

# Getting electricity – Case assumptions

## Case assumptions

### The warehouse:

- ❖ Owned by a local entrepreneur.
- ❖ Located in Vientiane, in an area where similar warehouses are typically located. In this area a new electricity connection is not subject to a special investment promotion regime (special subsidization or a faster service). In the area there are no physical constraints. For example, the warehouse is not near a railway.
- ❖ It is a new construction and is being connected to electricity for the first time.
- ❖ It has 2 stories, both above ground, with a total surface of approximately 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet). The plot of land on which it is built is 929 square meters (10,000 square feet).

### The electricity connection:

- ❖ Is a permanent connection.
- ❖ Is a 3-phase, 4-wire Y connection with a subscribed capacity of 140 kVA with a power factor of 1 (1 kVA = 1 kW). (Where the voltage is 120/208 V, this means that the current would be around 400 amperes. Where it is 230/400 V, the current would be almost 200 amperes.)
- ❖ The connection length is 150 meters. The connection is to either the low- or medium- voltage distribution network and is either overhead or underground, whichever is more common in the area where the warehouse is located.
- ❖ It requires works that involve the crossing of a 10-meter wide road (by excavation, overhead lines, etc.) but are all carried out on public land. There is no crossing of other owners' private property because the warehouse has access to a road. It takes up a negligible length in the customer's private domain.
- ❖ The internal wiring of the warehouse has already been completed, up to and including the customer's service panel or switchboard and the meter base. However, internal wiring inspections and certifications that are prerequisites to obtain a new connection are counted as procedures.
- ❖ Monthly energy consumption of 26,880 kWh/month, and hourly consumption of 112 kWh.

# Getting electricity - Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index

Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (2-8)	Index	Score
Total duration and frequency of outages per customer a year (1-3)	System average interruption duration index (SAIDI)	1.0
	System average interruption frequency index (SAIFI)	5.0
	What is the minimum outage time (in minutes) that the utility considers for the calculation of SAIDI/SAIFI	1.0
Mechanisms for monitoring outages (0-1)	Does the distribution utility use automated tools to monitor outages?	No
Mechanisms for restoring service (0-1)	Does the distribution utility use automated tools to restore service?	No

# Getting electricity - Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index

Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (continued) (2-8)	Index	Score
<b>Regulatory monitoring (0-1)</b>	Does a regulator—that is, an entity separate from the utility—monitor the utility's performance on reliability of supply?	No
<b>Financial deterrents aimed at limiting outages (0-1)</b>	Does the utility either pay compensation to customers or face fines by the regulator (or both) if outages exceed a certain cap?	No
<b>Communication of tariffs and tariff changes (1-1)</b>	Are effective tariffs available online?	Yes
	Link to the website, if available online	<a href="http://edl.com.la/">http://edl.com.la/</a>
	Are customers notified of a change in tariff ahead of the billing cycle?	Yes

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*Thank you!*