plan proposal for short-term relief from load shedding - Western Cape aims to deliver on more than its 'share'

New Capacity	WC requirement* (proportional to energy use)	Progress in WC
Distributed generation in <1 MW segment	125 MW	 >97.9 MW registered in WC munis in last 18 months Continue support revision of feed-in tariffs Streamlining registration processes (SAGEN) & reduce metering costs & intention to allow net generation (City)
Distributed generation in 100 MW segment	200 MW	 CoCT 200 MW RFP underway MER candidates - transaction advisory support being provided to Stellebosch Municiaplity – 50MW Wheeling pilots underway (CoCT and George) – could unlock another 200 MW
Utility-Scale renewables	167 MW PV 38.9 MW Wind 10.0 MW CSP	 592 MW REIPPPP projects operational 785 MW REIPPPP projects approved in BW5 Significant WC projects expected in BW6 due to available Eskom grid capacity in WC
Demand Response**	150 MW	No current information specific to WC available
Battery Storage	84 MW	Eskom BESS Phase 1 – 114.5 MW (Jun '23) Eskom BESS Phase 2 – 34 MW (Dec ' 24)
Peaking Capacity	150 MW	Existing Eskom capacity (Gas and Hydro) Steenbras 180 MW (CoCT) Additional supply through CoCT dispatchable RFP in 2023

^{*} This is in addition to what is already completed

^{**} Refers to a program where users can switch off demand at short notice to allow Eskom to refill reserves

Overview of the Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience (MER) Initiative



The WCG has been driving energy resilience work for some time



SSEG (solar PV support to develop & update to all WC municipalities):

- SSEG frameworks (22 WC, 69 SA)
- SSEG feed-in tariffs (21 WC, 33 SA)
- WC work used nationally
- WC munis: 97.9 MW registered systems from December 2020 (est. only 50% of systems registered (City))



Support to drive businesses solar PV uptake – total of 40 new businesses supported in 2020/21 & 2021/22 with technical & financial info, 20 of these with analysis of PV developer offers & follows ups to previously supported businesses. Success rate (i.e. businesses undertaking procurement of PV systems): 55% for 2020/21 & 70% for 2021/22.

>10 000 downloads of the energy & water market intelligence reports annually



Wheeling support

 Framework & wheeling tariff development for 7 municipalities – big interest from businesses

 way of keeping on the grid & revenue for municipalities



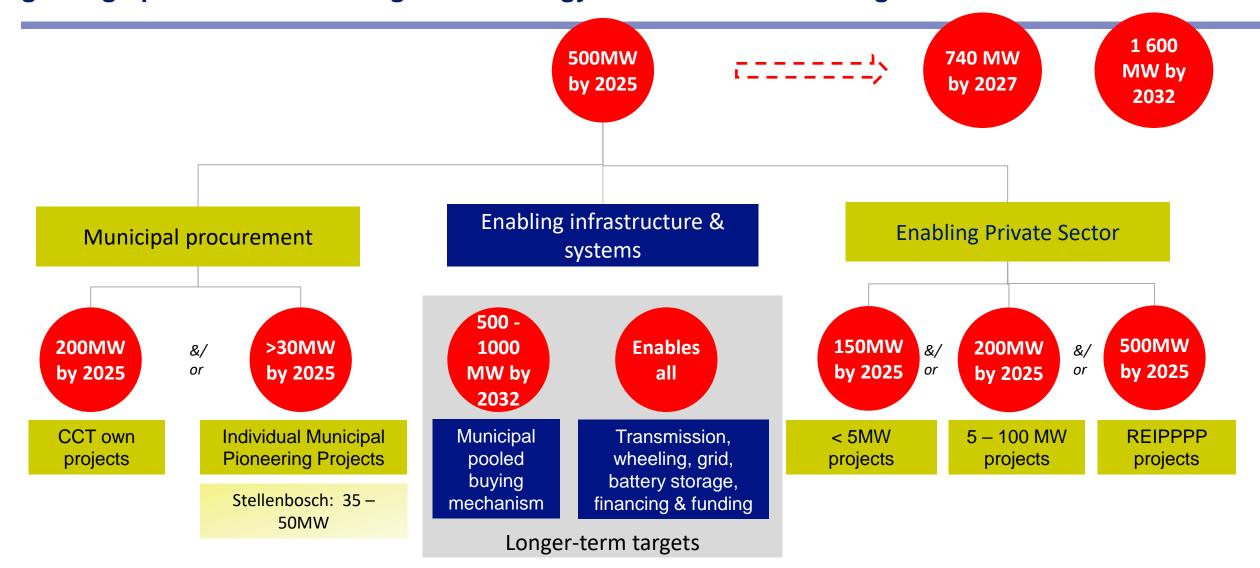
Support to green economy investors in WC:

- Establishment of the Atlantis
 SEZ for Greentech
- RE sector 11 projects in WC between 2011 to 2021 ->
 R17.99 billion in FDI (Wesgro)
- Direct engagements



Note previous SSEG installed capacity figures (up to end of 2019/20 FY) used national inverter imports as a proxy for SSEG systems (and assumed a percentage of this for the WC). This data is no longer available and so we are now tracking registered SSEG systems with municipalities and Eskom (recognizing that many systems are unregistered (~50% previously estimated in City)).

