

Financing Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency

Scene-Setter Presentation

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Energy & Extractives

Vienna Energy Forum (VEF)

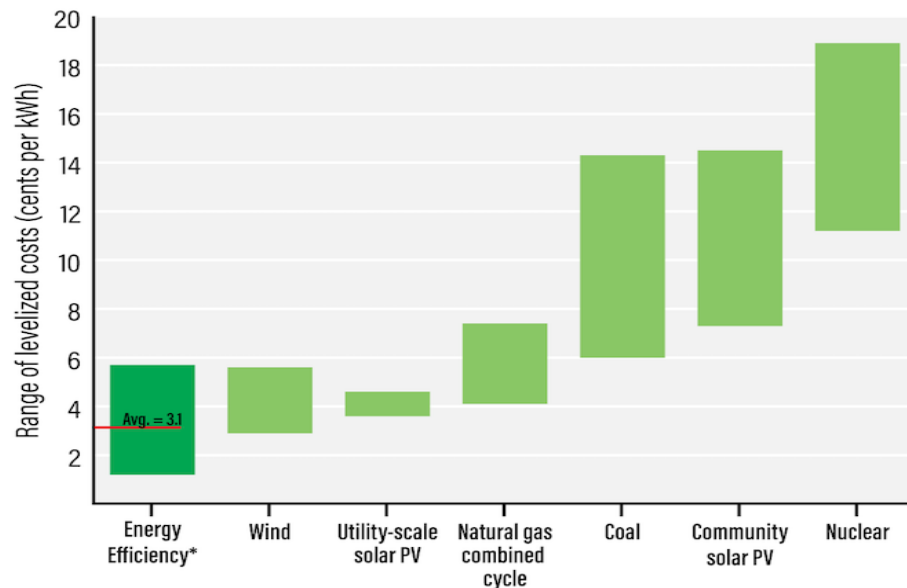
21 April 2021

Energy Efficiency (EE): A “No Brainer”

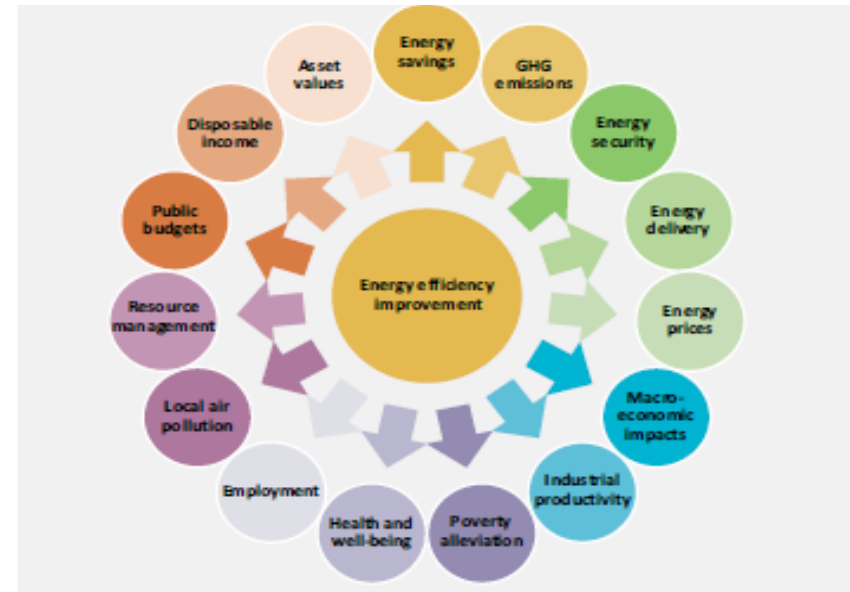
LABELS: “First Fuel”, “Cheapest Fuel”, “Low Hanging” GHG Mitigation, “Money Lying on the Street”, “Jobs Machine”

...the cheapest source of energy, enhanced energy security, & GHG emissions reduction...

...and brings multiple co-benefits for all energy market stakeholders...



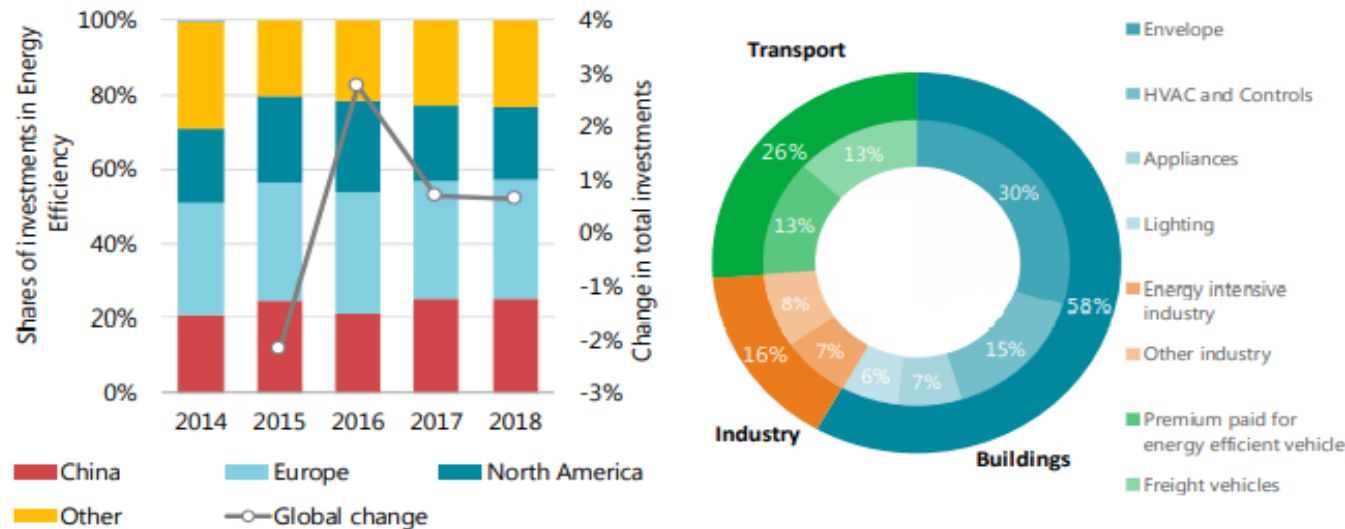
*Notes: Energy efficiency program portfolio data from Molina and Relf 2018. Represents costs to utilities or program administrators only, including shareholder performance incentives if applicable. All other data from Lazard 2018 Unsubsidized Levelized Cost of Energy Comparison.



