

# Deutsche Bank

## Financing Energy Efficient Projects

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A Passion to Perform.

Deutsche Bank



# Agenda

## Deutsche Bank Strengths

- Powerhouse in Project Finance
- Expertise in Taxable and Tax Exempt Financing

## Project Finance and Public Private Partnerships

- Fundamentals of Project Finance
- Introduction to Public Private Partnerships

## Energy Efficient Transaction Case Studies

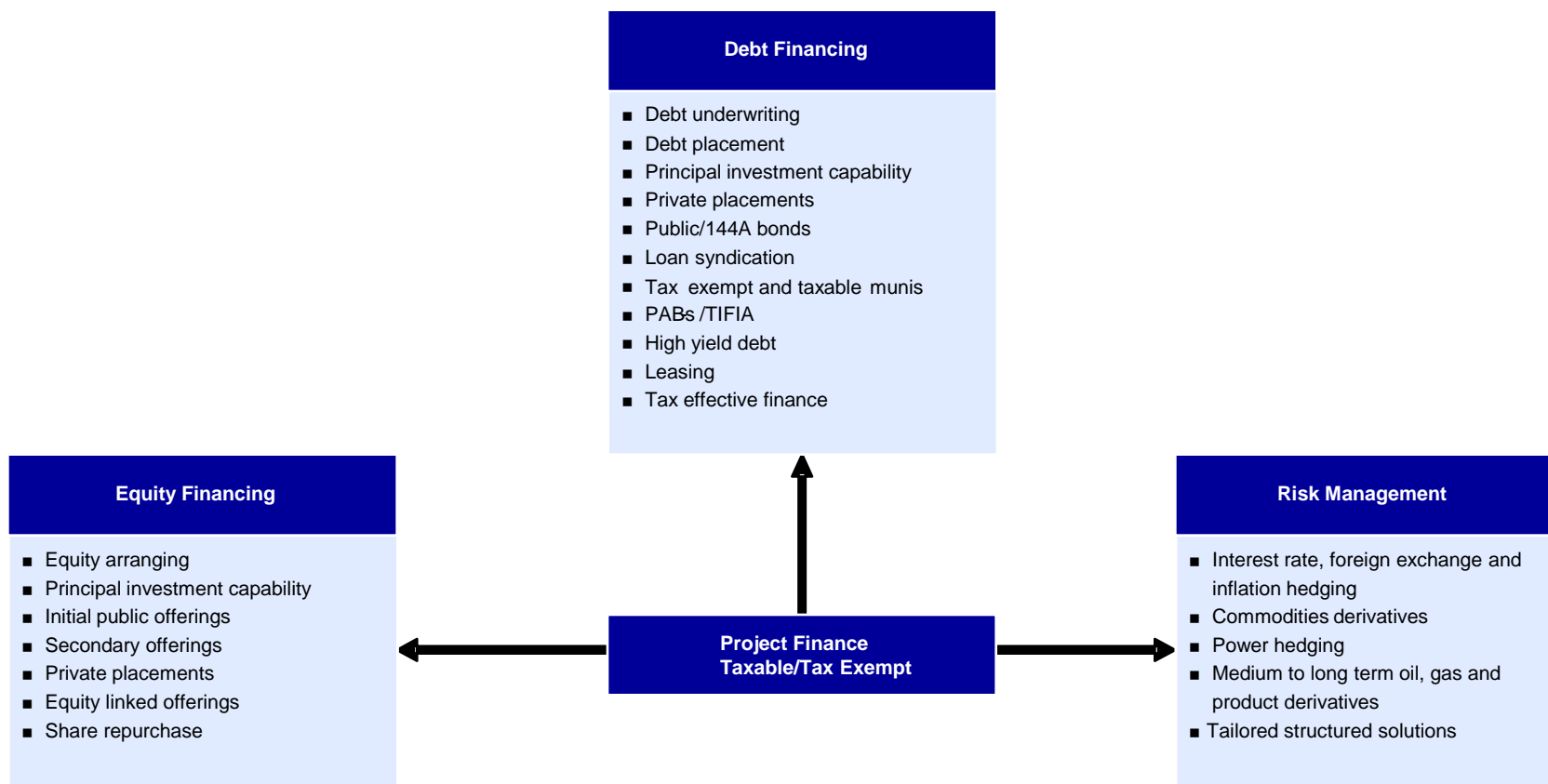
- Two Sample Transactions

# Section 1

## Deutsche Bank Strengths



# Deutsche Bank – One-stop shop for project capital raising



# Deutsche Bank – Project & Infrastructure Finance

- By combining DB's industry and structuring expertise, structured credit risk capacity and capital raising capabilities, we are able deliver unique financing solutions to meet clients' financing goals and objectives
- DB has been at the forefront of precedent-setting transactions
- Our comprehensive execution platform spans a broad spectrum of financing markets and investor types, ideally positioning us to lead complex and structured transactions
  - Our leading capabilities to execute across taxable and tax-exempt capital markets offer our clients the ability to optimally access these markets
  - Established relationships with project finance-focused investors enable meaningful, real-time market feedback and market access
  - An industry-leading sales force and syndicate ensure all potential pockets of funding are investigated, minimizing financing costs and increasing execution certainty for our clients
  - DB's structured credit risk platform is a key component to our involvement in the sector

# Deutsche Bank – A Powerhouse in Project Finance

Deutsche Bank is one of the leading financial advisors and bond arrangers in the Project Finance sector worldwide

Ranking Project Finance Financial Advisory North America & Europe – 1H 2008

Pos	Company	Volume (US\$m)	Market share (%)
1	Credit Suisse	20,760	21%
2	<b>Deutsche Bank</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>7%</b>
3	HSBC	6,666	7%
4	Royal Bank of Canada	5,955	6%
5	Societe Generale	4,856	5%
6	PriceWaterhouseCoopers	3,908	4%
7	Macquarie	3,666	4%
8	Lexicon Partners	3,458	3%
