

区域供冷和制冷服务商业模式和融资机制

Business Model and Financing Mechanisms for District Cooling and Cooling as Services



DISTRICT ENERGY IN CITIES 城市区域能源倡议

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

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2019.06.20 北京



DISTRICT ENERGY
IN CITIES
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SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

联合国2030可持续发展目标

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 ENSURING
universal access
TO MODERN ENERGY
SERVICES.

 DOUBLING THE GLOBAL
RATE OF IMPROVEMENT IN
*energy
efficiency.*

 DOUBLING THE SHARE OF
renewable energy
IN THE GLOBAL
ENERGY MIX.

SDG11可
持续的城
市及社区



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG 7
经济、清
洁能源

UNEP DTU
PARTNERSHIP

COPENHAGEN CENTRE
ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SEforAll EE HUB

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY
FOR ALL

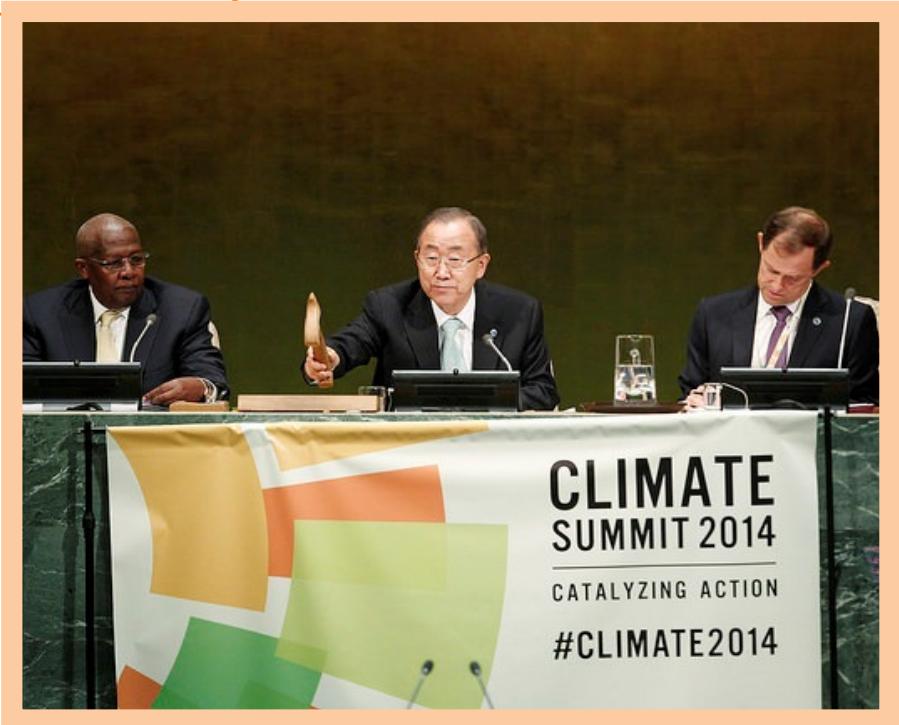


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2014年联合国秘书长气候峰会发起倡议

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联合国“人人享有可持续能源”

全球能效加速器2030年目标：

- 实现现代化能源普及
- 实现全球能源利用效率翻一倍
- 实现全球可再生能源占比翻一倍



GLOBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY
ACCELERATOR PLATFORM

SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY
FOR ALL



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SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

基于项目实践的加速器平台

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全球六大能效加速器平台

建筑节能

Building

WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE

Johnson
Controls

区域能源

District Energy

Danfoss

UN
environment

照明

Lighting

PHILIPS

UN
environment

*Drawing on
existing best
practice
networks*

City & Country
Commitments
to EE Action
国家或城市制定
节能行动计划

**Assess
Opportunities**
评估可行的节能
措施及示范项目

**Develop
Strategy
and Plans**
制定相关的行动计
划及激励措施

**Build the
Enabling
Environment**
项目培育及知识培训

**Formulate
Initiatives and
Investments**
项目实施及效果监
管、投资支持

**Achievement of
municipal, national
and global EE
objectives**
实现全球能效目标

基于现有的
最佳实践案
例及政治、
资源网络

Vehicle Fuel

UN
environment
GFEI
FIA FOUNDATION

交通运输
节能

Industry

UNIDO
CARBON
TRUST

工业节能

**Appliances &
Equipment**

UN
environment
Cu

家用电器
及设备

COPENHAGEN CENTRE
ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Think Tank
智库
- Communications
加强各加速器之间的沟通交流
- Co-ordination
合作伙伴之间的协调
- Tracking activity/results
跟踪评估各类报告、政策框架
- Cross-sectoral funding
跨平台资金支持

SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY
FOR ALL

区域能源是智慧城市系统增加可再生能源和能效提升的关键



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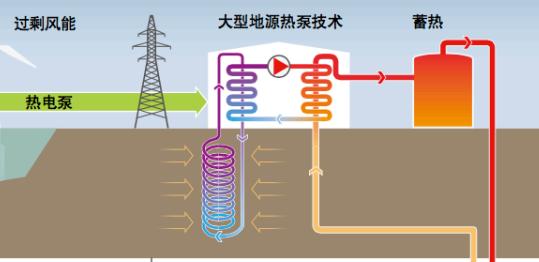
DISTRICT ENERGY KEY TO RENEWABLES & EFFICIENCY IN SMART CITIES