Sources: IEA and Lazard

Global EE Investments – Needs far exceed Actuals

Figure 3.10 Energy efficiency investment by region, 2014-18 (left) and by sector in 2018 (right)

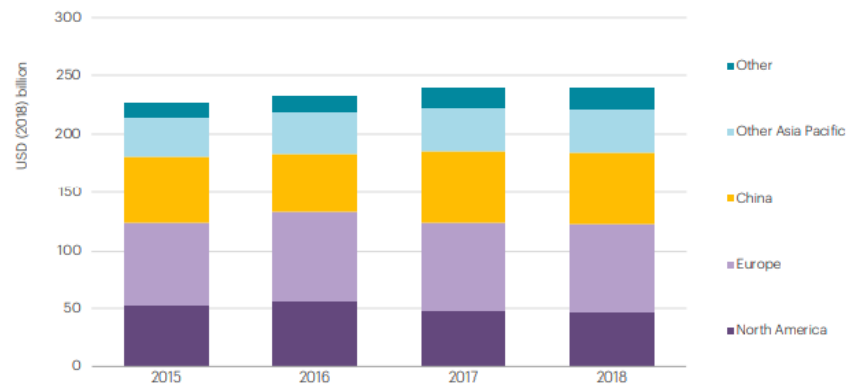


**~4X
Investment
Needed to
convert full
EE
potential to
energy
savings**

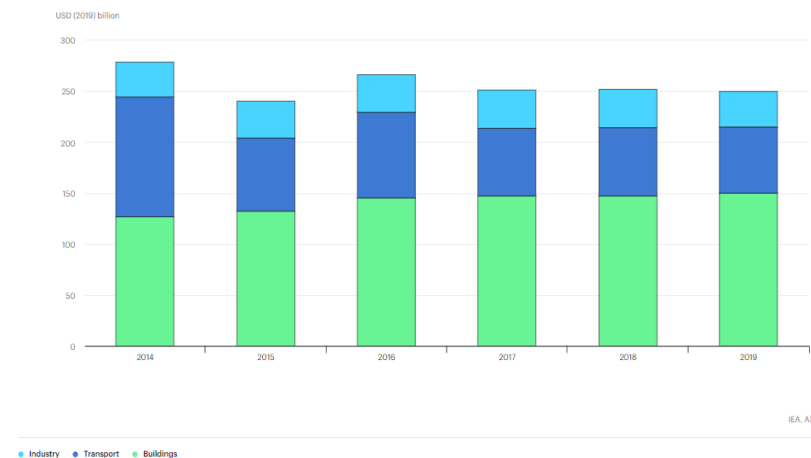
Source: IEA

IEA (2019). All rights reserved.

Global investment in energy efficiency by region



Global investment in energy efficiency by sector, 2014-2019



Why Do We Need Innovative EE Financing Models?

Energy Efficiency (EE) Market Ecosystems are the Most Complex...

Scaling up EE Implementation faces Multiple Barriers

Supply Side Options

(Conventional Supply & Large Scale RE)



- Large Investments
- Fewer Stakeholders
- Standardized Solutions
- Less Transaction Costs
- Homogenous Market
- Asset- or Revenue based Financing