9	Ernst & Young	3,364	3%
10	Natixis	2,868	3%

Ranking Project Finance Bond Arrangers Global – 2007

Rank	Bond arranger	Underwritten value (US\$m)	No of deals	Market share (%)
1	Goldman Sachs	4,513	4	17
2	<b>Deutsche Bank</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
3	ABN Amro	3,545	4	13
4	Citigroup	2,463	6	9
5	RBC Capital Markets	2,406	11	9
6	BNP Paribas	2,056	5	8
7	Lehman Brothers	1,787	7	7
8	Merrill Lynch	1,198	2	4
9	HSBC	1,161	3	4
10	Credit Suisse	900	2	3

Source: Dealogic(private sector advisory only)



Deutsche Bank was voted: Global Bond House of the Year



“ Beginning the year with Barts – the largest UK index linked transaction, executing Deal of the Year 2006 Essen Proton Therapy Centre and ending the year with Ostregion - the first investment grade rated, monoline wrapped, multiple drawdown bond used in a project financing ”



Deutsche Bank was awarded: EMEA PPP Deal of the Year




“ Essen was awarded PFI's EMEA PPP deal of the year for 2006 because of its pioneering multiple drawdown bond structure. Despite only being € 136m, the same model was later deployed on the larger Ostregion debt”

# Deutsche Bank Leadership – Combined Construction and Term Financing

DB can deliver a comprehensive financing package leveraging its experience structuring large, complex greenfield project financings.


**MGS New Data Centre**



April 2008  
Senior and Junior Secured Bonds due 2040  
\$210 million

Sole Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**


**Paniolo**



August 2007  
Senior and Junior Secured Bonds due 2027  
\$186 million

Sole Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**

**Archives of Ontario**



May 2007  
Senior and Junior Secured Bonds due 2032  
\$60 million

Sole Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**


**Entertech**



March 2007  
Fixed rate senior & sub, taxable & tax exempt bonds due 2032  
\$153 million

Sole Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**


**North Bay Hospital**



March 2007  
Secured Notes  
\$411 million

Sole Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**

**Kicking Horse Canyon**



October 2005  
Senior Secured Full Amortizing Construction and Term Loan  
\$127 million

