

8th METROPOLIS WORLD CONGRESS BERLIN 2005
Public Private Partnerships for Energy Efficiency
Workshop organized in co-operation with Berliner Energieagentur on
May 12th, 2005

PROCEEDINGS

The saving of energy in public buildings through innovative partnerships with private companies lead to budgetary savings, open a new market and contribute to climate protection. This is the result of the Workshop „Public Private Partnerships for Energy Efficiency“ organized in co-operation with Berliner Energieagentur GmbH on May 12th.

In her welcome address **Maria Krautzberger, State Secretary for Transport and Environment in Berlin**, referred to the success of the Berlin Energy Saving Partnership: „Partly through the support given by the Berlin Energy Agency, Berlin has been able to develop a set of tools here with this contracting agreement which is really something which we can call an easy package.“

She pointed out that so far 18 Energy Saving Partnerships had already been concluded. Over 500 property assets comprising 1,300 buildings were currently being managed by contractors. And further Energy Partner Agreements were in the pipeline. According to Mrs Krautzberger, with this PPP model, also referred to as Energy Performance Contracting, up to now private Energy Saving Partners have invested more than 40 million euros. Berlin has been involved in these energy savings to the tune of over 20 million euros. And all measures taken together mean an annual saving of 60 000 tonnes of CO₂.

Michael Geißler, Managing Director of Berliner Energieagentur, gave an introduction into Public Private Partnerships for Energy Efficiency. First of all Mr Geißler explained the basic concept of the already mentioned Energy Saving Partnership. He pointed out that the specific feature about such projects was the fact that a private service provider gives the public building owner a guarantee of energy savings.

Mr Geißler also outlined the market situation for energy services in Germany. He said that with currently 120,000 sites integrated in such models, less than 9 % of the potential was used. However, the number of sites would reach 280,000 by the end of 2010.

In order to give the audience a better understanding of Public Private Partnerships for energy efficiency Mr. Geißler presented several successful case studies from Berlin as well as – in view of the Pan-European market potential - Central and Eastern Europe showing not only facts and figures of each project but also the tasks and responsibilities of both the building owners and the contractors.

As an example for a successful Public Private Partnership for Energy Efficiency in the Czech Republic, **Jaroslav Marousek, Director of SEVEN - The Energy Efficiency Centre in Prague** presented a project implemented in the city of Most, where the actual savings were considerably higher than expected.

François-Pierre Leroux, Director Environment and Living Space of the French capital region Ile de France presented the view of a public body that had not yet had much experience with Public Private Partnerships. His speech offered an overview of activities undertaken by the region in order to save energy and, thus, reduce energy costs. Since the presentation contained certain reservations vis-à-vis strategic alliances with private companies, it represented a good basis for the following discussion.

Michael Lowak, Managing Director of MVV Energiedienstleistungen GmbH, Mannheim (Germany) explained in his presentation that extensive know-how, integrated concepts and experiences were necessary in order to meet the substantial requirements of Public Private Partnerships for Energy Efficiency. He summarized the necessary prerequisites in his “5 key factors for successful PPP projects”: 1) the will for co-operation on both sides, 2) clear goals and aims, 3) evaluation/comparison of different options, 4) professional tendering and award procedure, 5) individualized concepts and contracts.