Business Administration

Making Power Supply Transition Possible

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Business Idea

Business Idea 1/2

- German government has announced the transition of german power system from fossil based power generation to renewables
- High number of solar cells have been installed during the past years
- Different characteristics of this energy source have to be considered

Business Idea 2/2

- Requirements to bring consumption and generation together occure
- Power generated in solar cells has to be stored to be in line with consumption
- On local level batteries are the best choice of power storage
- This business shall distribute these batteries

Background

Politics, Market, Technology

Background Politics

- Number of installed Solarcells in Germany increases
- Problems Occuring:
 - volatile character fotovoltaics
 - Difference between availability and demand
 - Storage of electricity Distribution of other power generation facilities
 - Reverse direction of power flow has been monitored (from bottom to the top instead of vice versa)
- Political Reactions:
 - According to the Update of the Renewable Feed-In Law 2012 a special fee for power from solar cells that is not fed to the grid but consumed by the producers is granted

Background Market

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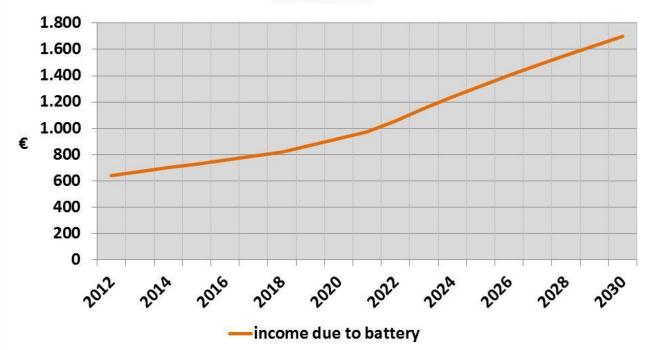
 Installed number of solarcells
in Germany (2011) more than
835.000

- •Installed capacity of solarcells in Germany (2011): 17.000 MW
- highest number of possible customers in Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Northrhine-Westfalia
- Market is not fully set up yetearly positioning possible
- Market for domestic powerstorage created by law
 - incentive based
 - Low investment risk

State	Number of Installations	Installed Capacity (MW)
Baden-Württemberg	183.049	2.906
Bayern	300.417	6.358
Berlin	6.306	68
Brandenburg	14.036	599
Bremen	1.067	14
Hamburg	2	15
Hessen	59.069	868
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	6.203	246
Niedersachsen	73.704	1.479
Nordrhein-Westfalen	118.242	1.925
Rheinland-Pfalz	301	135
Saarland	12.145	158
Sachsen	17.148	528
Sachsen-Anhalt	10.539	437
Schleswig-Holstein	20.874	695
Thüringen	11.931	350
Overall	835.033	16.783

- Income due to the use of a battery is highly dependent on the actual feed-in fee, the electricity price, the installed power and the rate of achieved own consumption
- Assumptions
 - Decrease of feed-in fee according to EEG 2012 9%
 - Increase of household electricity price 2%
 - Installed power 10 kW peak
 - Own consumption with battery 80%
 - Own consumption without battery 15%
- Batteries will become more and more attractive

Increasing of possible yearly earnings of rooftop solarcells with batteries depending on the year of installation



Background Market

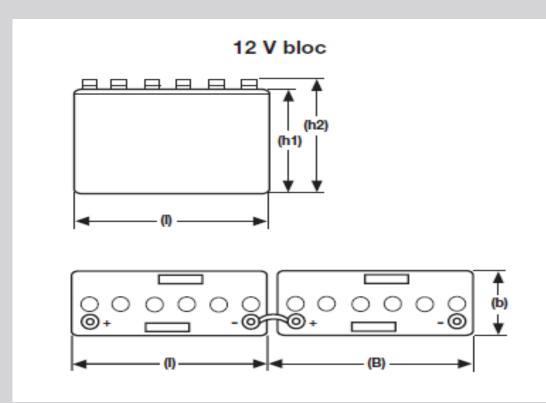
- Developing new market with great potential.
- Several solar panel manufacturer with installed capacity of 883.000 units in Germany over all the states collectively.
- Currently 883.000 units installed all over Germany with an increase in client expected with the decrease in price of Solar Cells.
- Along with new clients the existing solar panels also require batteries.

