

BUSINESS MODELS FOR DISTRICT ENERGY



DISTRICT ENERGY IN CITIES

A GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO UNLOCK THE POTENTIAL OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY



Celia Martinez, Technical Coordinator Latin America and Africa, District Energy in Cities Initiative
Heat Roadmap Poland, Warsaw, January 25 2018



1. An introduction to the District Energy in Cities Initiative
2. Key findings on business models for district energy
3. How to choose the business model based on varying levels of risk and control appetite
4. Case Studies



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IN CITIES
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DISTRICT ENERGY IN CITIES INITIATIVE LAUNCH AT CLIMATE SUMMIT



Sustainable Energy for All
(SE4All) Sub-Committee's



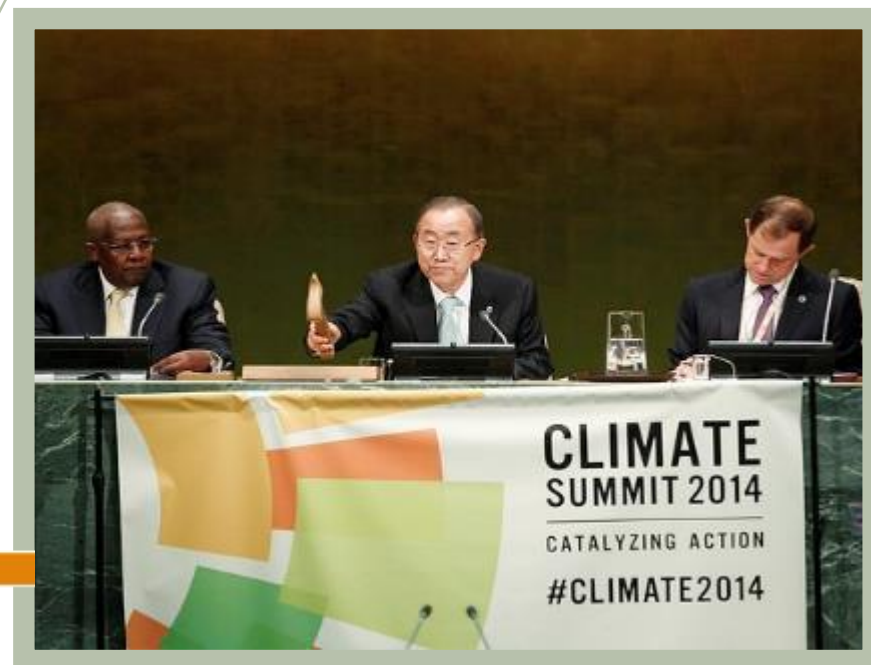
Co-chairs:

- UNEP Executive Director
- CEO Accenture
- Minister for Trade and Development Cooperation, Denmark

Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform: to scale up efficiency gains and investments at the national, sub-national and city levels through technical assistance, support and public-private sector collaboration

Individual accelerators focus on specific energy efficiency sectors

- Buildings
- Transport
- **DISTRICT ENERGY**
- Lighting
- Appliances & Equipment



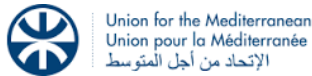
**GLOBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY
ACCELERATOR PLATFORM**

Double Global Rate of Improvement of Energy Efficiency by 2030

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON DISTRICT ENERGY



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Our donors:



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
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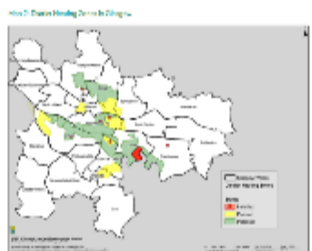
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE
E DELLA TUTELA DELL'ENERGIA E DEL CLIMA



ATTRACT INVESTMENT



Increase knowledge of multiple benefits (publications, outreach and communications campaign)

Identify potential pilot projects, build capacity and develop methodologies and policies based on the implementation of pilot activities.

Scale-up through the establishment of a National Delivery Unit and the development of a regulatory framework.