图 1.7 完整区域能源系统热 / 冷源输入 - 终端用户示意图

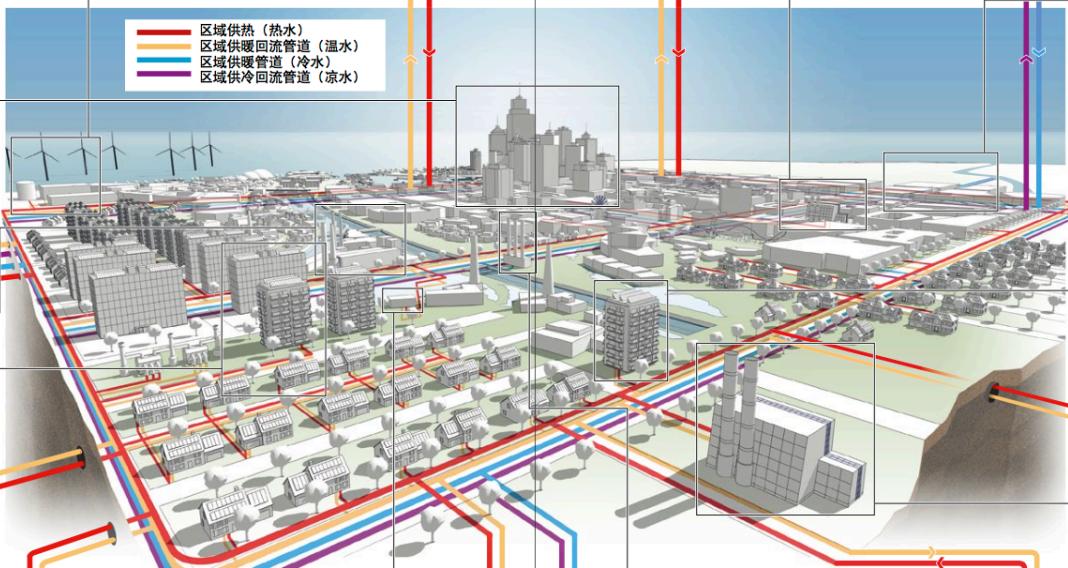
接入可再生能源发电

生产过剩的电量，比如风电，可以通过区域能源得以利用或储存，为能源系统提供有价值的需求响应。这些电可用于驱动大型热泵，即利用低位热能（如来自地下的热）来产生热水并可以存储起来或者直接输入区域供暖管网系统。同样的，高效能冷水机组也可以提供需求响应，并以冷水的形式存储冷量，以便用于区域供冷。通过这些方式，区域能源可以提高可再生能源在电力系统中的份额。



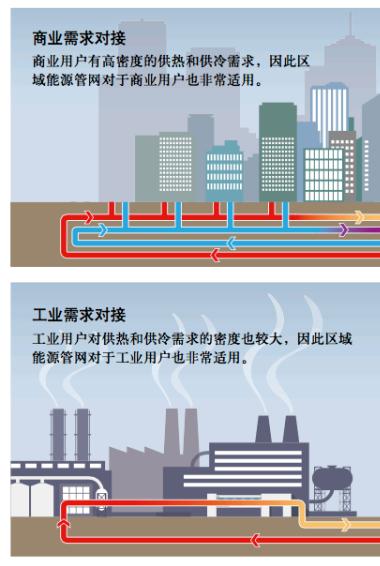
商业需求对接

商业用户有高密度的供热和供冷需求，因此区域能源管网对于商业用户也非常适用。



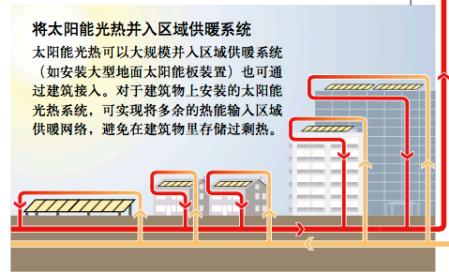
工业需求对接

工业用户对供热和供冷需求的密度也较大，因此区域能源管网对于工业用户也非常适用。



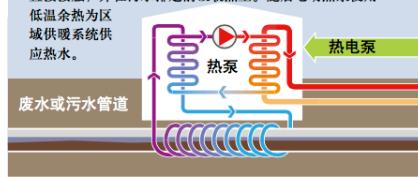
将太阳能光热并入区域供暖系统

太阳能光热可以大规模并入区域供暖系统（如安装大型地面太阳能板装置）也可通过建筑接入。对于建筑物上安装的太阳能光热系统，可实现将多余的热能输入区域供暖网络，避免在建筑物里存储过剩热。



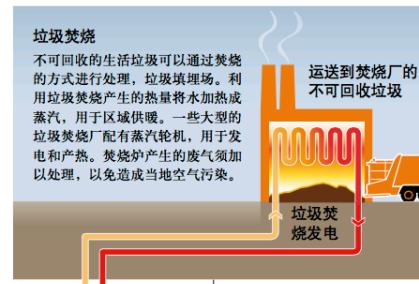
污水和废水中的余热利用

一些城市可以利用污水和废水中的余热进行区域供暖。在管道上安装热交换器，在管道上的热交换器确保不与污水直接接触，并在污水排放前吸收热量。随后电动热泵使用低温余热为区域供暖系统供应热水。



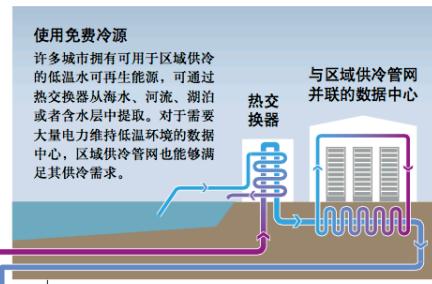
垃圾焚烧

不可回收的生活垃圾可以通过焚烧的方式进行处理，垃圾填埋场。利用垃圾焚烧产生的热量将水加热成蒸汽，用于区域供暖。一些大型的垃圾焚烧厂配有蒸汽轮机，用于发电和产热。焚烧炉产生的废气须加以处理，以免造成当地空气污染。



使用免费冷源

许多城市拥有可用于区域供冷的低温水可再生能源，可通过热交换器从海水、河流、湖泊或者含水层中提取。对于需要大量电力维持低温环境的数据中心，区域供冷管网也能满足其供冷需求。