Background Market

- With the government providing incentives in the form of monetary gains, the people are attracted to install more panels leading to an increase in the demand of the batteries.
- Currently un-used potential in this field.
- With the solar panel installer as an associates, eliminating all the competitors in the market.

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- Best Choice of Voltage: 12V
- Storage Capacity per battery 3 kWh
- Several Batteries can be stacked together to customize the system according to the customers asset to achieve best results
- AGM (Absorbted Glass Material) lead-acid batteries shows best characteristics for this application.
- Other types
 - GEL-batteries
 - Flooded-Batteries
 - RV-Marine-Batteries



Battery	Volts	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Weight (Kg)	Rated Capacity (Ah)
8DA AGM Battery	12	527	277	239	74	255
8DL AGM Battery	12	527	277	220	74	255

Model Based Pricing

Influences, Model, Challenges

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 Pricing is a challenging process

- Pricing is examined with the aid of a modell
- Considerations needed
 - Incentives granted by the law
 - Household price of electricity
 - Configuration of the asset
 - Consumption behaviour of the customer

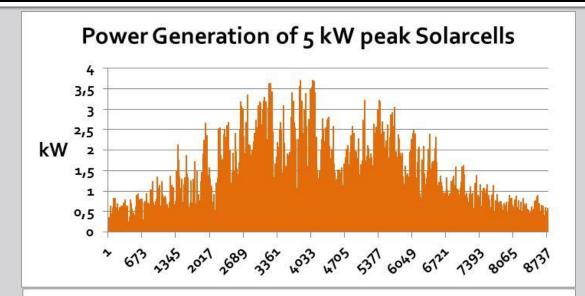


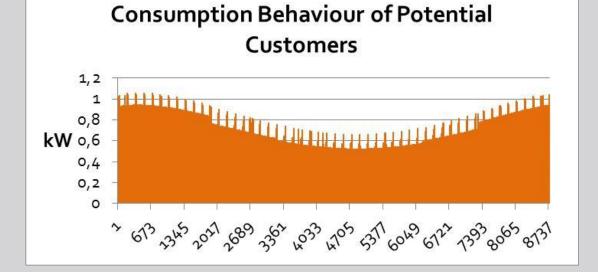
Pricing by Model

- Hourly curves for generation and consumption are generated
- Shiftable amount of electricity is determined
- Best configuration of a storage system considering storage size, cost and profit is determined

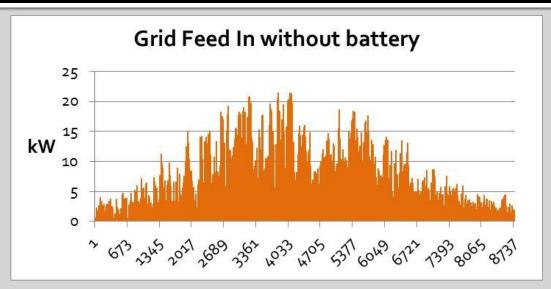
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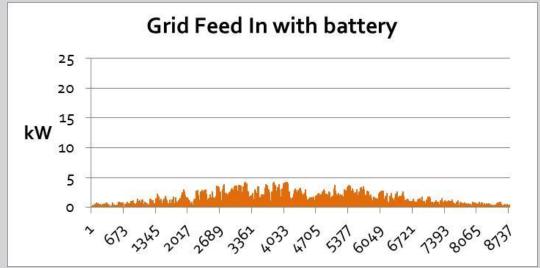
- Upper pictures shows the representative power generation of a 5 kW peak power solar cell within one year
- Lower picture shows the representative consumption behaviour of potential customers according to the standardized load profile used by municipalitites in germany to plan power generation
- 1st hour on the 01.01.
 8760th hour on the 31.12.





- Upper picture shows the representative grid feed in of a 5 kW peak power solar cell within one year considering a self consumption of 15% without battery storage
- Lower picture shows the representative grid feed in of a 5 kW peak power solar cell within one year considering a self consumption of 80% with battery storage
- 1st hour on the 01.01.8760th hour on the 31.12.