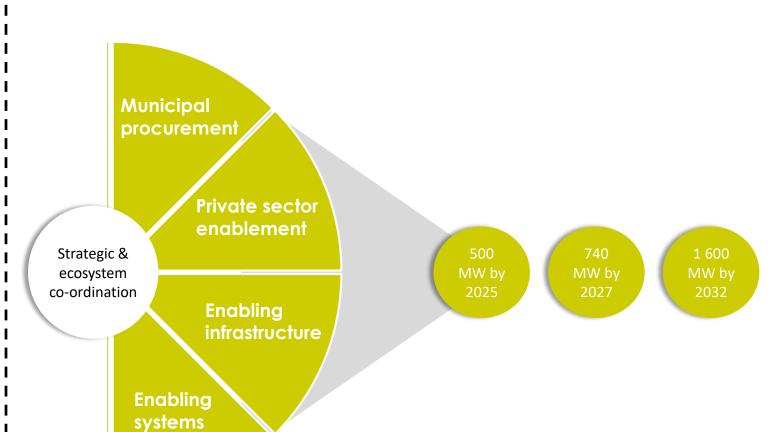
The WC Municipal Energy Resilience (MER) Initiative is aimed at reaching the 2025 target while gearing up for medium to longer term energy resilience needs & targets



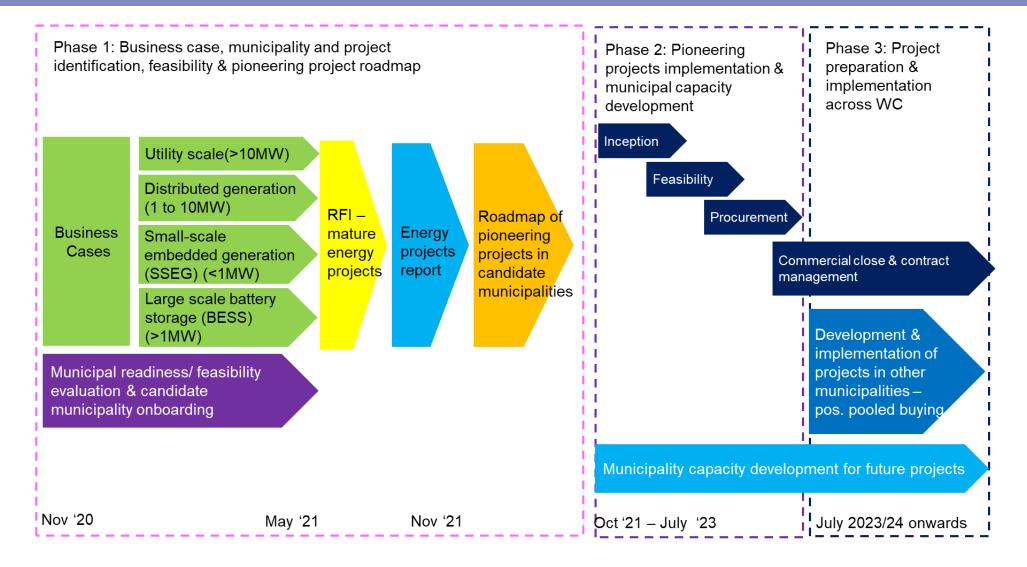


Overall lead & support **Municipal Procurement** Pioneering project(s) **CCT** support **MER Fund** management **Private Sector Enablement** Support Private sector support Wheeling Ø **SSEG** development co-ordination **Enabling infrastructure** Grid & transmission infrastructure upgrades Strategic Energy storage **Enabling systems** Municipal pooled buying facility Financial and funding systems Demand and supply enablement

Structure of MER Initiative



Municipal procurement component





Municipal Procurement: WC MER Fund – foundational energy studies for municipalities to enable private sector

Cost of Supply Study (CoSS)	To enable municipalities to move toward cost-reflective tariffs within the subsidised model towards enabling renewable energy implementation at scale. Incl. tariff application based on CoSS ready for submission to NERSA
Electricity Master Plan (EMP)	Mapping out the municipal electrical distribution grid to identify areas for strengthening, capacity constraints and capacity availability -> to enable renewable energy at scale.
Mini (local) Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)	ID preferred future pathways in the electricity sector -> allows municipality to meet forecasted demand & integrate into existing electricity network.