Demand Side EE Measures



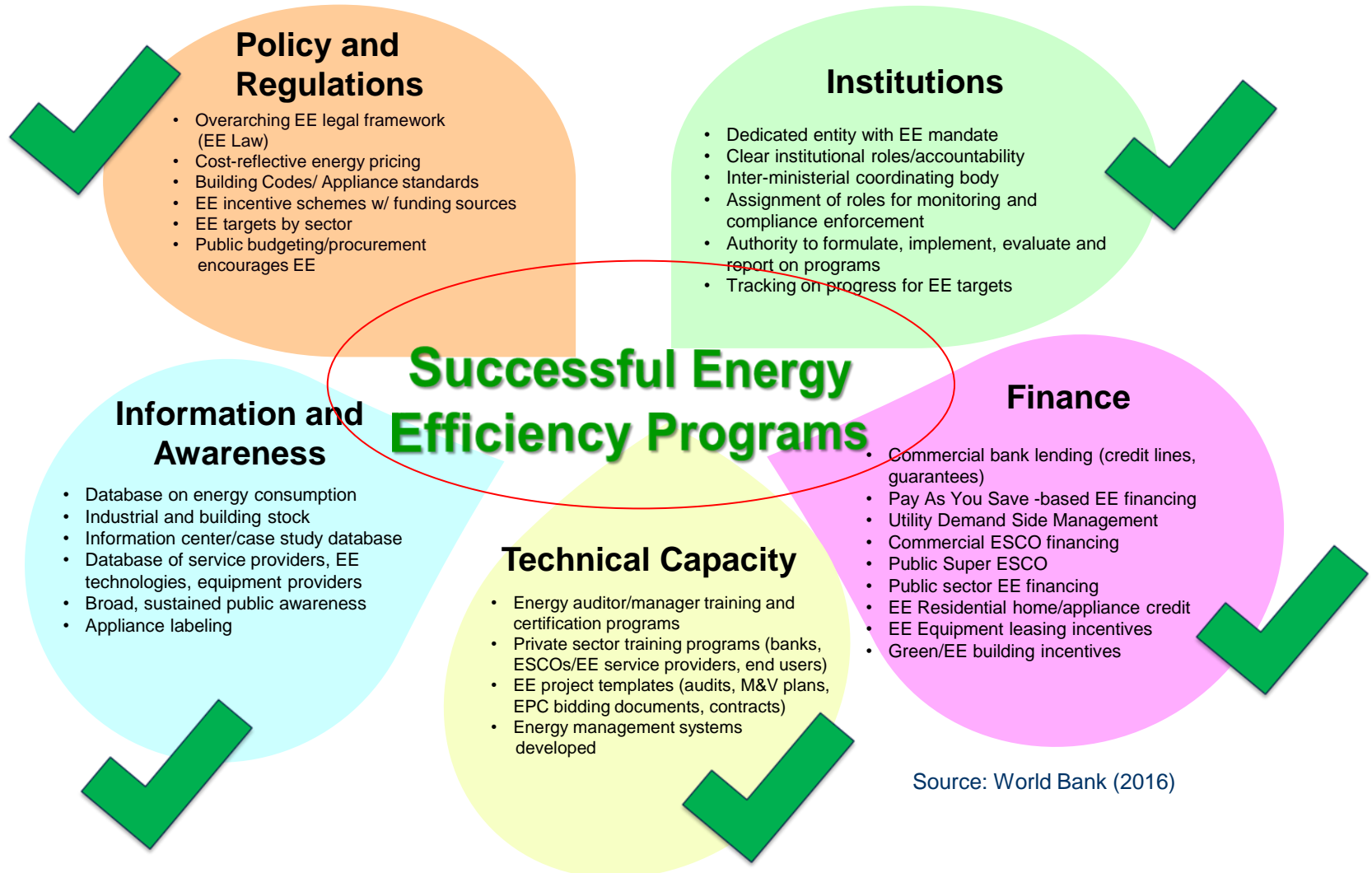
- Small and Dispersed
- Multiple Stakeholders
- No “One Size Fits All” Solutions
- High Transaction Costs
- Heterogenous Market
- Financing based on “Savings”

But solutions have been developed and are being applied and replicated...



EE Financing Alone is not the Panacea...

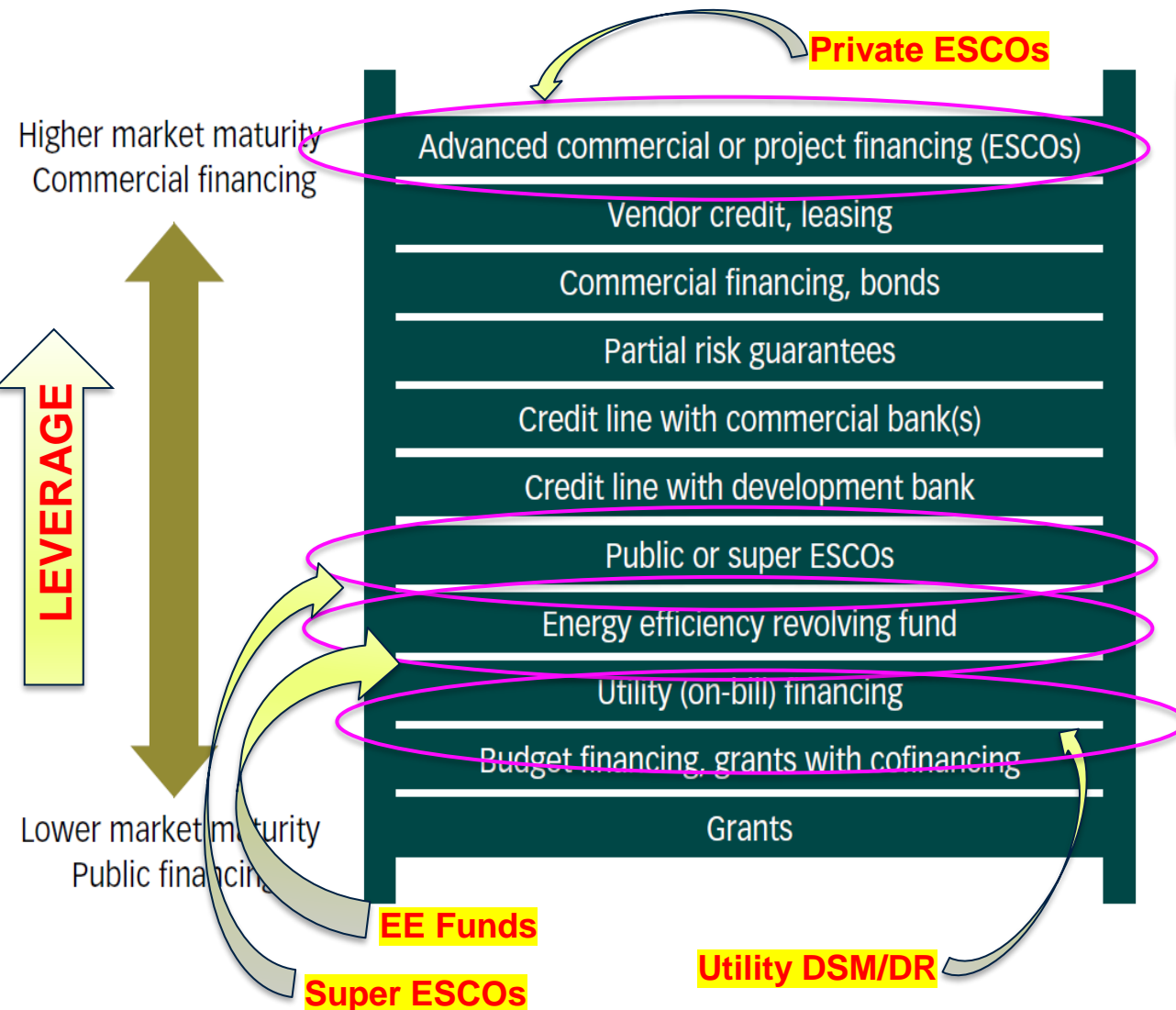
Transforming Markets by Addressing EE Market Failures and Barriers *Requires Multi-Pronged Efforts*