Unlock investments: Design financial mechanisms to address financial barriers and support the first projects in new markets

Double the rate of energy efficiency improvements for heating and cooling in buildings by 2030 through district energy



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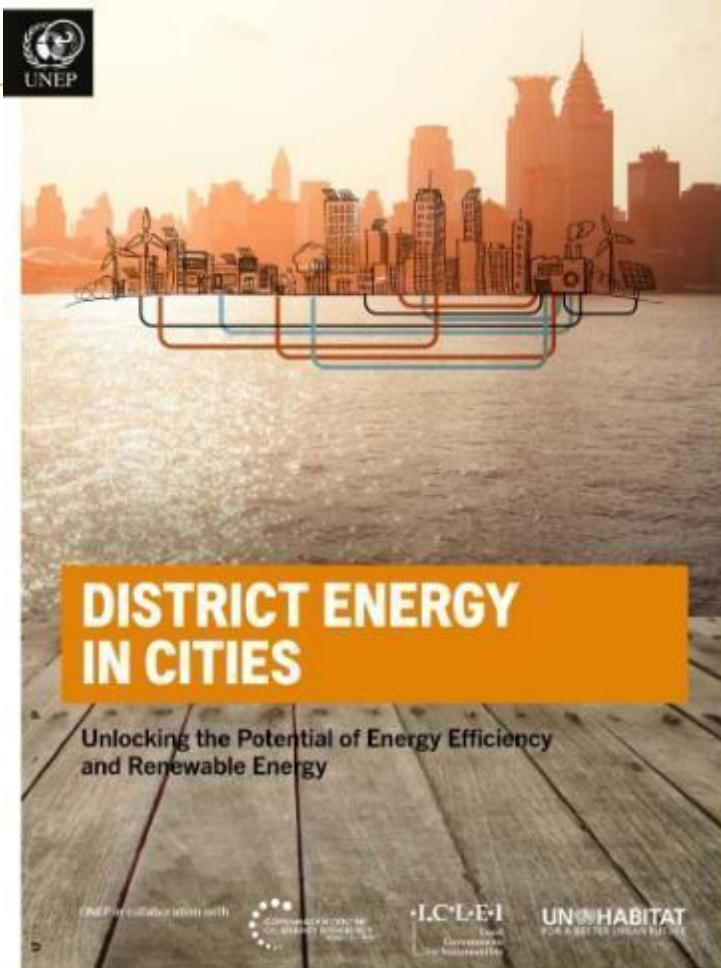
WHERE WE ARE



LAUNCH OF A TECHNICAL GUIDE



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Methodology and Key Steps

*“In launching this report we want to draw the **attention of the world’s decision makers**, mayors and leaders at the community level **to the importance of district energy systems.**”*

- Achim Steiner, former UN Environment Programme Executive Director. Launch of the District Energy in Cities Report - Paris, 25 February 2015



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KEY FINDINGS



- Local governments are best placed to **alleviate risks** and are critical to **leveraging finance**.
- Private sector can deliver upfront finance and international expertise
- **Variety of business models** with varying levels of private sector and local government ownership and management.
- Business models and ownership structures can adapt over time
- Best business models incorporate multiple benefits