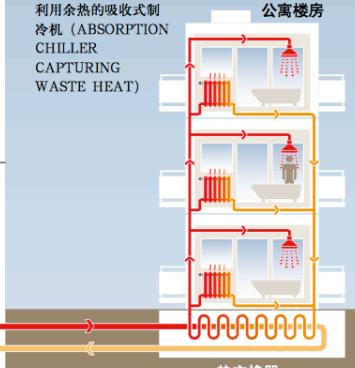


接入住宅客户

建筑物一般通过独立于中央供暖（或供冷）的热交换器单独并入区域能源管网。区域供暖系统既可以供暖也可以供应热水，一些城市中建筑物接入区域供冷和供热两个系统。

利用余热的吸收式制冷机 (ABSORPTION CHILLER CAPTURING WASTE HEAT)

公寓楼房



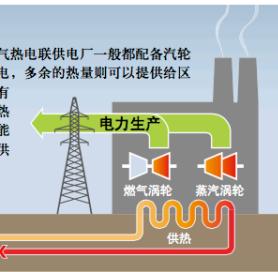
用吸收式制冷机捕获余热

工业余热可通过吸收式制冷机转换为冷量，这种方式与常见的电冷水机组的区别在于吸收式制冷机是由热能驱动，而不是机械能驱动。制冷机的效率取决于吸收热力系数，通常介于 0.65–1.2 之间。



热电联产电厂

热电联产电厂和燃气热电联产电厂一般都配备汽轮机。汽轮机可以发电，多余的热量则可以提供给区域供暖管网。配备了有吸收式制冷机的热电冷三联供电厂，能够利用热量为区域供冷系统提供冷量。





区域能源加速器对区域能源系统(区域供冷&供热)的解读

- 提高可再生能源、低品位余热及废热比例，追求区域一次能源利用效率的最大化
- “温度对口、品位对应、多能互补、梯级利用”
- 释放政府在区域能源的规划、市场引导等功能，提倡政府部门的适度参与
- 技术为商业模式服务(Cost-effective technologies)
- 城市之间、项目之间成功经验可以互相传递与复制

区域能源加速器的工作目标

- Unlock the market of DES (解锁区域能源市场，实现0到1的转变)
- Scale up (扩大区域能源市场，实现1到10的转变)