Customer's Point of View

The table shows the possible earning of the

customer in 10 years for different konfigurations of the asset

- Considered is a comissioning of the solar cell in 2012
- With a yearly consumption of 4.000 kWh the best result can be achieved for a installed peak power of 10 kW, a battery size of 7 kWh at an increase rate of household electricity price of 2%

			Increase of	
Installed	Battery	Yearly	Household-	Overall
Peakpower	Size	Consumption	electricity Price	profit
kW (peak)	kWh	kWh		
2	6,9	4.000	2%	-915,97€
3	6,9	4.000	2%	-238,88€
4	6,9	4.000	2%	243,79€
5	0,9	4.000	2%	567,54€
10	6,9	4.000	2%	1.166,44€
15	€,9	4 000	2%	99∪,29€
30	6,9	4.000	2%	837,99€
2	4,6	4.000	2%	-450,51€
3	4,6	4.000	2%	24,67€
4	4,6	4.000	2%	314,37€
5	4,6	4.000	2%	517,47€
10	4,6	4.000	2%	824,06€
15	4,6	4.000	2%	515,96€
30	4,6	4.000	2%	561,90€

Customer's Point of View

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- The table shows the possible earning of the customer in 10 years for different konfigurations of the asset
- Considered is a comissioning of the solar cell in 2012
- With a yearly consumption of 6.000 kWh the best result can be achieved for a installed peak power of 15 kW, a battery size of 7 kWh at an increase rate of household electricity price of 2%

Installed Peakpower kW (peak)	Battery Size kWh	Yearly Consumption kWh	Increase of Household- electricity Price	Overall profit
2	6,9	6.000	2%	-1.264,61€
3	6,9	6.000	2%	-675,77€
4	6,9	6.000	2%	-169,82€
5	6,9	6.000	2%	209,75€
10	0,9	6.000	2%	1.154,13€
15	6,9	6.000	2%	1.236,09€
30	5,0	6 000	2%	6∠7,00€
2	4,6	6.000	2%	-765,18€
3	4,6	6.000	2%	-305,06€
4	4,6	6.000	2%	41,04€
5	4,6	6.000	2%	263,12€
10	4,6	6.000	2%	883,18€
15	4,6	6.000	2%	799,10€
30	4,6	6.000	2%	556,71€

Businessplan

Investment Costs, Expenditures, Cashflow, Losses

Investment Cost

		<u>INVE</u>	STMENT COST		
			Amount of	Depriciation	Annual
Description	Unit Cost (€)	Quantity	Investment(€)	Rate(years)	Depriciation(€)
			<u>Building</u>		
Office Headquaters	750/month	1	9.000,00€	0	- €
		<u>Techni</u>	ical Equipments_		
Computer	750,00€	3	2.250,00€	3	234,00€
Printer/Fax	200,00€	3	600,00€	4	150,00€
Photocopy Machine	2.000,00€	1	2.000,00€	4	500,00€
Phone	20,00€	3	60,00€	10	6,00€
			<u>Furniture</u>		
Office Set	1.200,00€	3	3.600,00€	10	360,00€
Meeting Set	1.500,00€	1	1.500,00€	10	150,00€
		<u>Stora</u>	ge Equipments		
Steel Containment	150	20	3.000,00€	10	300,00€
		<u>Car/M</u>	aintenance/Gas_		
Car	1.000,00€	3	3.000,00€	3	234,00€
Maintenance/Insurance	1000	3	3000	0	0
Gasoline	2.000,00€	3	6.000,00€	0	- €

