Electrifying transportation is critical to meeting climate goals. Electric transit buses offer a strong starting point: they have a compelling business case, and can reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. With declining battery costs and lower fuel and maintenance expenses, electric buses have lifecycle costs that are increasingly competitive with diesel buses in many markets. However, despite these advantages, electric buses face several barriers to wider adoption. More than 100,000 new transit buses are purchased worldwide each year, yet outside of China, only 13% of municipal transit buses sold are electric. Barriers include upfront costs 40-50% higher than diesel buses (driven by battery and charging infrastructure costs); counterparty and technology risks faced by bus service providers and financial institutions; and high-cost capital with limited availability.

PAY AS YOU SAVE® FOR CLEAN TRANSPORT

**TYPE:** MITIGATION  
**SECTOR:** TRANSPORTATION; ELECTRICITY/POWER  
**GEOGRAPHY:** GLOBAL  
**LAB CYCLE:** 2018  
**PROPOLENT:** DR. HOLMES HUMMEL, CLEAN ENERGY WORKS; TRENTON ALLEN, SUSTAINABLE CAPITAL ADVISORS

In many cities, an electric bus purchased with PAYS is cheaper than diesel over its life, leverages much greater private investment per grant dollar, and dramatically reduces fleet greenhouse gas and urban pollutant emissions.

PAYS® for Clean Transport reduces the upfront cost of EVs, starting with transit buses, by harnessing a utility’s capacity to invest in on-board batteries and recover its cost as a service charge.

**INNOVATION**

PAYS\(^1\) has already been successfully applied to other climate solutions, overcoming barriers to investment at scale without imposing additional liabilities on customers (unlike loans or leases). In a PAYS for Clean Transport transaction:

- A utility leverages its access to capital to invest in batteries and charging infrastructure for electric buses to reduce their upfront cost to customers, which accelerates electric bus procurement while expanding the utility’s revenue base.
- A bus service provider agrees to pay a fixed charge on monthly electric bills that is less than estimated savings versus diesel, reducing operating expenses from day one without incurring additional balance sheet liabilities.

**IMPACT**

Financial analysis indicates strong potential for impact in half a dozen countries on three continents. For example, in Santiago, Chile, a PAYS investment for 100 buses leverages more than 70 dollars of investment capital for each grant dollar, while reducing overall grant requirements by 97%, generating US$ 25 million in electricity sales revenues, and eliminating 62,000 tons of CO2 emissions. Scaling up to transit buses in all developing country cities would save over 57 million tons of CO2 emissions per year, and represent a US$ 25 billion annual investment opportunity for transit buses, growing further as PAYS expands to other vehicle types.

\(^1\) Energy Efficiency Institute, Inc., holds registered trademarks for Pay As You Save® (PAYS\(^2\)) for use in the U.S.
**The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance** is a public-private initiative that supports the identification and piloting of cutting edge climate finance instruments. It aims to drive billions of dollars of private investment into climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. Analytical and secretariat work of the Lab has been funded by the UK Dept. of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the U.S. Dept. of State, the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bloomberg Philanthropies, and The Rockefeller Foundation. Climate Policy Initiative serves as the Lab Secretariat.

---

**DESIGN**

A utility offers each bus service provider a service agreement (PAYS tariff), in which the utility pays for the batteries and charging infrastructure for new electric buses using internal funds or debt financing. The bus service provider can then purchase the buses at no additional upfront cost over diesel buses.

The PAYS tariff allows the utility to recover its costs within the warranty period through a fixed charge on the bus service provider’s regular monthly electric bill. The tariff is calibrated to ensure the estimated operating cost of an electric bus is less than that of a comparable diesel bus.

Once the utility’s costs are fully recovered, the bus service provider owns the battery and charger assets.

In some cases, the battery and charger cannot be fully capitalized within these constraints, so the remaining amount needed to bring the upfront costs of electric and diesel buses to parity is met with grant support; or concessional capital is used to reduce financing costs.

---

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>ROLE OF CAPITAL</th>
<th>AMT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEBT CAPITAL</td>
<td>Debt lent to a creditworthy utility for investment in batteries and charging infrastructure</td>
<td>$20-30M per 100 buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT SUPPORT TO PAYS MECHANISM</td>
<td>For any remaining gaps after cost-effective utility investment</td>
<td>$0.5-3M per 100 buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</td>
<td>Programmatic support to establish PAYS model in-country, design tariff, and catalyze scale-up and replication</td>
<td>$1-1.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**TEAM**

**DR. HOLMES HUMMEL**
PRINCIPAL, CLEAN ENERGY WORKS

**TRENTON ALLEN**
CEO, SUSTAINABLE CAPITAL ADVISORS

---

The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance is a public-private initiative that supports the identification and piloting of cutting edge climate finance instruments. It aims to drive billions of dollars of private investment into climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. Analytical and secretariat work of the Lab has been funded by the UK Dept. of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the U.S. Dept. of State, the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bloomberg Philanthropies, and The Rockefeller Foundation. Climate Policy Initiative serves as the Lab Secretariat.