Lead Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**


**Royal Ottawa Hospital**



December 2004  
Senior Secured Notes  
\$137 million

Lead Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**

**William Osler Health Center**



November 2004  
Senior Secured Notes  
\$468 million

Lead Underwriter:  
**Deutsche Bank**

# Deutsche Bank Leadership: Tax-Exempt Financing

**DB possesses an industry-leading structuring, execution and distribution platform for structured tax-exempt financings**

## City of Hoboken

September 2008

General obligation tax -anticipation and bond anticipation notes

\$35 million

## Jefferson Parish, LA

May 2008

Tax-exempt mandatory put bonds secured by sales tax revenues

\$100 million

## Oakland Diocese

November 2007

Private placement of taxable bonds to finance various parish projects

\$110 million

## YWCA of Snohomish County

June 2007

Tax-exempt bonds issued to finance acquisition of low income multi-family housing

\$13 million

## Wesley Homes

April 2007

Tax-exempt bonds for continuing care retirement campus in Des Moines, WA

\$52 million

## Enertech

March 2007

Fixed rate senior & sub, taxable & tax exempt bonds due 2032

\$153 million

# Section 2

## Introduction to Project Finance



# Fundamentals of Project Finance

Project Finance is when lenders loan money for the development of a project solely based on the specific project's risks and future cash flows, with no recourse to the project's sponsors outside of their equity investment.

- Individual or portfolio of projects has reached a sufficient size to allow for project financing
- Project has demonstrated technological viability
- Key contractual relationships are with reputable counterparties
- Long-term, reliable revenue is sufficient to support debt financing (e.g., concession agreement, power purchase agreement, offtake contract)
- Physical assets that can “make whole” (i.e., the value of the assets is sufficient to cover debt repayment)