Expenditures

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Depreciation											
laptops	700,00€	700,00€	700,00€	-	_	700,00€	700,00€	700,00€	-	-	700,00€
printer	550,00€	550,00€	550,00€	550,00€	-		550,00€	550,00€	550,00€	550,00€	<i>[</i>]
phone	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	6,00€	
furniture	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	510,00€	
storage equipment	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	300,00€	
Company Cars	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	-	-	-	-	3.000,00€
Administrative / Overhead											
electricity	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€	900,00€
phone	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€	1.800,00€
printing paper	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€	40,00€
stamps and stuff	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€	100,00€
unexpected cost	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€	25.000,00€
licensing and stuff	1.500,00€										
Operation & Maintenance											
surance and Maintenance Company Cars	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€	3.000,00€
Gasoline Company Cars	6.000,00€	6.060,00€	6.120,60€	6.181,81 €	6.243,62 €	6.306,06€	6.369,12€	6.432,81 €	6.497,14€	6.562,11€	6.627,73€
rent for office	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€	9.000,00€
Financing											
annuity	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€	58.615,25€
remaining credit	500.000€	456.385 €	411.461 €	365.190€	317.530€	268.441 €	217.879€	165.800€	112.159€	56.908€	0€
Labor											
Salary workers	25.200,00€	31.500,00€	39.900,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€	50.400,00€
Material											
Cost for Batteries	252.000,00€	294.030,00€	349.895,70€	419.169,17€	414.977,48€	410.827,70€	406.719,42 €	402.652,23€	398.625,71 €	394.639,45€	390.693,06€
wires and stuff	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€	20.000,00€
Total Cost	408.221,25€	455.111,25€	519.437,55€	598.572,23 €	593.892,35 €	590.505,02€	584.009,80 €	580.006,30€	575.344,10€	571.422,82€	569.876,04€

- Credit given by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KFW) at reasonable rates
 - Interest rate 3%
 - 500.000€ credit granted
 - 10 years annuity is paid

Pricing by Model

- Calculations show that a 10 year profit for the customer with an asset installed in 2012 can be as high as 500 to 1.200 €
- Price setting as sharing possible profit evenly between customer and company puts incentives to customer to buy the product, but leads to significant losses in the company

Cashflow

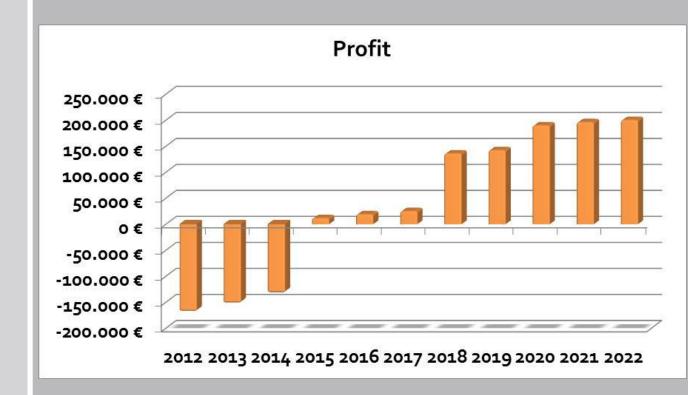
Total Cost		408.221,25€	452.141,25€	512.404,65€	585.998,00€	577.377,92€	570.171,10€	559.974,28€	552.384,30€	544.248,02€	536.962,40€	532.158,44€
Income												
	price for one Battery	2.000€	2.000€	2.000€	2.500€	2.500€	2.500€	3.000€	3.000€	3.200€	3.200€	3.200€
	Total income	240.000€	300.000€	380.000€	600.000€	600.000€	600.000€	720.000€	720.000€	768.000€	768.000€	768.000€
	EBIT	-109.606€	-93.526€	-73.789€	72.617€	81.237€	88.444€	218.641€	226.231€	282.367€	289.653€	294.457€
	Tax	0€	0€	0€	2.100€	3.393€	4.474€	24.004€	25.142€	33.563€	34.656€	35.376€
	Profit	-109.606€	-93.526€	-73.789€	70.517€	77.844€	83.970 €	194.637€	201.089€	248.804 €	254.997 €	259.081 €

- Model based pricing
 - Neglecting customer profitability would be an imprudent approach
 - Price for the batteries as a share of the profit of the customer
 - Leads to high losses of the company in the beginning

Company Profits

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- Batteries have to be offered at a low price in the beginning, generating high losses to the company
- With increasing profitability of batteries prices can be increased and break even can be achieved in 2015
- Still little profit is to be anticipated between 2015 and 2017
- Profits can assumably be earned with an additional increase of price according to the increasing profitability of batteries for the customers in 2018



Conclusion

Conclusion

- Market for batteries will be established
- Market for batteries for load shifting applications is huge
- Losses in the beginning have to be considered,

still

 Early positioning in the market can lead to high revenues in the intermediate run

Future is possible