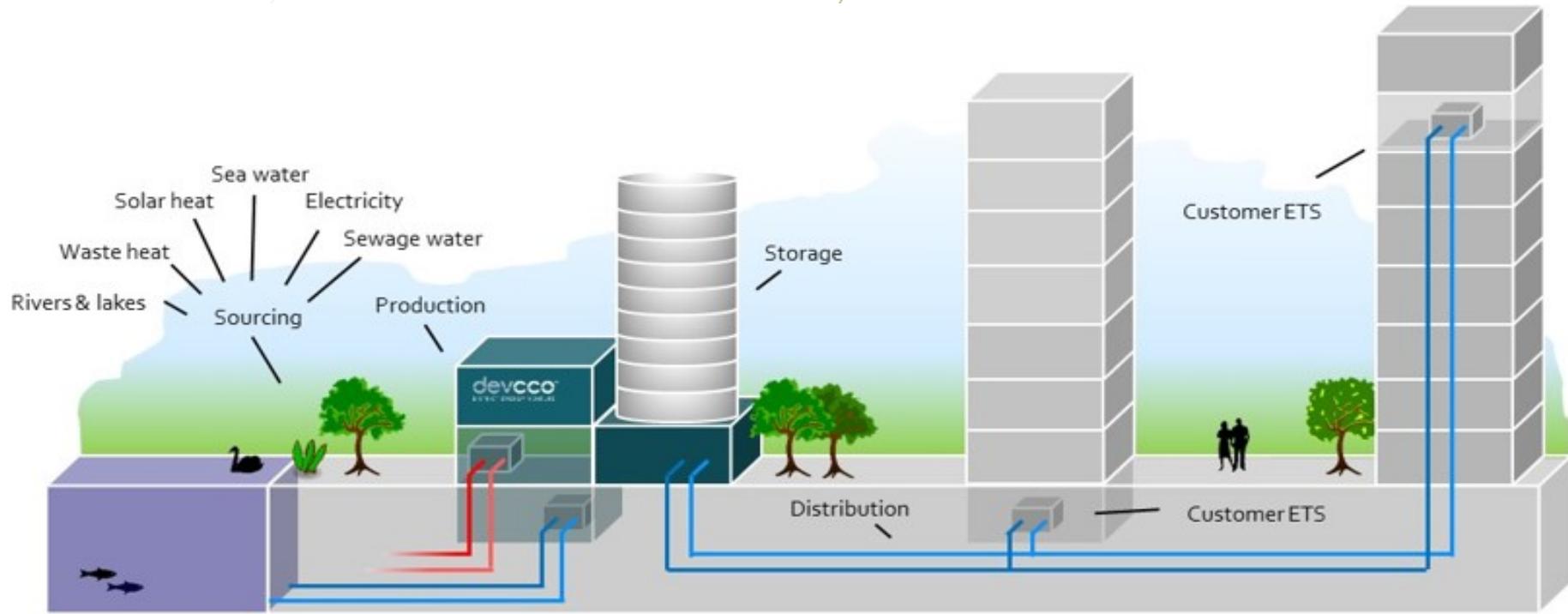
区域能源是智慧城市系统增加可再生能源和能效提升的关键



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DISTRICT ENERGY KEY TO RENEWABLES & EFFICIENCY IN SMART CITIES

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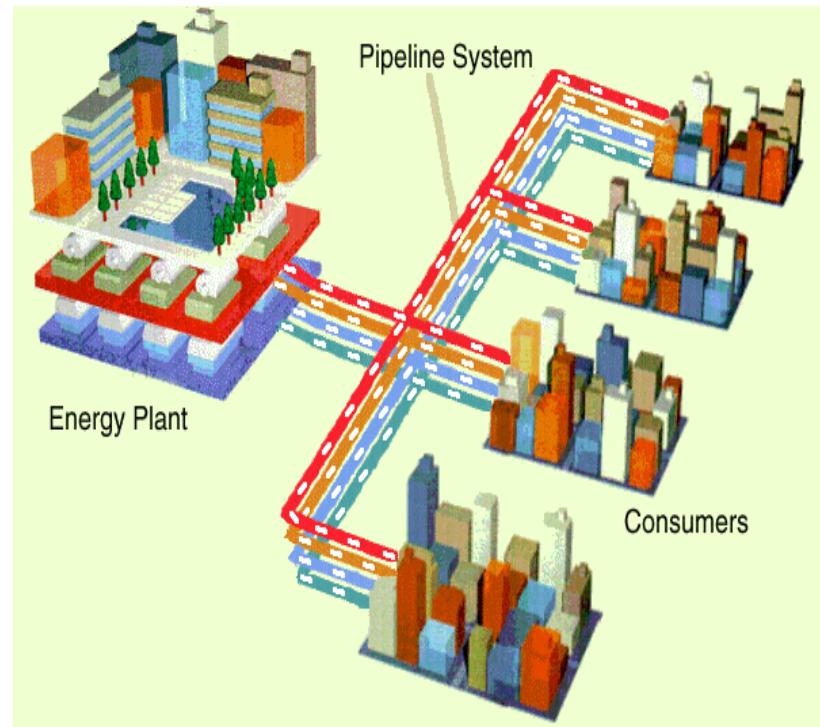


District cooling aims to use **local energy sources** that otherwise would be wasted or not used, in order to offer for the local market a **competitive and high-energy-efficient alternative** to the traditional cooling solutions.



Definition of District Cooling:

- A system to combine heating/cooling station and end-users through pipeline network
- Belongs to **public service**, similar to electricity, water, gas etc.
- Cooling sources could include waste heat, electrical cooling, free cooling etc.
- Targeted customers: industrial/process cooling (warehouse, data centre), city complex, public buildings (hospital), commercial buildings, luxury residential buildings



DISTRICT COOLING VS. OTHER COOLING TECH



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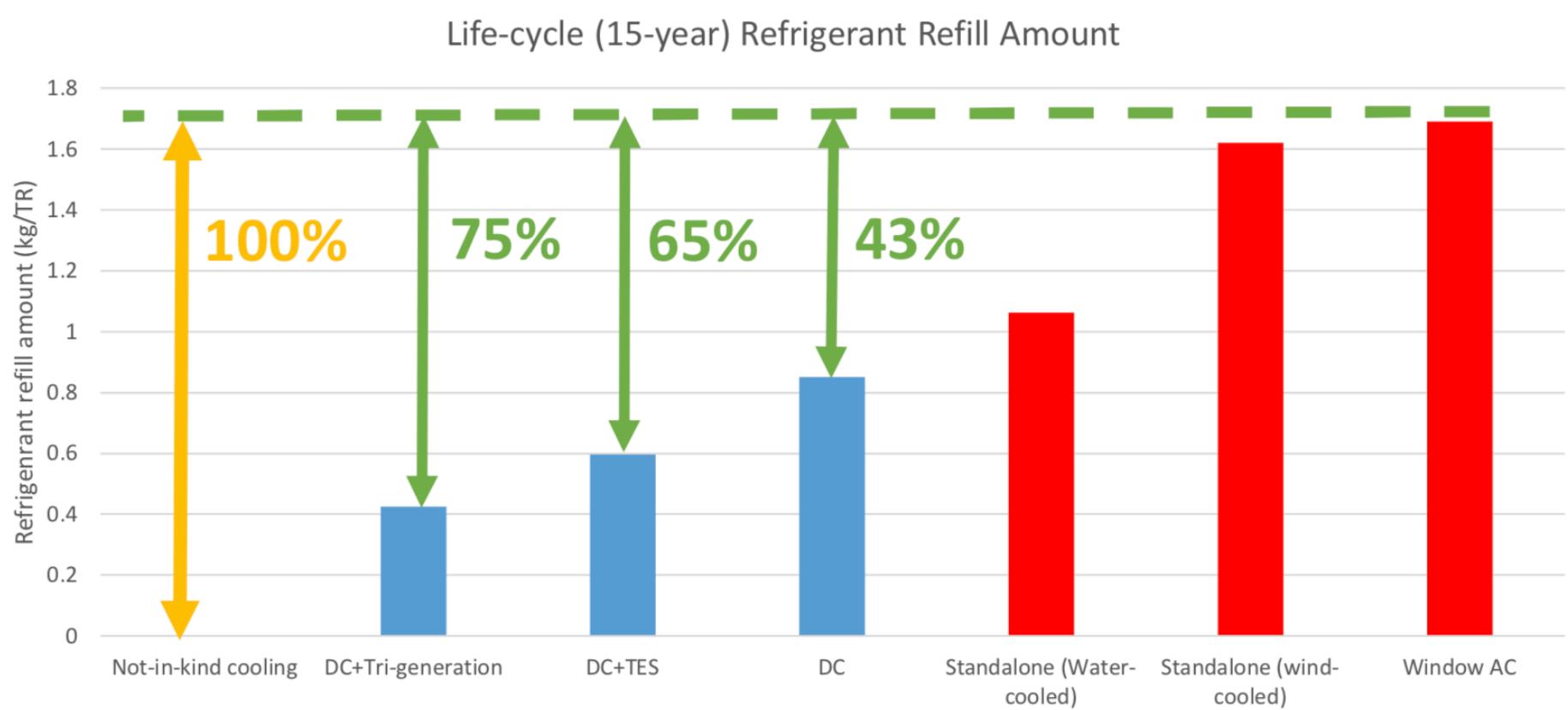


Cooling system type	Primary Energy Efficiency	Peak load shifting factor-Electricity
Split AC, VRF/VRV	25%-30%	0
Conventional Central (water-cooled elec. chiller+ FC/AHU)	20%-30%	10%-15%
Conventional Central (air-cooled elec. chiller + FC/AHU)	15%-30%	10%-15%
District cooling (all elec. chiller)	25%-30%	15%-25%
District cooling (free cooling+elec. chiller)	30%-60%	30%-50%
Tri generation (electricity, district heating, district cooling, domestic hot water)	60%-80%	30%-50%
Tri generation (30%TES)	55%-75%	40%-60%

