



#### Mobilizing Commercial Lending for Energy Efficiency/ Renewable Energy Projects: IFC's Evolving Approach

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Chronology

**Commercializing Energy Efficiency Finance** 

**Russia Sustainable Energy Finance** 

**China Utility-based Energy Efficiency** 

Discussion

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### **Chronology of Programs**

1997 Hungary Energy Efficiency Co-Financing Program (HEECP) Entirely donor funded: partial credit guarantee plus advisory services

2001 HEECP2 IFC contributes \$12 million from its own funds

2003 Commercializing Energy Efficiency Finance Program (CEEF) Roll-out to Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia

2005 Merger of HEECP & CEEF One unified regional Energy Efficiency Program (CEEF)

2005 Russia Sustainable Energy Finance program (RSEFP) Financial product is credit lines plus extensive advisory program

**2006 China Utility based Energy Efficiency program (CHUEE)** Risk sharing facility plus advisory







#### **COMMERCIALIZING ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCE**



### **CEEF Program Objectives**

- Mobilization of commercial funding for energy efficiency investments by way of specialized banking instruments (Guarantee Program)
- Capacity building, market development and targeted technical assistance to FIs, ESCOs and End-Users (Technical Assistance Program)
- Awareness raising and other EE marketing activities
- Up-scaling business: development of financing structures that can be replicated and offered to developing countries for large scale lending (mainstreaming)



### Guarantee Program Structure



# **Program Achievements**



## **Program Achievements**

- >200 supported transactions;majority housing renovation projects
- \$250 million investment under the scope of the Szemünk Fénye Program in the upcoming 5 years
- >25 transactions in EE for SME and RES sectors
- US\$34 millions guarantees resulted in the \$88 mil. EE and RE loans, total CAPEX US\$154 millions
- Avoided GHG emmisions 140 th./year
- Largest housing renovation portfolio in IFC history
- First ESCo forfaiting trasaction guaranteed in EU
- Second mortgage product introduced for Baltic countries
- First wind power project at IFC ever (2MW)
- Largest CEE PV solar plant (0,69 MW)
- Largest European ESCO projects supported (OTP)
- Dedicated financial product and even EE and RE projects department in the CS bank





#### Lessons Learned

Anticipate a long Start-up period (1-3 years)

- Time requirements for development of new sustainable energy product with FI are 6 months and more
- High lead time to full utilization of the new product (significant volumes generated after 1,5 years of product life)
- Time is crucial you always need more than expected to develop something new

Only quick deal processing achieves results

- Adaptation to changing market conditions requires flexibility
- Quick processing and flexibility can only be achieved by shifting decision-making close to a client
- Transaction cost burden associated with excessive reporting and administrative requirements is a real barrier



### Lessons Learned II

Sustainable finance is not a product, it is an idea of market opportunity joined by traditional IFC financial products

- Pari-passu guarantee alone is not attractive enough for FIs, strong TA always required
- Limited potential of PPG as a risk management tool resulting in low bank participation/deal flow
- First-loss guarantee portion makes the product much more attractive

#### Timing of IFC entry in a market is critical

- Mature market with certain conditions met (legislative framework etc.)
- EE projects never stay alone, always part of the larger picture (SMEs)
- RES are the only real project financing



#### Lessons Learned III

#### **External consultants:**

- Can be efficiently utilized only for very specifically defined tasks
- Cannot be expected to develop real pipeline of bankable projects
- Management of consultants takes lots of time
- Integrate international with local consultants
- Adaptive management critical to stay relevant to the market.







#### **RUSSIA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FINANCE**



# High energy intensity of economy

#### **Energy Intensity of GDP**

2003 (Kwh/\$)

14



**GIFC** 

### **End user inefficiency**

#### From





То

48% of production assets installed over 20 years ago

### **Comprehensive advisory agenda**



# Structured approach to work with Fls



## Key conclusions from SME survey

- Companies underestimate EE potential by 50-70%
- Less than a third takes a systematic approach to EE
- Only 24% applied for financing for EE projects; 90% of those that did received financing
- 81% of companies believe that current legislation does not promote energy saving



### **Research as a tool for FI strategy**



#### **RSEFP** major results to date

- Active partners: Centerinvest, URSA, Chelindbank, Tatfondbank, Raiffeisen Leasing
- Prospective partners: MDM bank, Promsvyazleasing, NBD
- 15 loans of \$7.4 m to projects worth \$13.9 m
- Financed loans save energy costs by \$3.8 m/year and reduce CO2 emissions by ~36 k tons/year
- Survey of 625 industrial companies in five sectors

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#### Lessons learned

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- Business development should be done primarily by Fls
- SME EE finance is a big market
- Communicating EE in simple messages
- Focus on technical and managerial advice for end users, financial analysis less important







#### **CHINA UTILITY-BASED ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCE**





# How much are you emitting?



China emits much more CO2 to achieve the same GDP output than the rest of the world



# Another comparison



A Room with a View

VS:



# Why Aren't Banks Financing FE in China?

- 1. Energy Efficiency is a new business
- 2. Energy Efficiency improvement is often a "patchon" rather than new investment in assets
- 3. Banks focus too much on securitizing loans with collateral and guarantee
  - i. For instance, less than 5% of loans offered by IB are cash-flow based and they are for large state-owned enterprises
- 4. Again, size matters most loan officers think the loans required in EE projects are too small and not worthy of their efforts



### Loss sharing structure













# 1<sup>st</sup> Project

Haizi Coking Plant Coking Gas Recovery for Power Generation:

\$2 million loan to
Shengdong
Machinery Company
Limited

20 units of gas-fired power generators

Emission reduction of more than 30,000 tons of CO2 per year





# **CHUEE Loans (\$ Million)**



### Emission of GHGs (000 tons)



#### Lessons learnt

- LSF seems to work better than line of credit and equity for China's EE due to the leveraging effect
- Issues in the Utility Partnership
  - Size of gas conversion projects
  - Availability of natural gas
- Size still an issue
  - \$2 million ceiling of CHUEE loan for the purpose of risk diversification
  - IB loan officers are only targeting loans between \$1 million and \$2 million
  - Larger projects have excellent emission reduction effect and financial viability but fall out of the radar-screens of both IFC's IOs and IB's loan officers



#### **THANK YOU!**

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