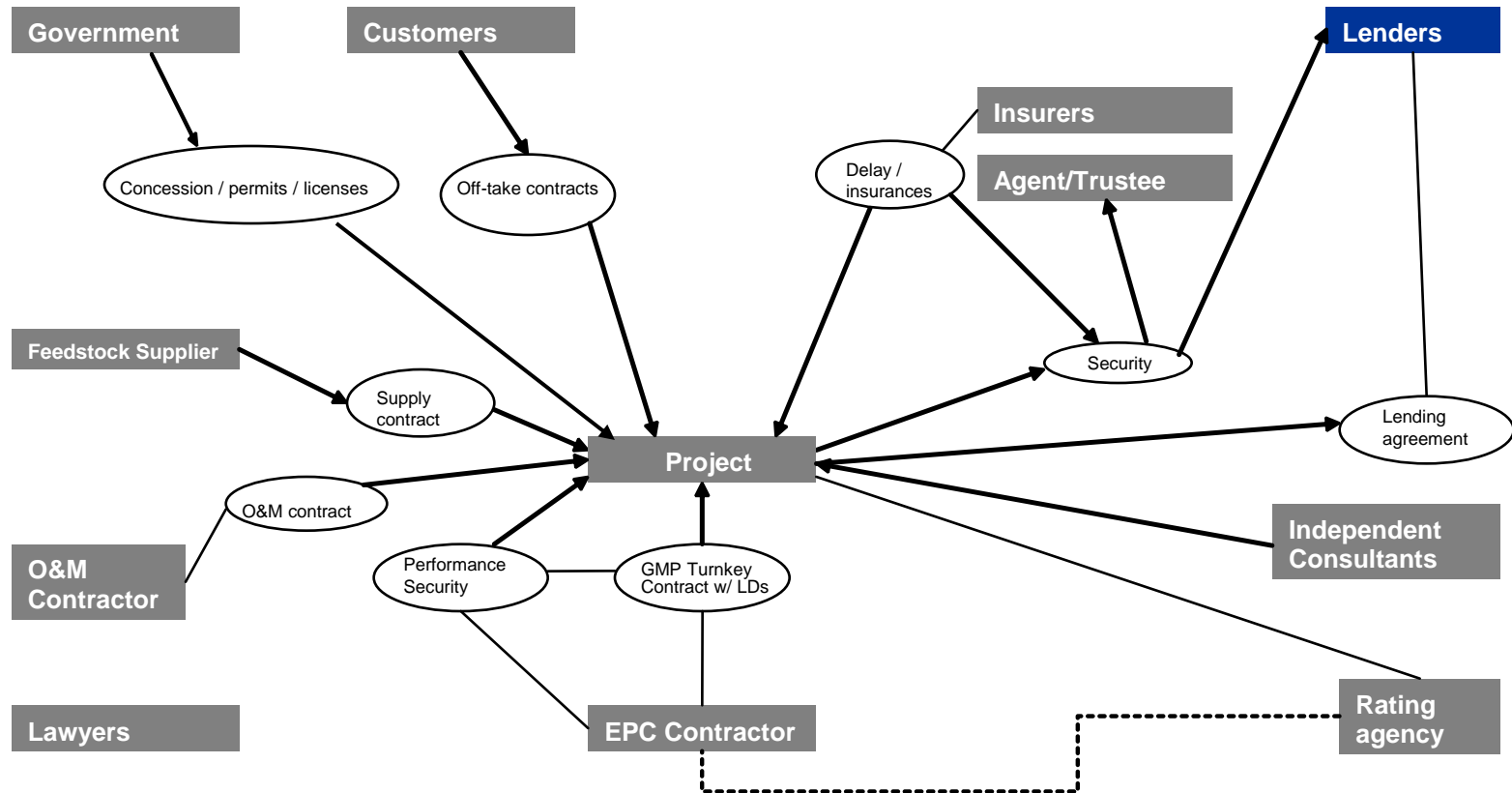


# Advantages of Project Finance

- Allows for single asset financing that may be outside the normal course
- Moves significant liabilities off balance sheet as debt is held at project level
- Maximum equity returns to sponsors and equity investors with no dilution to ownership
- No loss of control over the company
- No/limited recourse to sponsors
- Protect key assets such as IP and investments in other projects and assets
- Monetize tax incentives (e.g., Investment Tax Credits, Production Tax Credits, New Market Tax Credit, Biofuels Credit, State Tax Incentives)
- Ability to obtain government grants for project costs from new legislation



# Typical Project Finance Participants



# Risk Considerations and Mitigants

Risk	Criteria	Mitigant(s)
<b>Construction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lenders/investors require certainty around the cost and timing of construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Fixed price, date certain, turnkey EPC contract with experienced and creditworthy contractor; or</li> <li>■ Completion guaranty or other construction period Security (e.g., LC) from creditworthy sponsor(s)</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ability to continue operations in face of natural disasters or disruptions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Located on a geographically “safe” area</li> <li>■ Has a track record of no major disruptions or disasters</li> <li>■ Designs proven to withstand major disaster in the area and verified by an independent consultant</li> </ul>
<b>Supply costs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Predictability and stability of supplies and costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Long-term fixed -price contracts with supplier</li> <li>■ Adequate performance security from supplier</li> </ul>
<b>Offtake / Usage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Certainty of project offtake and/or usage</li> <li>■ Ability to attract and maintain tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Creditworthy counterparties signed to long term fixed price contracts with limited outs</li> <li>■ Project located in a strategically important area</li> <li>■ Few viable alternatives</li> </ul>
<b>Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Predictability of operating and maintenance cost structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Long-term O+M agreement</li> <li>■ Track record of operating similar assets</li> <li>■ Local knowledge and expertise</li> </ul>
<b>Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Comfort level with type of technology being used for the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use of proven, commercial technology</li> <li>■ Ability to replace key technological components</li> <li>■ Review by independent consultant of technological risk</li> </ul>

## Section 3

**Public Private Partnerships: Where Public Sector Development and Project Finance Meet**



# Introduction to Public Private Partnerships

- A public private partnership (“PPP”) is an arrangement in the form of a long term performance based contract between the public sector (any level of government) and the private sector (usually a team of private sector companies working together) to deliver public infrastructure to citizens.
- A growing demand of infrastructure projects coupled with increasing government deficit has led to a trend of partnering with the private sector in Canada, Europe, UK, Australia and, to a much lesser degree, the US through PPP’s.
- A PPP could be any kind of infrastructure or service such as a new hospital, bridge, data centre, or government building – anything that citizens typically expect their government to provide.
- Because the government is at the center of the transaction (by providing the enabling concession and/or the cash flow to the project), it can require the project to meet certain public goals such as energy efficiency, sustainability and innovative design.
- Through private sector project management, construction, financing and operations, government can draw on the efficiencies and expertise of the private section to build the infrastructure more quickly and cost effectively while avoiding upfront capital costs and paying for infrastructure only when it is ready to be used.

