

Energy Efficiency Obligations – a mechanism to finance energy efficiency?

Energy Efficiency Finance Market Place

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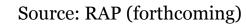
Agenda

- 1) Global snapshot of Energy Efficiency Obligations (EEOs)
- 2) Architecture of EEOs
- 3) Investment through EEOs
- 4) ESCO opportunities through EEOs
- 5) Case studies
- 6) Conclusions

Global snapshot of EEOs

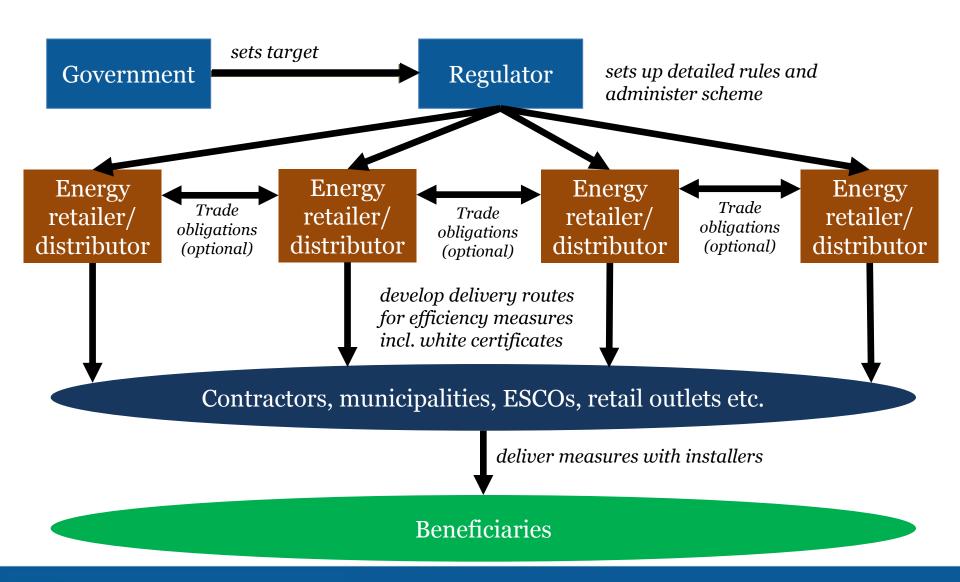
Global snapshot of EEOs: 48 operational and 6 planned





Architecture of EEOs

Architecture of EEOs



Investment and costs of EEOs

Public investment

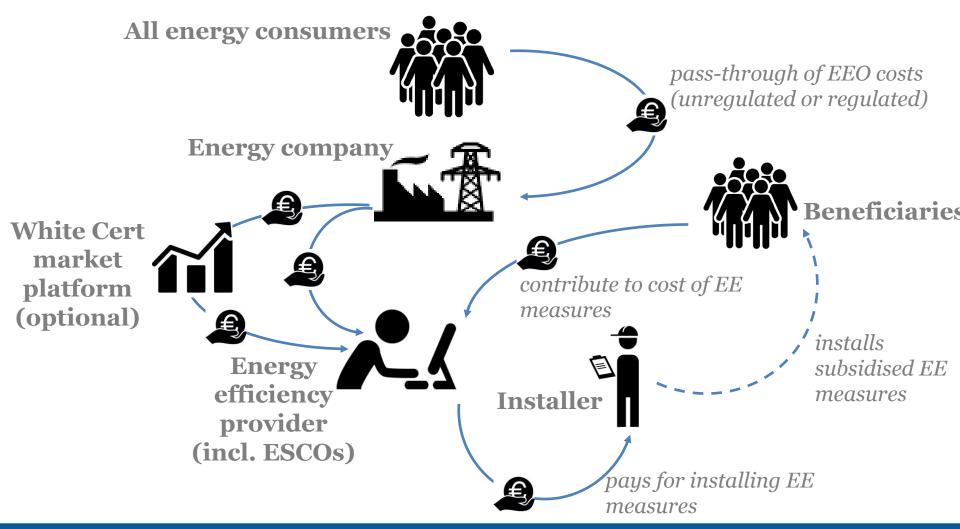
recovered
through energy
bills

Private investment

contributions from beneficiaries of the programme Administrative cost:

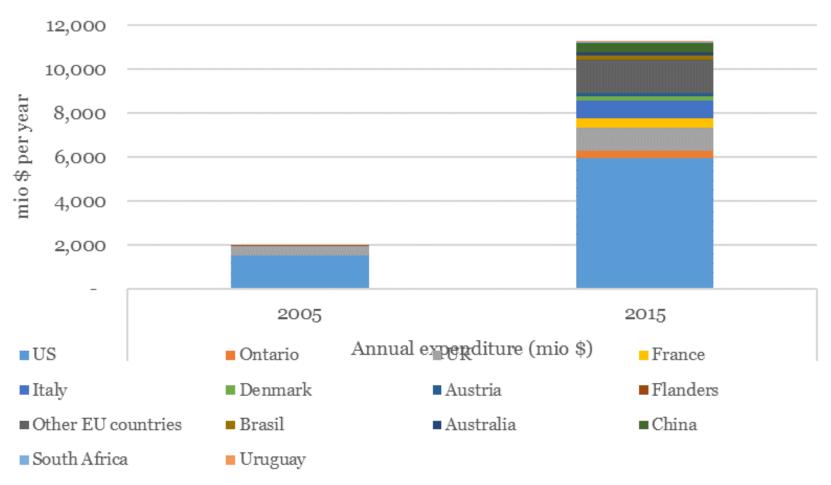
cost to public authorities for running the programme