	CoSS	ЕМР	Mini IRP
Stellenbosch	X	Х	X
Mossel Bay	X	DLG FUNDING	
Saldanha Bay		DLG FUNDING	
Overstrand	X		
Swartland		X	
Drakenstein		DLG FUNDING	
Cape Agulhas	X	X	
George		X	
Witzenberg	X	Х	
Bitou	Х	X	

Next step

Private sector big energy user plans & needs & energy development potential

Municipal networks & identifying areas for grid strengthening & expansion

Private sector enablement

Private sector support

Support to energy sector & other businesses

Understanding top private sector electricity users (20 City & 5 / WC local municipality) – energy demands, forecasts, renewable energy projects – feed into municipal & WCG planning & ID any support required

Municipal wheeling framework & tariff support

Wheeling use of systems agreements for private sector utilisation of municipal grids – incl national wheeling colloquium

Municipal wheeling revenue impact assessment model -> inform municipal decision-making re levels of wheeling provided or planned for

Municipal support on SSEG feed-in tariffs, frameworks & streamlining of SSEG registration processes

Business support to enable take up

Municipalities with draft wheeling frameworks & tariffs:

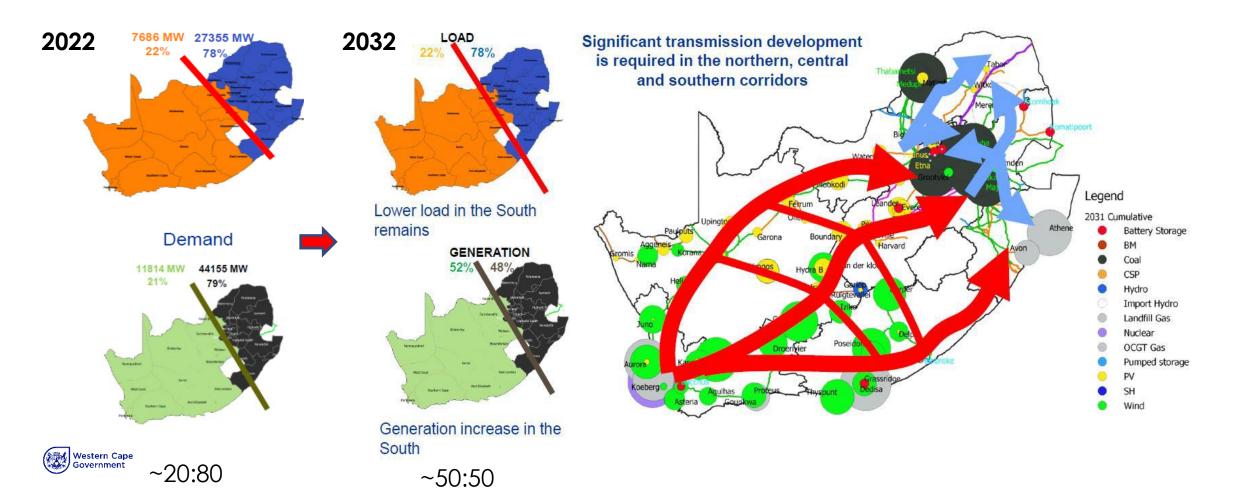
- Bergrivier
- Cape Agulhas
- Drakenstein
- George
- Overstrand
- Saldanha Bay
- Stellenbosch
- Support municipalities
 to invest in their wires
 business (e.g. municipal
 capacity, infrastructure
 (incl. smart grids),
 financial models &
 admin systems) -> max
 SSEG & energy trading
 opportunities.
- WCG to explore & establish funding / financing mechanisms to incentivise SSEG & wheeling uptake.

SSEG

Wheeling

Enabling infrastructure – the changing shape of energy generation in SA

Detailed work & engagements to understand, quantify, strategize & ultimately implement upgrading &/or development of energy infrastructure & improved grid stability for increasing low carbon energy penetration.



Enabling systems

Municipal revenue models re financial sustainability following changes in electricity revenue streams & channels Financial & funding systems Mapping of & engaging with financing & funding opportunities Renewable energy equipment – localization of value chain – Atlantis SEZ, REIPPPP supplier linkages, energy-related market intelligence reports (MIRs) - -> implementation of national SAREM **Demand & supply** enablement EV value chain enablement – EV co-ordination driven by City, EV MIR



Key points for discussion



- Alternative energy systems connected to grid or off-grid
- SSEG & wheeling mechanisms (incl. financial) for significant upscaling
- 3. Financing of projects & infrastructure
- Collaborative solutions private & public sector
- Effecting change beyond WC working with National & other provinces

Thank you

Discussion