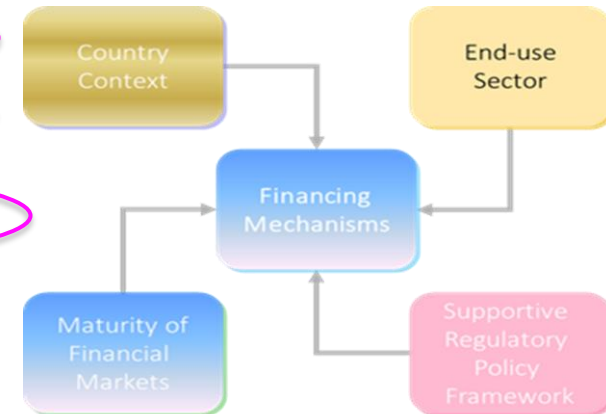
Source: World Bank (2016)

Energy Efficiency Financing Mechanisms “Ladder”:

Unlocking Private Capital for Large-Scale EE Market Transformation



- Financing mechanisms should be selected based on stage of market development and financing gaps
- Public financing should be used judiciously to develop markets and crowd-in commercial financing
- Over time, programs should seek to climb the ladder to more sustainable and commercial models



What Drives EE through Utility DSM (on-bill financing)?

Regulatory Drivers, Incentives and Utility Benefits

The Objective

The Outcome

Capacity Deferral

- Delaying investments in new generation capacity to meet reserve requirements

Improved Reliability

- Developing curtailment capability to address short-term/emergency supply shortfalls

Deferral of T&D Upgrades

- Delaying investment in specific, localized substations and feeders using DR as a demand side resource

Operational Cost Savings (Economic Dispatch)

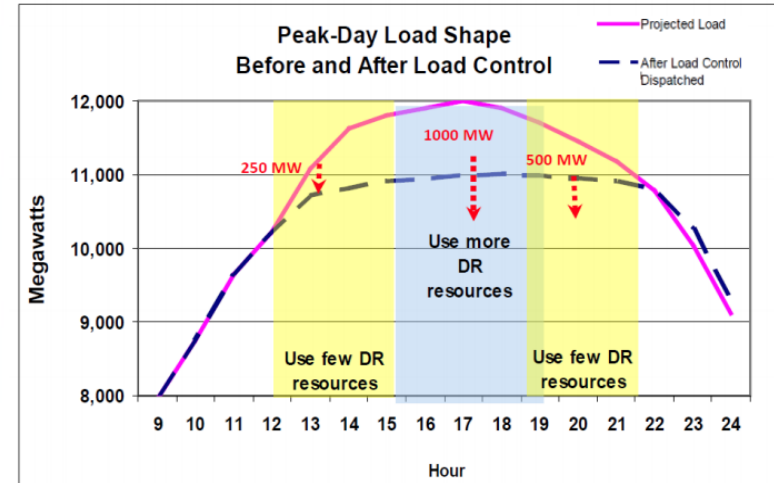
- Reduction of system operating costs through fewer starts of peaking units, reduced need for spinning reserve from generators, and economic dispatch of DR resources

Integration of Intermittent Renewable Resources

- A possible alternative to new generation or a more economical way to provide ancillary services

Regulatory requirements

- Commission rulings to have ESPs fund and operate DR programs or achieve DR curtailment goals