MULTIPLE BUSINESS MODELS FOR VARYING RISK AND CONTROL

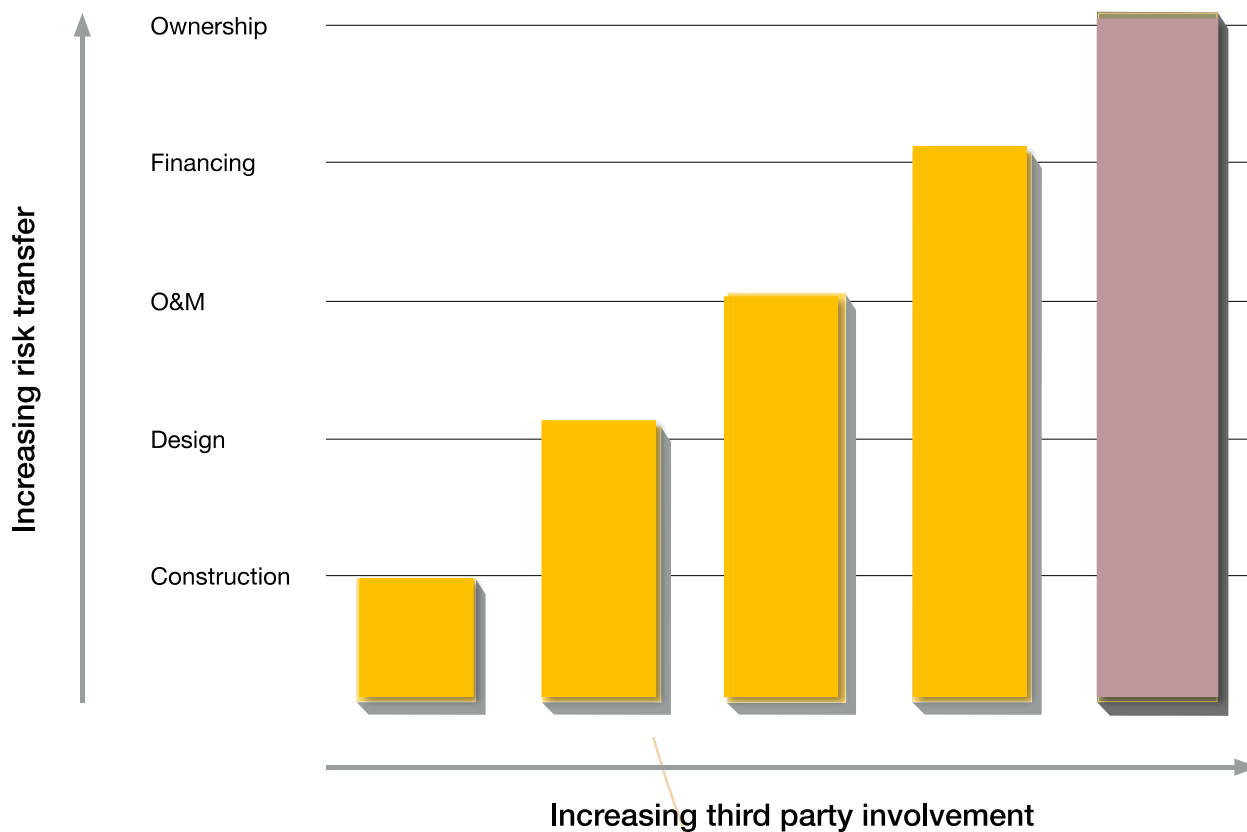
FINANCIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT	DEGREE OF CONTROL AND RISK APPETITE OF PUBLIC SECTOR	TYPE OF BUSINESS MODEL	EXAMPLES
● LOW	↑ High	Wholly public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ District energy to meet social objectives related to housing or fuel poverty
● MEDIUM / LOW	↑ High	Wholly public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Public sector demonstrating the business case of district energy systems■ Public sector looking to create projects that will improve its cash flow■ Public sector lowering the IRR by allowing cheaper energy tariffs than the private sector would
● MEDIUM / HIGH	→ Medium	Public/private hybrid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Public/private joint venture■ Concession contract■ Community-owned not-for-profit or cooperative
● HIGH	↘ Medium / Low	Private (with public facilitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Privately owned project with some local authority support, perhaps through a strategic partnership



MULTIPLE BUSINESS MODELS FOR VARYING RISK AND CONTROL



Source: Carbon Trust



Source: Carbon Trust



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BUSINESS MODELS

CITY EXAMPLES



Business model	City examples
“Wholly public” model	Vancouver, Bergen, Brest, Gothenburg, Belgrade, Banja Luka
Public-private concession contract model	Barcelona, Paris (CPCU)
Private concession contract model	London Olympic park
Cooperative and/or non-profit models	Copenhagen, Aberdeen
'Private' business model	Temuco

CASE STUDY: BELGRADE, SERBIA



- 50% of households connected to district heating, total length of 1,420 km and a capacity of over 2,800MW
- Publicly owned utility model
- Significant investment needed to refurbish, expand and fuel-switch: €380 mil. over the next 25 years
- Innovative new business models being consider for certain parts of network

