



Sensitization Workshop on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Support Mechanisms

Online Training for Financial Institutions

29-30 October 2020

A discussion of financing structures, instruments and risk management considerations for financing of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency projects



Presented by:

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Certified Energy Manager (CEM®)

EDISON GALBRAITH



General Manager, Loan Origination & Portfolio Management, Development Bank of Jamaica Energy Risk Professional (ERP®) Certified Energy Manager (CEM®)

- Edison Galbraith has 25 years of experience in the investment and development banking industries with 10 years promoting and financing investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainability.
- Edison holds diverse qualifications including a BA in History and Economics from the University of the West Indies and an MBA in Finance from the Manchester Business School, UK. He is also a Certified Energy Manager accredited by the Association of Energy Engineers and an Energy Risk Professional accredited by the Global Association of Risk Professionals.
- Since 2011 he has served as General Manager Loan Origination and Portfolio Management at the Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ), where he heads the bank's lending operations.
- His responsibilities include managing DBJ's relationships with financial institutions, development partners and the business sector and deploying DBJ's portfolio to unlock strategic sectors, improve access to finance and support economic growth and job creation.
- In this regard, Edison has led the bank's successful MSME, business process outsourcing and energy financing initiatives as well as its partial credit guarantee programme.
- He also serves on the Jamaica Energy Council and various other boards and committees geared towards achieving energy transition, financial access, climate action and food security.

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF JAMAICA





"CROWDING IN" THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Privatization & Public Private Partnerships

- > Divestment of electric utility JPS and Wigton Wind Farm
- > Schools Solar PPP

Private Equity Market Development

> Seeded 5 Funds that invest in RE

PROMOTING AND FINANCING EE & RE INVESTMENTS

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

Public education, Training Energy Auditors, Energy Audit Grant

Loans and Guarantees

- \triangleright EE and RE loans for business and homes, 300 loans of US\$30M through intermediaries
- > Credit Enhancement Facility partial credit guarantees for EE and RE loans

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS' CONSIDERATIONS

COMPILED BASED ON FEEDBACK FROM WORKSHOPS AND DISCUSSIONS WITH FIS



INSTITUTIONAL / PORTFOLIO LEVEL

- Preservation of capital
- Return on capital
- Portfolio growth
- Mandate, Impact, ESG
- Strategic and geopolitical risk
- Risk management, limits
- Concentration / diversification
- Administration, transaction costs
- Operational risk
- Consistency of processes, frequency
- Institutional capacity, knowledge, manuals

PORTFOLIO / TRANSACTION LEVEL

- Market risk
- Matching of assets and liabilities
- Liquidity / Tenor
- Interest Rate, currency
- Accounting treatment, Provisioning, IFRS 9
- Credit risk / rating
- Character
- Capacity
- Capital
- Conditions
- Collateral

SIMPLIFIED ELECTRICITY MARKET



GOODS AND SERVICES

SUPPLIERS

Financing, plant and fuel

ELECTRIC UTILITY

Generation, transmission, distribution

CONSUMERS

Government, Businesses, Individuals

CASH FLOW

^{*}This presentation focusses on the electricity sector and excludes fuels except where fuels are being displaced by electricity in transportation and other sectors

ENERGY TRANSITION - PROVEN TECHNOLOGY



Fossil Fuels –
Coal, HFO,
Diesel,
Combustion
Turbine,



Natural Gas,
LNG –
Combined
Cycle,
(cogeneration)



Renewable – Hydro, Wind, Photovoltaic, Solar, Biomass, Geothermal, Ocean,

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Energy security, diversification, Climate action Lowest cost, Levelized cost of electricity, Parity Capacity factor, Intermittent versus firm, Grid stability Energy Storage – Chemical, Battery, Pumped Hydro, etc.

LEVELIZED COST OF ELECTRICITY



Table 1a. Estimated levelized cost of electricity (LCOE, capacity-weighted¹) for new generation resources entering service in 2025 (2019 dollars per megawatthour)

Plant type	Capacity factor (percent)	Levelized capital cost	Levelized fixed O&M ²	Levelized variable O&M	Levelized transmis- sion cost	Total system LCOE	Levelized tax credit ³	Total LCOE including tax credit
Dispatchable technolog	ies							
Ultra-supercritical coal	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Combined cycle	87	7.48	1.59	26.40	1.13	36.61	NA	36.61
Combustion turbine	30	16.10	2.65	46.51	3.44	68.71	NA	68.71
Advanced nuclear	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Geothermal	90	20.36	14.50	1.16	1.45	37.47	-2.04	35.44
Biomass	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
Non-dispatchable techn	nologies							
Wind, onshore	40	23.51	7.51	0.00	3.08	34.10	NA	34.10
Wind, offshore	45	84.00	27.89	0.00	3.15	115.04	NA	115.04
Solar photovoltaic ⁴	30	24.12	5.77	0.00	2.91	32.80	-2.41	30.39
Hydroelectric ^{5,6}	73	28.89	7.64	1.39	1.62	39.54	NA	39.54

Source: US Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2020

https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/pdf/electricity_generation.pdf

RISK MITIGATION



- Identify risks at all stages
- Measure and estimate exposure and impact
- Evaluate options available
- Develop risk mitigation strategy
- Make decision and take action
- Review and update

- Construction, Installation and Commissioning
- Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts
- Warranties
- Performance bond
- Escrows
- Guarantees
- Maintenance
- Performance contracting
- Measurement and verification
- Security
- Insurance

POLICY, LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS



Enable or constrain market growth

- National policies
- Global trends
- Climate change mitigation funding
- Legal and / or natural monopolies
- Bidding / Procurement of capacity / RFP process, IPPs
- Taxation, incentives and subsidies
- Energy ecosystem development
- Public awareness of solutions
- Capacity of providers



ENERGY GENERATION

Megawatts – Generates revenue and cash inflows

Add generating capacity

Growth in demand for energy – Driven by economic expansion, lifestyle, Climate change Electrification

Replacement or Displacement

of existing generating capacity

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

<u>"Negawatts"</u> — Yields savings and reduces cash outflow
Reduces overall demand and need for new capacity

Financing Grid Improvements



TYPES AND SIZES OF PROJECTS

- Utility Scale
- Distributed
- Independent Power Producers
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Grid tied
- Off Grid

ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS

- Utility Water, Communication
- Industry, Manufacturing
- Government Buildings, Schools, Hospitals,
- HVAC, Cold storage
- Lighting, Street lighting
- Commercial Malls, Offices
- Residential, Hotels, Homes

OTHER

- Energy Equipment Suppliers
- Energy Service Companies / Performance Contracting



MARKET SIZE

- Utility scale few transactions
- Residential numerous transactions

RISK RETURN TRADEOFF

- Utility Scale Concentration -Syndication
- Residential Diversified Transaction
 Cost Aggregation

RISK STRUCTURE

- Utility Scale PPA, Guaranteed off-taker,
 Utility, Parent Credit Quality –
 Customers, Economy
- Residential Contract with consumer –
 Credit Quality -



FUNDING INSTITUTIONS

- International Private investors / funds, Development Finance Institutions, Donors, Green Climate Fund, GEF etc.
- Domestic Capital Commercial Banks, Credit Unions, Leasing, other lenders, Private credit / equity funds,
- Capital Markets Bond, Equity,
- Market structures Funds, ESCOs,

FUNDING SOURCES

- Deposits, Pensions, Capital,
- Government budget, borrowing,

FUNDING INSTRUMENTS

Debt, Leasing, Guarantees, Equity,
 Performance contracting



Thank you.

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