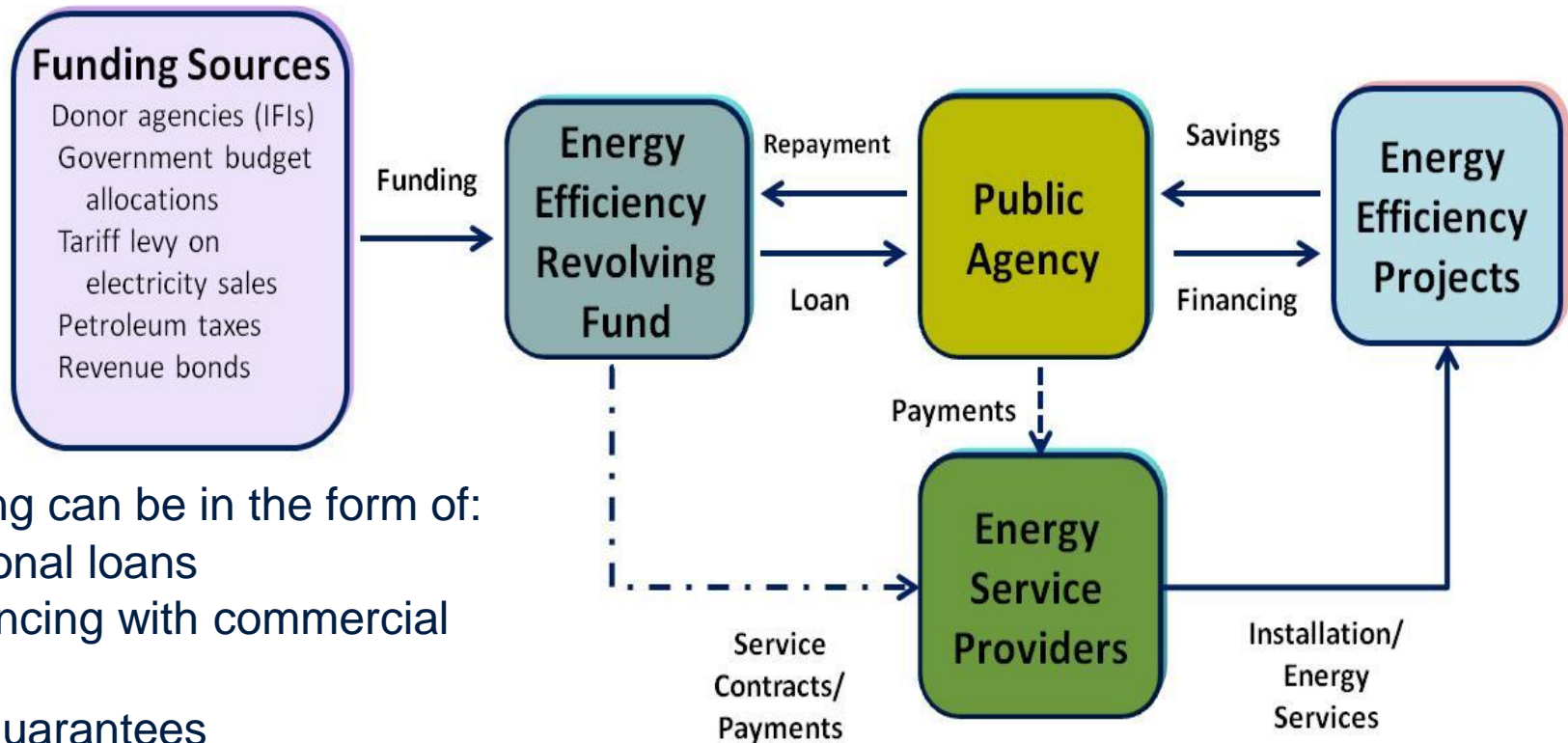


The Enablers

- **Tariff Incentives and Rebates**
- **Technologies: EE Appliances, RE, Storage, EVs..**
- **Digitalization and Communication Platforms (Smart Grid, Meters, Appliances)**

Sources: LBNL, EPRI, etc

EE Revolving Fund Financing

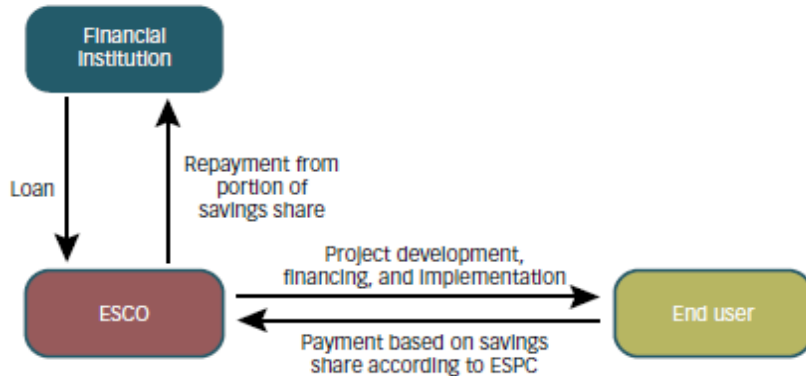


Financing can be in the form of:

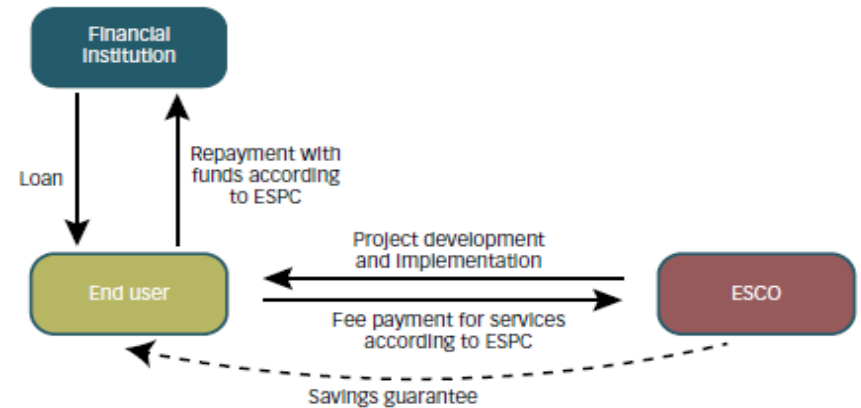
- Traditional loans
- Cofinancing with commercial banks
- Loan guarantees
- Forfeiting
- Budget capture
- Energy service agreements

Opportunities and Challenges of Transforming EE Markets through ESCOs

Shared savings model
ESCOs take both performance and credit risk



Guaranteed savings model
ESCOs take performance risk



Challenges ESCOs Face

Private ESCOs perceive higher risks of getting paid for their investment through energy cost savings by the public sector

Separation of capital and operating budgets makes it difficult to capture budget savings to repay the ESCO

Restrictive public sector procurement rules. Focus on the lowest bid rather than the best value for money.

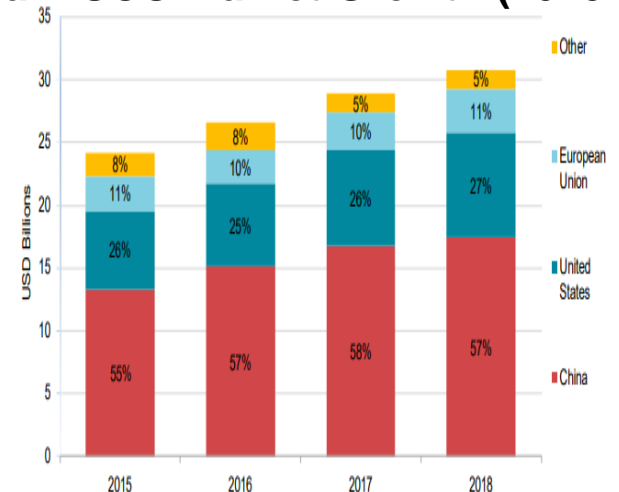
Public sector barriers

Borrowing restrictions of public agencies and **unwillingness of banks** to provide project financing

Limited technical capacity of public buildings to understand and implement energy efficiency programs

Lack of Incentive for public sector staff to save energy

Global ESCO Market Growth (2015-2018)