CASE STUDY: BANJA LUKA



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PREVIOUS SITUATION

- Utility 70 % owned by the municipality
- **Inefficient network** with large heat and water losses and run 85% on heavy fuel oil
- Utility near **financial collapse** due to heavy fuel oil purchases
- **Lack of strategy** on the long-term role of district heating in meeting city objectives
- **Lack of interest** in early-stage feasibility from financiers



**Change of
business model**

CURRENT MODEL

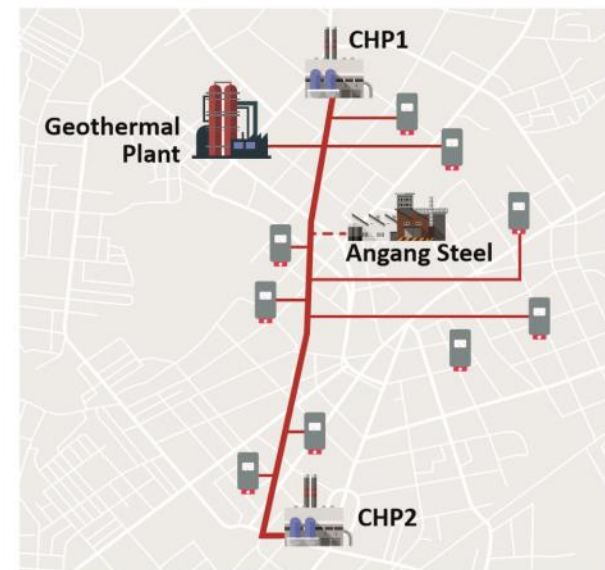
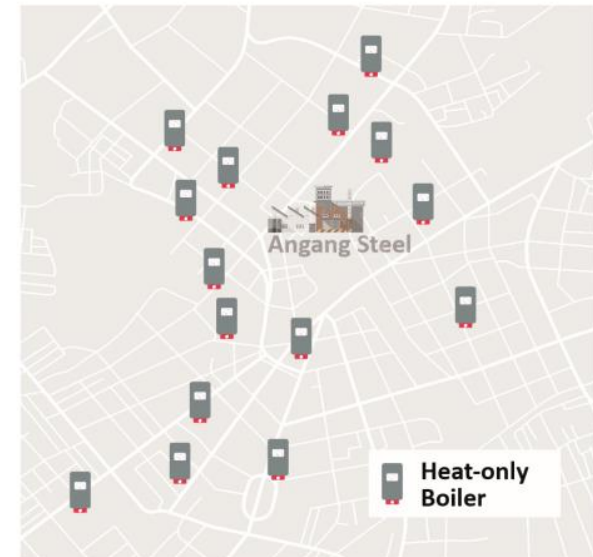
- Public-private partnership
- 51% owned by a private group and 49% by the Municipality
- The CTCN and the DES Initiative undertook a preliminary assessment and further a feasibility study to refurbish the network and shift from fuel oil to biomass boilers.
- EBRD showed interest in the results shown in the feasibility
- The Municipality launched a open call for tender to search for a potential private partner, change the business model and develop the project assessed in the feasibility.
- EBRD accepted to provide a loan to the municipality to cover their part.
- Project total cost €17.8 million



CASE STUDY: CHINA – BUSINESS MODELS FOR WASTE HEAT



- Huge waste heat potential in China
 - Approximately half of the current energy demand for district heating in northern China
- District heating delivered by a mix of city-owned and private vertically integrated utilities
- Multiple business models to connect it:
 - Utility model with 3rd party access
 - Split asset model with heat production competition
 - ESCO business model



CASE STUDY: TEMUCO, CHILE



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UN
environment

- Innovative private water utility: Aguas Araucanía identified district heating as a new commercial opportunity
- To test technical and commercial viability, the company has invested in a small pilot project providing hot water and heating to 5 buildings.
- This has reduced gas consumption by 90%





For more information on the Global District Energy in Cities Initiative and to become a partner, please visit the website or contact:

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<http://www.districtenergyinitiative.org/>