*Assumption: Grid electricity PEF=35%, cooling factor=0.15, heating factor=0.2, electricity=0.5, all equipment reaches A-level under Energy Star or ASHRAE/ASME



DISTRICT COOLING: DELIVERING HFC PHASEDOWN



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区域能源倡议全球进展

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区域能源倡议全球伙伴关系



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A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON DISTRICT ENERGY

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国家/城市政府

私营企业/部门

公共事业公司

行业协会



国际机构

城市网络

金融机构

智库、大学

研究机构

热力规划
分享最佳实践
培训研讨会
本地协调管理

支持国际和国内
专家提供预可研
和可行性分析

提升意识

技术援助

市场转型

政策建议

能力建设

提供考察访问计划
提供磋商和咨询

支持地方制定规划政策
城市级区域能源规划
支持地方和国家规划
价格机制

16 COUNTRIES

4+1 Pilot countries: China, India, Serbia, Chile, Morocco



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区域能源倡议全球伙伴关系

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON DISTRICT ENERGY

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3.9
TOTAL
FUNDING
(\$ MILLION)

9.7
TOTAL CO-FINANCE
UNLOCKED
(\$ MILLION)

36
NUMBER
OF CITIES

45
NUMBER OF
PARTNERS

215
INVESTMENT COMMITTED
(\$ MILLION)
CHILE 15 INDIA 200

22
INVESTMENT
ACHIEVED
(\$ MILLION)

290 000
CO₂ PROJECTED
REDUCTIONS
(tCO₂/yr)



KIGALI
COOLING EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

MINISTERO
DELL'AMBIENTE
EROGA IL SUO SUPPORTO
TERRITORIO E DEL MARE

gef

GRANDE
CIRCUITO
DI
MARE
DANUBIO



区域能源加速器在发展中国家的工作路线：

“自上而下(中央政策到示范项目落实) VS
自下而上(改进既有项目到形成激励政策)”

自上而下：激发区域能源市场的潜力，实现从无到有

自下而上：扩大区域能源市场（在国家和区域层面推广示范项目），实现从一到多

国家政府（主管气候变化、空气污染和能效的相关部委）

城市政府和地区管委会，以及城市规划主管部门

区域能源示范项目、公共基础设施建设方、建筑单体业主、开发商以及终端用户

国家目标行动方案

区域能源促进政策

供冷供热能耗基准

能源地图

城市中远期区域能源规划

设计指南和标准

快速评估：技术性和经济性分析

商业模式

预可研/可行性分析

本土化技术研究

绿色金融及区域能源种子基金



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区域能源倡议:

为国家和城市寻找国际资金资助渠道:



- Global Environment Facility (GEF-7)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- IFC
- Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP)
- NAMAS FACILITY
- Support from development banks (EBRD, ADB, AfDB)
- Seed funding opportunities



KIGALI
COOLING EFFICIENCY PROGRAM



DISTRICT COOLING/TRI GENERATION IN INDIA



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TOP-DOWN APPLICATION



- National Cooling Action Plan
- National DES Potential Study

National energy conservation target for 2030 (MoP)

Refrigerant phasing target (MoEF)

National Steering Committee: UNEP, MoP, MoEF, BEE, EESL

- Energy mapping & benchmark
- Policy analysis
- Rapid assessment tools for tech-eco
- Training modulars

Urban planning for new township

Building energy conservation target

Smart city/Renewable energy mission

Incentive policies for DES engagement

City Steering Committee: UNEP, municipality, EESL, other partners

- Pre-/ feasibility study
- Business model, technical / financial analysis
- Funding opportunities

- Call-for-tender, procurement plan
- Design guidelines, standards, MRV & metering strategy
- Knowledge transportation



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印度区域供冷/三联供 自上而下的推广模式

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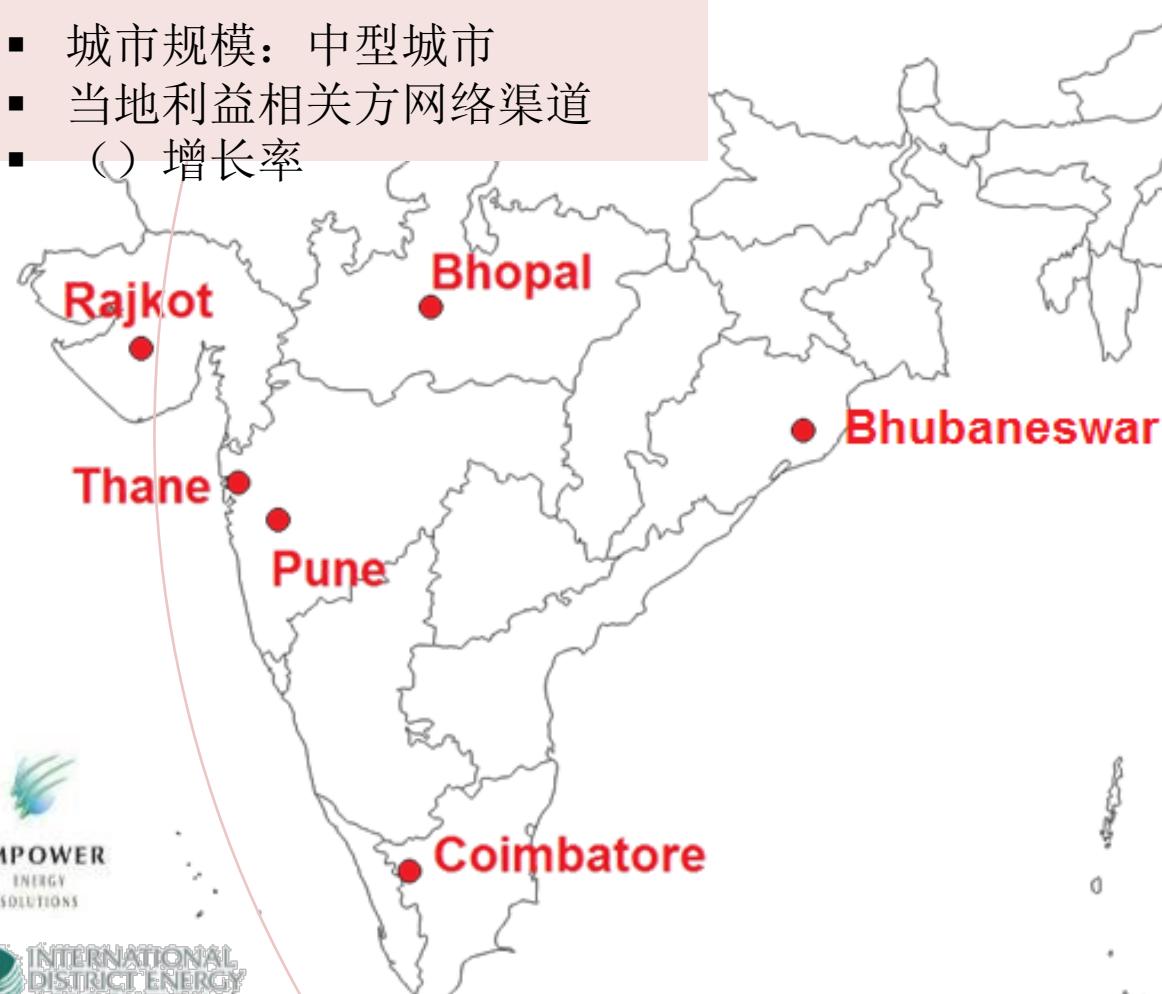
六个城市的筛选考量因素:

- 地理位置多样性
- 咨商合作伙伴
- 智慧城市目标
- 城市规模: 中型城市
- 当地利益相关方网络渠道
- () 增长率

报告起草单位:

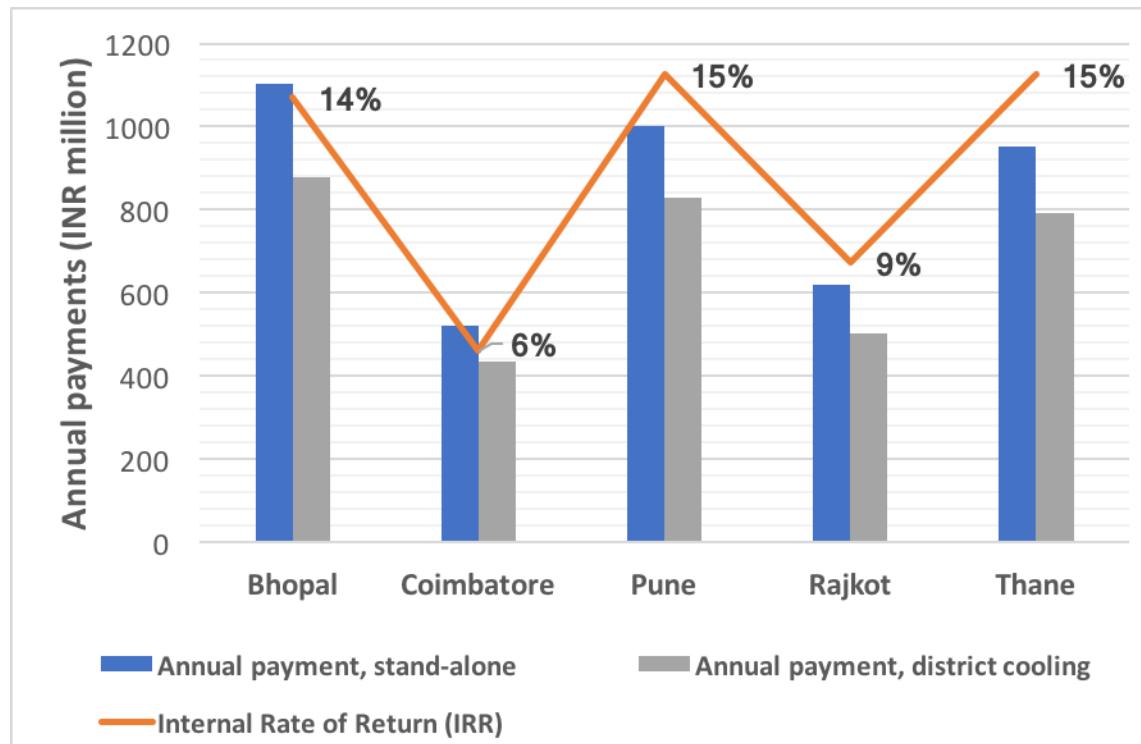


合作伙伴支持及调研:





Comparison of IRR and of annual district cooling payments made by consumers vs payments by those using stand-alone systems