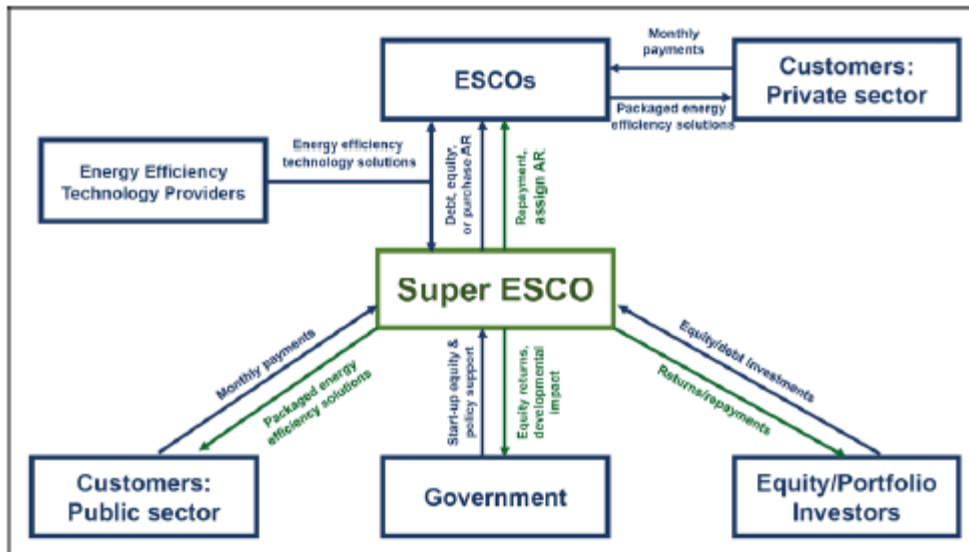


Source: World Bank Live Wire on Super ESCOs, 2018

EE Financing through Super ESCOs

To Support Private ESCO Market Development

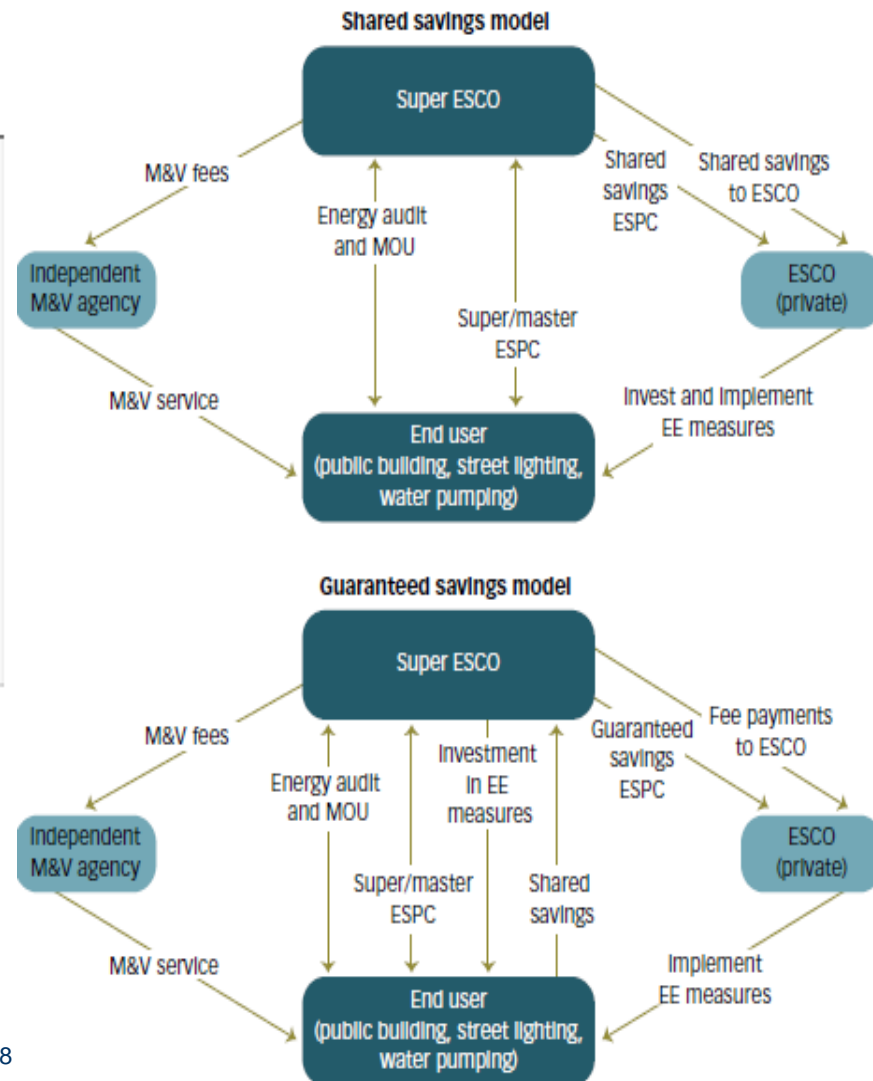
Illustration of a Super ESCO Concept



Super ESCO- Key Functions:

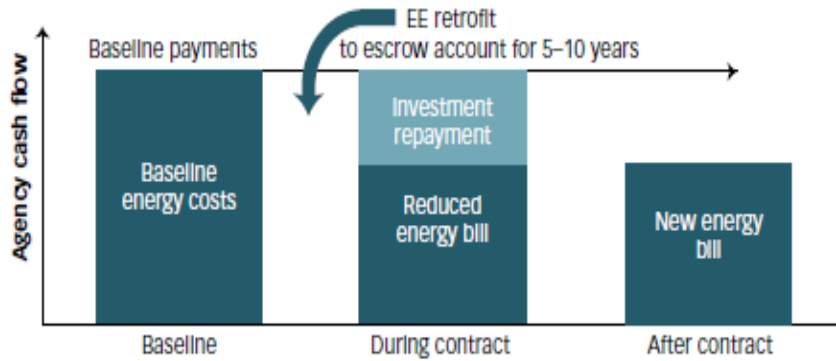
- Demand Aggregation
- Financing
- Standardization
- Private ESCO Support

Sources: ADBI (Ablaza et al (2020)), World Bank Live Wire on Super ESCOs, 2018



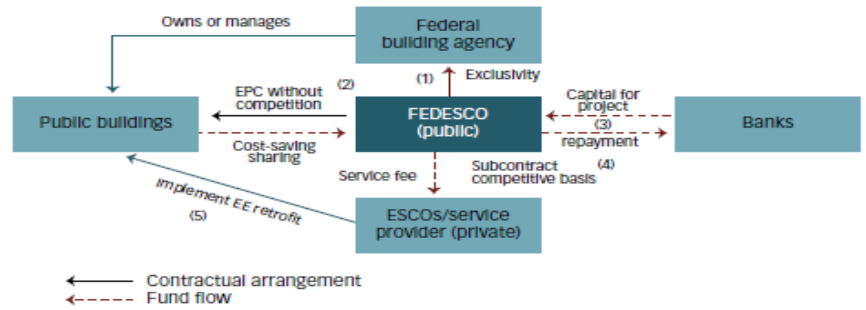
Global Super ESCO Experiences: Selected Examples

Armenia R2E2 Fund



Source: World Bank, 2016b.