Financial architecture of EEOs – common delivery models



Investment through EEOs

Rise of public investment through EEOs



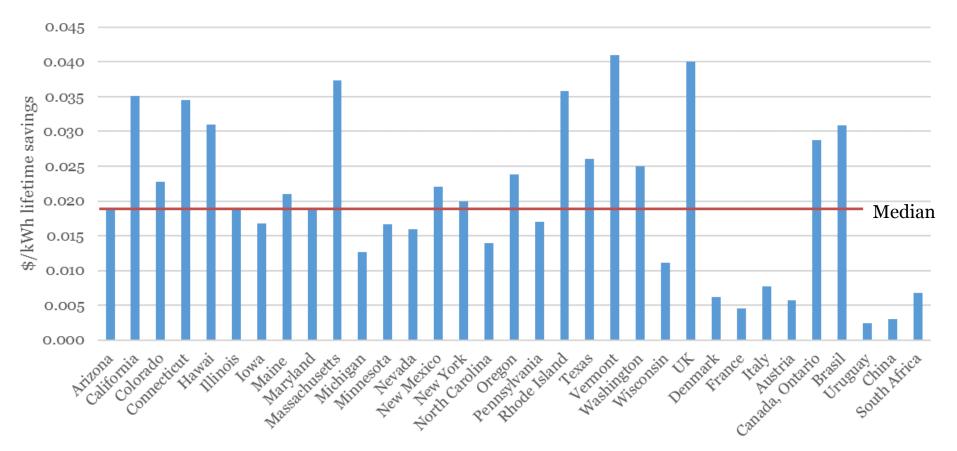
Source: RAP (forthcoming)

Private investment: typically ~0.5-2 times public investment

- United States: 141% of programme costs
- **United Kingdom**: 87% of programme costs in 2002 to 2005 and 44% in 2005 to 2008 (residential sector only, ~50% low-income households)
- **France**: 37% of programme costs (EEOs operate together with tax rebates)
- **Denmark**: 200% of programme costs (industry sector only)

Source: ACEEE (2014); Rohde et al. (2014)

Programme costs: available data indicates that EEOs are highly cost-effective



Source: RAP (forthcoming)

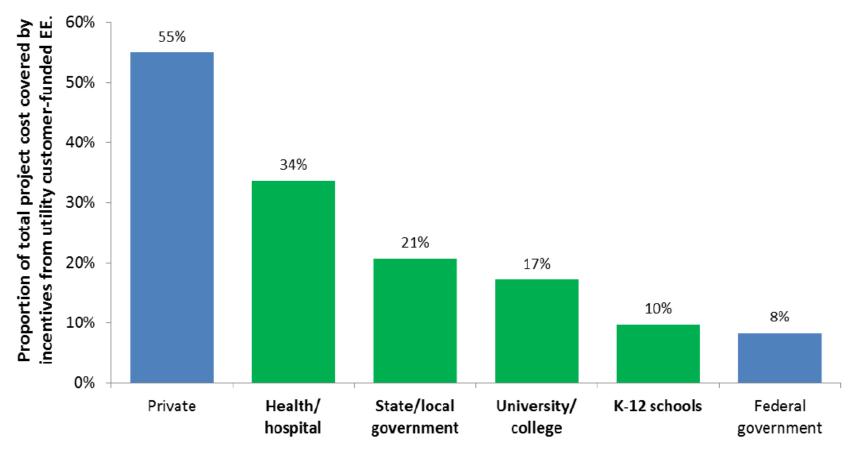


ESCO activity and EEOs

ESCO market activity and EEOs

- best evidence from US
- 55% of energy savings from US ESCO activity in public buildings supported by EEOs (for year 2012, LBNL 2014)

EEOs make important contribution to ESCO project costs



Source: LBNL (2014)

Case studies of EEO intermediaries

Case study: EffV

Group of 10 companies founded in 2008 in France





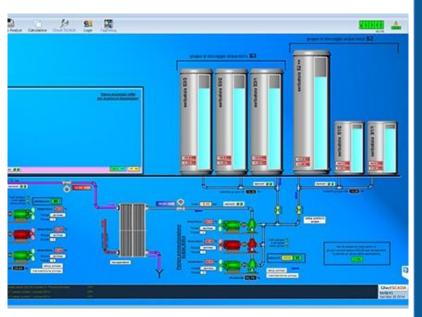




- Offices in France, Italy and Poland (UK business closed after EEOs scaled down)
- Annual turnover ~€100m for 225 employees
- **Activities:**
 - Energy consulting and project management assistance
 - Lead generator (+3000 affiliated installers in France)
 - General contractor (loft, floor & pipe insulation, EMS & Automation)
 - Financing (certificates) and ESCO (industry only)

Source: Effy (2016)

Case study: ALBINEnergia



- Project: Albini Energia supplied heat exchanger and automation system and obtained white certificates.
- Location: Prato, Italy
- Client: Tintogroup Srl
- Technology: heat recovery system for batch dyeing machine's waste water via heat exchanger
- Economic benefit = energy saved
 + value of gained white certificates
- Pay-back time: around 3 years

Conclusions

Conclusions

- 1) EEOs are in essence a financing mechanism paid for by energy consumers
- 2) Finance through EEOs now amounts to ~\$25-35 billion/year
- 3) Cost-effectiveness is high
- 4) ESCO market can benefit but depends on design of EEOs

Further reading

Lees, E., Bayer, E. (2016): Toolkit for Energy Efficiency Obligations. Regulatory
Assistance Project

Rosenow, J., Bayer, E. (2016): Costs and benefits of Energy Efficiency Obligations - a review of European programmes. Report for the European Commission

Fawcett, T., Rosenow, J. (2016): The Member States' plans and achievements towards the implementation of Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive. Report for the European Parliament

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The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP) is a global, non-profit team of experts that focuses on the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of the power sector. RAP has deep expertise in regulatory and market policies that:

- Promote economic efficiency
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