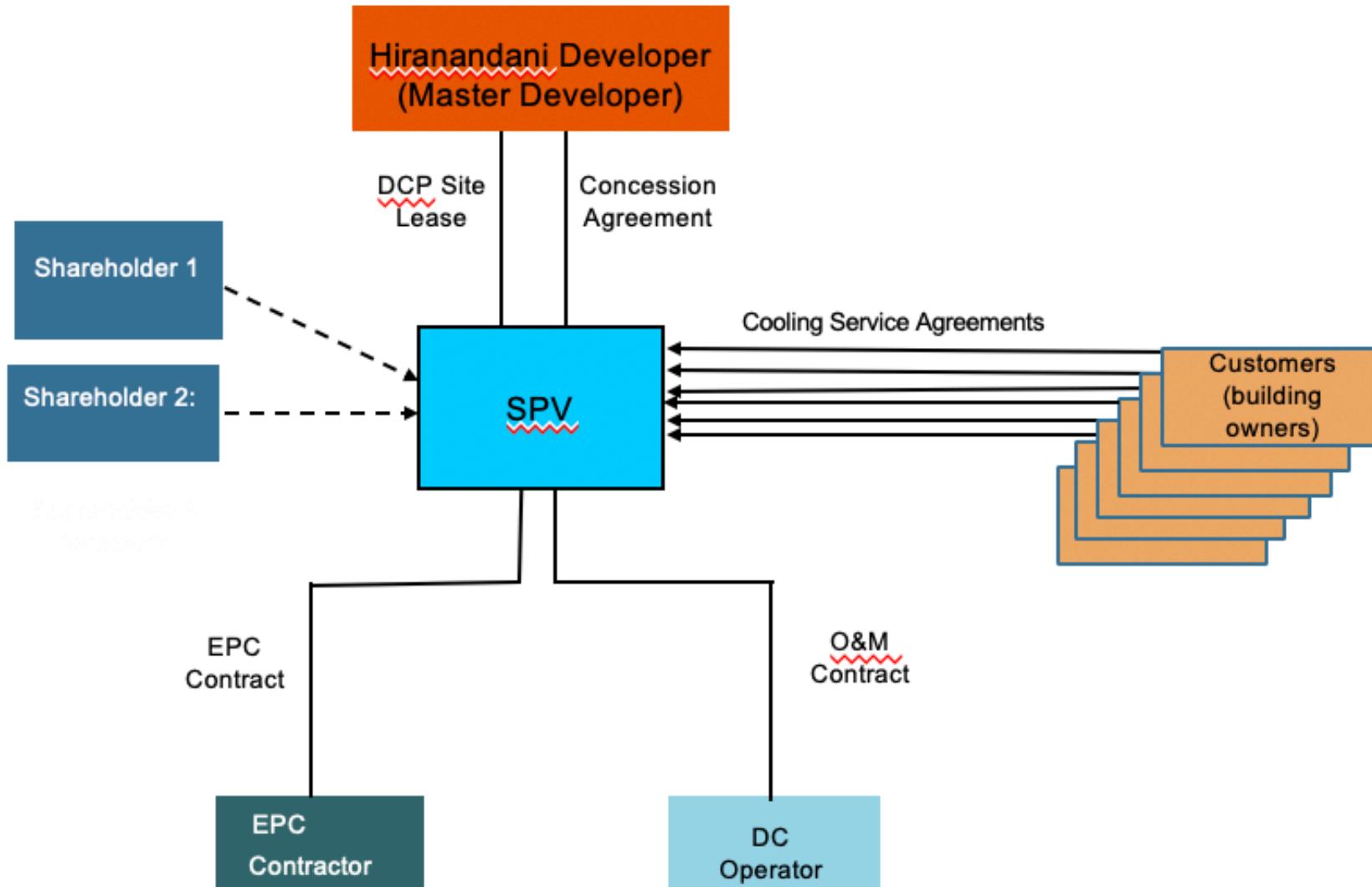


驱动因素:

- Power prices 电价
- Cooling load 供冷负荷

提高投资回报率的方式:

- Lower power costs (e.g. solar provision) 降低成本
- VAT pricing 增值税率
- Project design 项目设计



- Pricing system
 - Type 1: metering charge
 - Type 2: 1)+2)
 - 1) Capacity charge
 - 2) Metering charge
 - Type 3: 1)+2)+3)
 - 1) Connection charge
 - 2) Capacity charge
 - 3) Metering charge

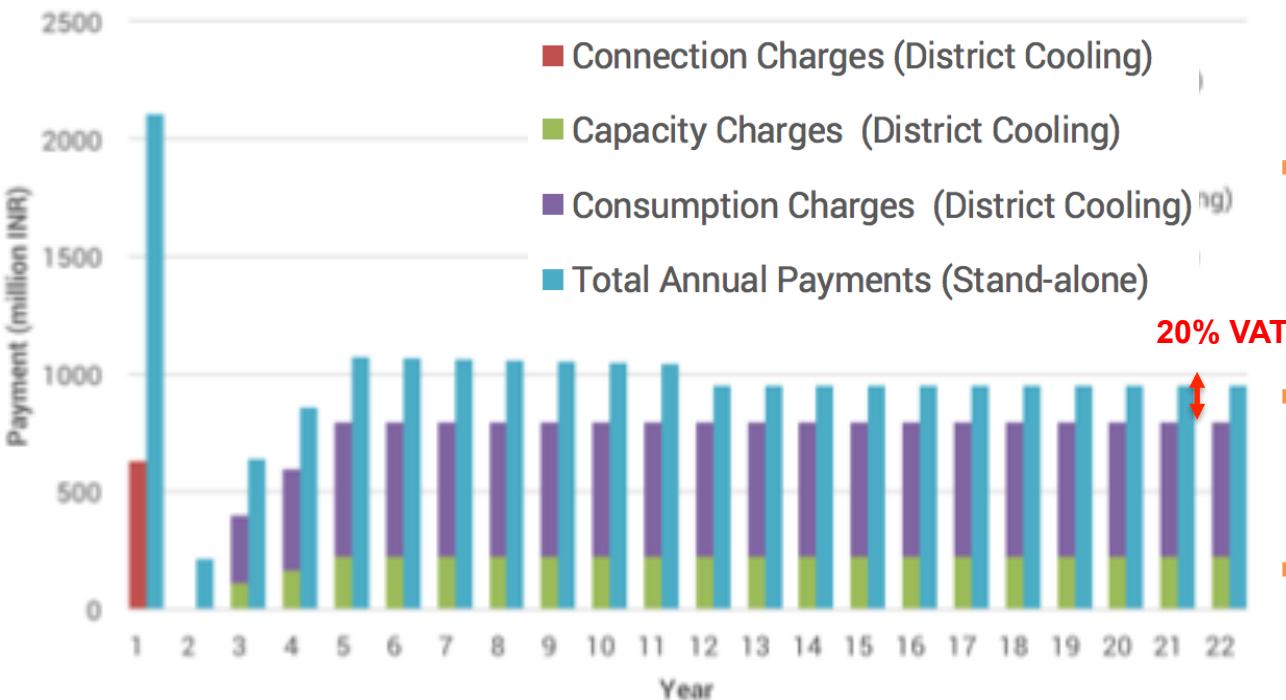
融资模式分析



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APPROACH TO FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