# PPP Model

PPP projects are typically procured through a number of models, including: Build-Finance, Build-Finance-Operate/Maintain and Design-Build-Finance-Operate/Maintain (“DBFM”). The DBFM model has the following characteristics:

- **Design:** technical requirements and specifications are developed by public sector, detailed design developed by consortium during the RFP and early in project term
- **Build:** the consortium builds the asset in accordance with the Project Agreement
- **Finance:** consortium arranges financing for the project construction, public sector repays in monthly installments over a 20-30 year period starting after completion of construction
- **Maintain:** based on project specific output specifications, there are performance based requirements that can lead to deductions if missed



# Section 4

## Sample Energy Efficient Transactions



# Case Study 1: Financing LEED Certified Buildings

## Ontario Data Center C\$210 million debt financing

### Financing details

**Closing Date:** April 2008

**Commencement of Construction:** April 2008

**Completion of Construction:** May 2010

**Debt Maturity:** 2040

**Description:** Fixed-rate, fully amortizing senior and sub notes

**Total debt:** CAD 210 million

**Ratings:** A

**DB role:** Sole Underwriter



### Project Background/Overview

- Financing for the design and construction of a new Tier IV data centre in Guelph, Ontario
- Greenfield construction of a “mission critical” data centre that will handle storage and processing of most government information needs; reducing the need for paper and physical storage.
- Two year construction period will be followed by a 30 year operating period
- Debt service is supported by availability based payments from Infrastructure Ontario, an agent of the Province of Ontario

### Deal Highlights

- DB provided one -stop construction plus term committed financing
- Debt structure tailored to exact needs of the project to improve bid competitiveness through reduction of financing costs
- Maturity of the financing matches the term of the operating period, eliminating refinancing risk and increasing cash flow certainty
- DB acted as the sole underwriter and facilitated financial close amid extremely turbulent market conditions

# Case Study 2: Financing a Green Project under DB/Muni Partnership

## Enertech – waste to renewable energy facility in California

### Financing details

<b>Closing Date:</b>	March 2007	<b>Description:</b>	Fixed-rate, fully amortizing senior taxable and taxexempt notes	
<b>Commencement of Construction:</b>	February 2008	<b>Tax Exempt Bonds:</b>	USD \$130 million	
<b>Completion of Construction:</b>	Early 2009	<b>Taxable Sub Bonds:</b>	USD \$ 20 million	
<b>DB role:</b>	Sole Underwriter and Principal Investor	<b>Taxable 3<sup>rd</sup> Lien:</b>	USD \$ 2.5 million	
		<b>Debt Maturity:</b>	2022	

### Project Background/Overview

- Enertech holds a patented technology to convert biosolid wastes into a high grade renewable fuel usable as energy source in industrial applications.
- Enertech signed 25 year put-or-pay contracts with several California counties, all rated “A” or better by S&P and Moody’s, to dispose of the biosolid waste, including LA county, Riverside, Orange County, and City of San Bernadino.
- The put-or-pay contracts give Enertech healthy and stable cash flows, and solves the problems with the Municipalities’ biosolid waste buildup.

### Deal Highlights

- DB structured the financing on a taxable and taxexempt basis and underwrote the entire \$160m cost of the facility on debt, resulting in no equity dilution.
- Debt was structured around the “put-or-pay” contracts Enertech had signed with municipalities.
- Long-term financing matches the term of the waste disposal contracts, eliminating refinancing risk and increasing cash flow certainty.
- DB acted as the sole underwriter and funded the entire Project with debt, achieving all the goals of the equity investor.

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