

Lessons learned from 35 years of Energy Efficiency Finance support in Thailand THINK.



Why Energy Efficiency Finance is important?



- SEA high Energy efficiency potential
- Major Barrier: Access to capital
- Private sector opportunity



- Small investments
- 'invisible resource'
- Multiple stakeholders



- Models range from grants to risk reducing mechanisms
- Limited knowledge

Background - Scope of the research

Method

Case study in Thailand



Data

Organisation	#	Organisation	#
Academia	4	Government	8
Financial institutions	7	International	7
Customer	3	Independent Consultants	8
Energy service providers	7	ESCOs	4
TOTAL	21		26
Grand Total: 47			





What has Worked?

- Clear EE targets and regulations
- Revolving funds (loans and leasing)
- Tax incentives or grant programs

What has Not Worked?

- Capacity building of financial institutions
- De risking measures
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy together
- Pipeline development

Energy Efficiency Finance Business Models -Traditional

Traditional

Internal Finance

Large, Medium, MUSH, gov.

Loans

Large, medium

Leasing

Medium, SMEs, Gov.

Benefits/Challenges

- No interest rates
- Capital available
- Return on Investment
- Hassle factor
- Management
- Not to use own finance
- Convince board to invest
- Requires collateral
- Minimum amount high (10
 - 20 Mio THB)
- On-balance
- Contract over period of years
- Smaller amounts possible
- Higher costs
- Off-Balance investment

Public support

Subsidy programme

Free audits

Tax exemptions

Subsidise credit lin

Funds

Tech.

Facilitation Revolving funds ESCO Fund Two companies

20-80 Des.ind.

Tax benefits

Thailand

EERF **ESCO Fund** support. For investors

Energy Efficiency Finance Business Models – innovative options

Strong gov. commitment

Benefits/Challenges **Public support Innovative** Thailand **Energy Performance Contracts** Registration of ESG Contracts that last for the **ESCO Fund** Standardisation of pay back time period Guaranteed contracts Quality insurance of the Employ facilitators Savings **ESCO** Guarantee mechanish technical failure Dependant on public **Promotion** support via FTI and **Shared Savings** DEDE Projects need to be a Guarantee mechanism certain size Off-balance ESCO needs capital **Energy Efficiency** MEA and Resource Standards **PEAEE** Mainly focused on (Energy savings programs Utility based residential sector obligation) Procurement regulation programmes Assist to establish Super

ESCO (under PEA)

Useful references

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Questions/ Feedback

Thank you!