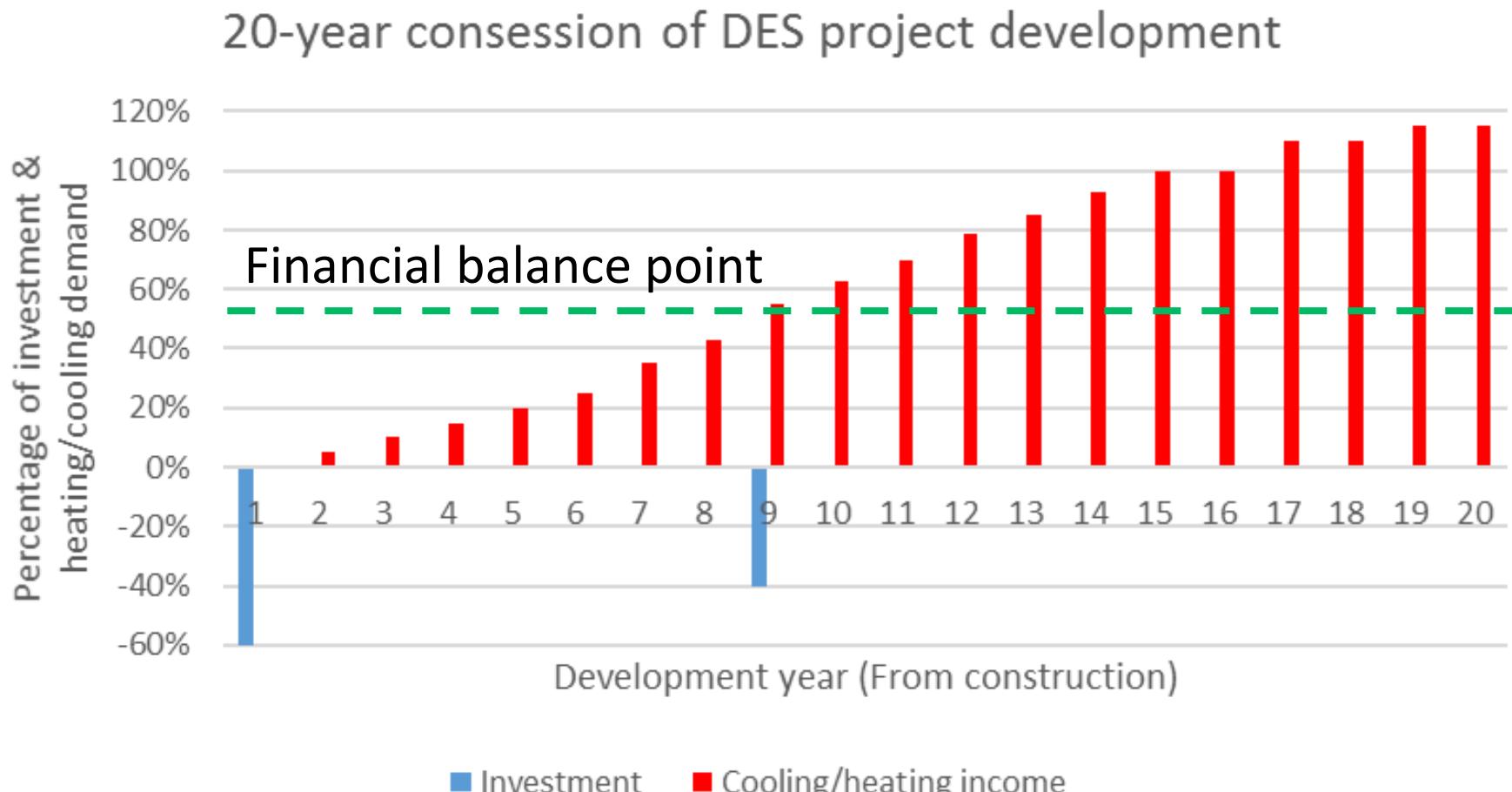
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- Modelling of cooling loads based on building efficiency, occupation and climate
- Conservative cost and cooling load inputs
- High-level operational & financial analysis
- District cooling tariffs set to below stand-alone cooling costs

Development archetype details:

	Ground Floor Area (sqm)	Floor area ratio (FAR)	Built-up area (sqm)
- Hotel	20,000	2.5	50,000
- Office	70,000	3	21,000
- Shopping Mall	30,000	3	90,000
- Hospital	5,000	2.5	12,500





构建区域能源种子基金

- District heating and cooling is **defined as public service**, like electricity and fresh water. It means the investment should be **paid back in a longer term** (20-40 years) but the **income is steady and secure**.
- District heating and cooling **needs more time (normally 5-7 years from beginning) for the demand to grow**, and the benefits become steady and secure afterwards.
- **Seed funding idea:** Financial institutions buy-in in first year, bought out in 8th-9th year with higher price by SPV. Funding **reverts back to the seed funding pool and invests in other** district energy projects.
- **Win-win situation:** Municipalities achieve their energy saving targets, end-users get cheaper heating/cooling, financial institutions get steady payback.



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区域能源印度项目简介

STATUS OF DES INITIATIVE PROJECTS IN INDIA

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- 试点城市：孟买塔纳 Thane of Mumbai
- 1) 试点项目: Hiranandani Estate (新建区域) & Downtown (既有区域)
- 2) 资金: 100% 由EESL投资 (World bank 种子基金)
- 3) 商业模式: PPP/ESCO (TMC+EESL+房地产开发商)
- 4) 区域能源城市规划管理
- 5) 区域供冷协调小组: TMC+EESL长期协调机制





THANK YOU!



For more information on the Global District Energy in Cities Initiative, please visit the website or contact:

- Dr. Zhuolun Chen, Senior Advisor, Email: zhchen@dtu.dk