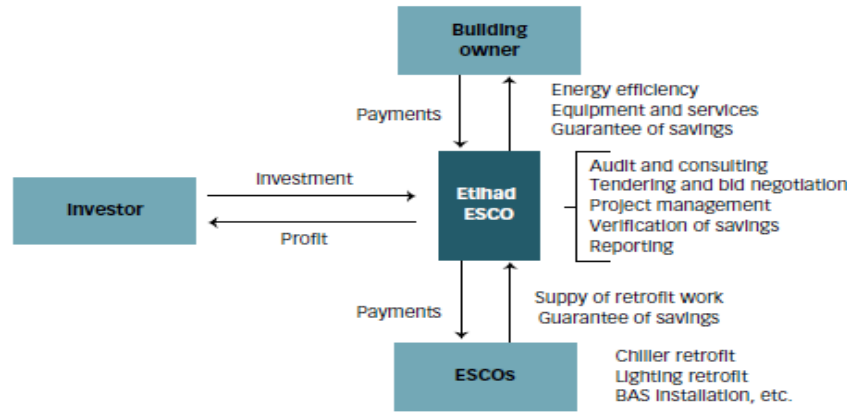
FEDESCO (in Belgium)



Source: World Bank, 2018a.
Note: EPC = engineering, procurement, and construction; ESCOs = energy service companies.

Etihad ESCO (in UAE)

Source: World Bank Live Wire on Super ESCOs, 2018



Source: Michaud, 2016.
Note: BAS = building automation system; ESCOs = energy service companies.

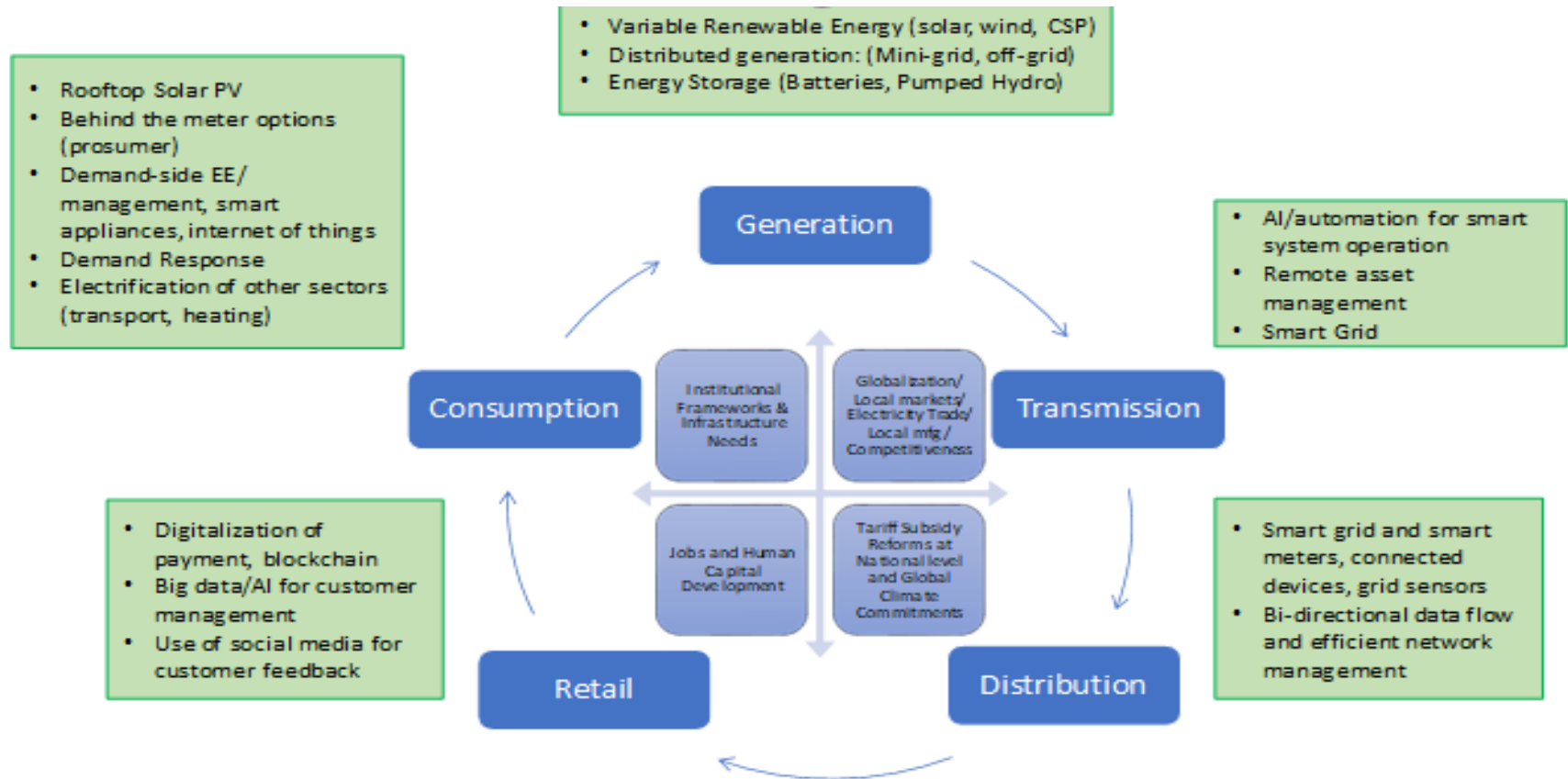
Tarshid (in Saudi Arabia)



EE Financing and Business Models Are Evolving

The Five Megatrends:

Disruption (Demand Disruption), **D**ecarbonization,
Distribution/**D**ecentralization, **D**emocratization, **D**igitalization



Source: World Bank (2019) "MENA Clean Energy Transition and Jobs" Concept Note

ASHOK SARKAR –
VEF Presentation, April 2021

Thank You



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