

BERAs Performance Monitoring Framework For BPC

Index Name	Unit	Broad Definition
Financial		
Gearing	%	Gearing ratio refers to the fundamental analysis ratio of a company's level of long-term debt compared to its equity capital/capital employed.
Profit/Loss margin	%	Indicates to what extent the utility can have cost reflecting tariffs and keep control of investments, costs and bill payment.
Return on capital employed	%	Return on capital invested measures the profitability of the organisation in relation to capital invested
Staff cost/Total cost	%	Measures the weight of staff costs in the cost structure of the utility. Staff costs are a major factor of utility profitability.
Debt service cover	Ratio	DSCR refers to the amount of cash flow available to meet annual interest and principal payments on debt, including sinking fund payments
Operational Revenue to Operational Cost	Ratio	Measures the sustainability of cost levels and is indicative to the extent to which tariffs are cost reflective
Total O&M cost/Revenue	%	Indicate the adequacy of maintenance
Customer services		
Customer Bill Collection Rate	%	Measures Revenues collated in relation to Total electricity billed. Shows effectiveness of the utility in bill collection.
Average debt collection period	Days	Measures the time that it takes to collect revenue from electricity sales
Number of Outages per Year due to supply shortage	#/yr.	Measures quality of power supply. Consumer dissatisfaction with service is often related to high level of outages. Outages can be caused by generation or network failures.
Connection installations exceeding time targets	%	Measures the % of connections that exceed the target that was set for time to connect
"Average field staff response time "	Hours	"Average field staff response time measures the average time that it takes from the field staff to respond to outages and start to work "
Technical		
System average interruption duration (SAIDI)	Minutes	SAIDI is defined as the average duration of interruptions for customers served during a specified time period.
System average interruption frequency (SAIFI)	Index	SAIFI described the average number of times that a customer's power is interrupted during a specified time period.
Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI)	Minutes	CAIDI is the weighted average length of an interruption for customers affected during a specified time period.
Energy availability factor (EAF)	%	Energy availability factor (EAF) Measure of power station availability, taking account of energy losses not under the control of plant management and internal non-engineering constraints
Planned capability loss factor (PCLF)	%	Planned capability loss factor (PCLF) measures energy losses due to outages that are considered planned when a power station unit has to be taken out of service and it is scheduled at least four weeks in advance
Unplanned capability loss factor (UCLF)	%	Unplanned capability loss factor (UCLF) measures energy losses due to outages are considered unplanned when a power station unit has to be taken out of service and it is not scheduled at least four weeks in advance
No of major incidents >1 Minute	#	A major incident is an interruption with a severity ≥ 1 system minute
Safety		
Number of fatalities	#	Count the number of employees that died during the execution of work related activities
Lost time injury rate	Ratio	Measures the hours lost due to employees that were injured during the execution of work related activities in relation to hours worked.
Efficiency and sustainability		
Operating Cost of electricity per MWh (Excl. Depreciation, Excl. Finance Cost)	USD/MWh	Operating cost of electricity per MWh measures the cost efficiency of the organisation
Operating cost per megawatt installed (Excl. Depreciation, Excl. Finance Cost)	USD/MW	Operating cost per MW installed measures the cost efficiency of the organisation
Operating Cost of Electricity per MWh (incl. Depreciation, Excl. Finance Cost)	USD/MWh	Measures the cost of producing 1 MWh of electricity. Should include the cost of power generated internally and procured externally by the utility. The total cost is divided by the total number of energy units sold.
System Losses	%	System losses measures the total losses and combine technical i.e. naturally occurring losses depending on system design and system usage and non-technical losses i.e. losses due to factors such as electricity theft, illegal connection and incorrect metering.
Distribution Technical Energy Losses	%	Technical losses measures losses that are naturally occurring losses that depend on the power systems used
Distribution Non-Technical Energy Losses	%	Non-technical losses measures losses that are due to causes other than naturally occurring losses that depend on the power systems used
Socio, Economic and Environmental		
National, Urban and Rural Access to Electricity	%	Measures household electrification rate, including connection to the main grid and a local grid. This indicator might take into account off-grid connections
Generation Capacity/Demand	Ratio	Measures to what extent installed capacity meets demand. Demand equals actual demand plus demand from connected customers who cannot be served.