



# Solar Rooftop Financing Challenges and Way Forward

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January 10, 2017

**11 +Years of high growth Institutional Excellence**

**Currently the 5<sup>th</sup> largest private sector bank in India**

**Pan-India Penetration (Sep 30,2016)**

(Branch / ATM Network - 950/1,756)

**Balance Sheet size of INR 2799.4 billion (Sep 30, 2016)**

(grown faster than any other Indian bank during the corresponding period in their lifecycle)

**Market Capitalization of INR 556.5 billion (Sep 30, 2016)**

(return of more than 1300% since its public listing in July 2005, creating value for investors)

**Existing relationships with all major corporates in India**

(Relationship based, rather than transaction based approach to banking)

**Knowledge Banking**

(Focus on key growth sectors of Indian economy)

Dedicated knowledge teams for each respective knowledge sector)

**Complete suite of Financial Products**

("One bank" approach providing all banking solutions under one roof)

**Excellent Human Capital**

("Professionals Bank of India" led by arguably the best management team in the country)

**Backed by Pedigree Investors**

(Key institutional investors include LIC, Franklin Templeton, Fidelity, Bajaj Allianz, Coronation, Birla Sunlife, Vanguard, Fullerton, among others)

- ❑ Knowledge Partner for **RE-INVEST 2015 and RE-INVEST 2017**
- ❑ First private sector bank to provide Green Energy Commitment (GEC) for financing 5,000 MW of renewable energy projects in next 5 years.
- ❑ First commercial Indian Bank to issue **Green Infrastructure Bonds** (*Issuances ~USD 250 MM till date*)
- ❑ **INR 2,135 Crs.** raised recently through **long term infrastructure bonds** (*largest issuance by YES BANK till date*)
- ❑ **Knowledge Partner** to International Solar Alliance (ISA) launched jointly by India and France during **COP21** in Paris in December 2015

1. 2016-Landmark year for Solar Rooftop
2. Financial challenges
3. Other Relevant Issues
  - Net metering
  - OPEX Model
4. Way forward

- ❑ 1 GW cumulative capacity crossed
- ❑ ~ 700 MW new capacity addition (*15% of total solar capacity addition ~4.9 GW in 2016*).
- ❑ New tenders for 900 MW of solar rooftop systems floated (*10% of total solar projects tendered ~9 GW*)
- ❑ SECI's 1000 MW tender (*Largest tender in India's rooftop history*)
- ❑ System cost (*Modules, inverter, BOS etc.*) falling to all time lows

**Key Drivers-** Financial subsidies, improving economics, net-metering implementation and AD / 80IA benefits.

### ❑ Low Credit profile

- Individual/Commercial & Industrial (C&I) borrowers having limited long term bank financing experience – *majority of them having working capital relationship*
- Line of credit for project implementation drawn randomly leading to repayment structuring issues.
- Inadequate free business cash flows for rooftop loan servicing.
- Uncertainty over credit quality and cash-flows under RESCO model for developers

### ❑ Security Coverage

- Uncertainty over continued availability of rooftop space with no security interest especially under OPEX model
- Inadequate business assets for collaterals.
- Low and untested resale value of solar rooftop modules – primary asset under charge.

Net metering states accounted for ~580 MW vs. ~180 MW for gross metering states – *Overall Progress however continues to be slow.*

### Prevailing Issues-

- ❑ Current policy based on CERC 2013 regulations- *too rigid on system size, connection type and consumer categories/models.*
- ❑ No satisfactory financial compensation for utilities – *financial incentives announced recently.*
- ❑ Lack of appropriate training/ process protocols at the local utility level- *leading to high connection lead time of 90-100 days*
- ❑ Residential and agricultural consumers having low economic incentive (*tariffs already low on account of high cross subsidy*)

### Financial implications-

- ❑ Abandonment of C&I segment connections by DISCOMS' casts shadows over future funding for ]most prevalent segment in rooftop space.
- ❑ Restrictions (*size, load constraints etc*) on residential segment make project economics unviable.

OPEX model gaining popularity amongst Indian consumers (*no upfront capital costs, developer bearing development, financial risk etc.*)

### Prevailing Issues-

- ❑ Perceived issues in ensuring continued availability of rooftop space for project tenor of 15-25 years - Lack of Contract enforceability and legal sanctity for rooftop lease contracts.
- ❑ OPEX model relying on consumers ability to honor commitment throughout project tenor (*both under PPA/lease model*) to make minimum returns.
- ❑ Lack of adequate collaterals

### Financial implications-

- ❑ Limited private sector players granting acceptable credit risk over extended project period (*High perception of customer default risk and contract enforcement issues*)
- ❑ Consequently, most OPEX players remain nearly wholly equity financed.



- ❑ **Extension of AD/80IA** sunset clauses beyond FY17 - *Tax Credits/rebates for capex towards solar rooftop systems at individual level, as prevalent in the nature of Solar Investment Tax Credit (ITC) in the US*
- ❑ **Bank Financing in Pooled Standard Rooftop Assets under PPA/Lease** - *working in US with Banks/FI's refinancing developers under pooled assets portfolios*
- ❑ **Urgent Reforms in Net metering policy-** *Adoption of best practices from various countries facilitating quick connections, fair deal to utilities etc.*
- ❑ **Contract Enforcement** - *Dedicated commercial courts, providing legal sanctity to rooftop project contracts.*
- ❑ **Downward trend in domestic interest rates** - *positive sign across rooftop segments/sectors.*

**Thank You!**