



Organizing shared resources and alternative business models

NTNU Samfunnsforskning

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What can be done to increase the possibilities to establish energy- and resource collaborations?



Inspire HighEFF members – and others – to creative thinking when searching for new energy collaborations, and by this increase the number of such collaborations.



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Data Collection

- Mapping existing relevant cases
- Internal collaboration within HighEFF:
 - RA6 build on their work, form the basis for selected industries
 - RA5 sharing empirical data
- Insights from reference group for case selection
- Insights from HighEFF workshop (mini-workshops)
- Two main cases (Elkem Salten and Alcoa Mosjøen)
 - Interviews with 18 informants representing a variety of actors
- Four secondary cases (incl. RA5 contribution)
 - Interviews and meetings (incl. RA5 contribution)
- Interviews aquaculture and greenhouse farming (incl. RA5 contribution)



Elements being crucial to the challenges such energy collaborations face - and to the potential solutions

- 1. Types of collaboration
- 2. Possible partners and stakeholders
- 3. Timeline



Elements being crucial to the challenges such energy collaborations face - and to the potential solutions

- 1. Types of collaboration
- Brownfield vs greenfield
- City or countryside
- Bilateral or multilateral (3+ partners) industrial collaboration
- Public-private collaboration



Elements being crucial to the challenges such energy collaborations face - and to the potential solutions

- 1. Types of collaboration
- 2. Possible partners and stakeholders
- Local, regional and national authorities
- Resource suppliers
- Resource users
- Local enthusiasts
- Other suppliers of services, industries, companies
- Investors / Third partner
- R&D and education
- Trade unions
- Insurance companies
- Industrial parks organizations

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Elements being crucial to the challenges such energy collaborations face - and to the potential solutions

- 1. Types of collaboration
- 2. Possible partners and stakeholders
- 3. Timeline
 - Preparation
 - Location, compatibility/technologically feasible, common understanding, shared goals, anchorage, risk assessment
- During the process of establishing agreement
 - o stakeholders, partners, contractual issues, price models, risk sharing
- After the establishment
 - o daily operation and maintenance, support, flexibility
- Continuously
 - o dialogue with municipality, promote creative environment, autonomy



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The first two are also important for choice of business model



Norges forskningsråd

Preliminary findings – Barriers and enablers (examples)

Barriers	andling opportunities / Enablers			
Costs	 holistic mindset (long term perspective, socioeconomic profitability) service exchange financial support schemes from public authorities (ENOVA, regional and national authorities) 			
Lack of competence in the location	 collaboration with other municipalities use R&D and university sector (new graduates and summer jobs) share knowledge on special areas (i.e.: IT, logistic, automation) have an attractive municipality flexible organization of work 			
Lack of ideas/ knowledge	 create a proactive local environment include R&D within industry mainstream circular economy in education (high school, business schools, engineering, etc) 			
Technical challenges	 alignment of available surplus energy and use (in early stage) cooperate with R&D invest in R&D 			
Management style/ Ownership	 less conservative and de-centralized management style (risk taking, long time perspective, local autonomy, oriented on community outside industry) 			
Risk	 to share it with partners public instruments for risk management 			
Bureaucracy	 effective case processing, close dialogue between local authorities and company over time (beyond a specific case) use people with different hats 			

	Greenfield	District	Value-chain	Public partner	
Community		+		+	
Contract process	+			+	
Inter - dependence	+		+		
Possible side-effects		+		+	



Correlation between type of collaboration and barriers/enablers/solutions (examples)

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Preliminary findings – Contracts and Business models

How could this – in some way or another – be beneficial to us?

Relevant questions, contract models

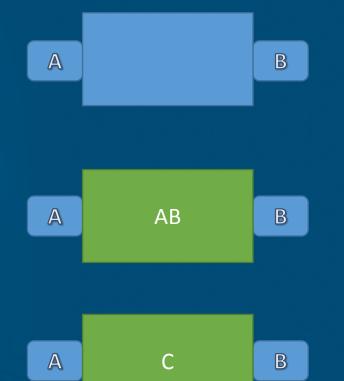
- Who should be involved, and how?
- What should be included?
- Choice of pricing model
- How to share risk
- Government's role

Possible collaboration with IØT (NTNU)

Diesel-tank Fire-services Shared equipment Cantina Cantina Infrastructure On-Call-duty Laboratory Aministrative-services Technical-support Storage Manning-pool



Preliminary findings – Business models II



- A and/or B owns infrastructure, separately
- Choice of interface between A and B
- Eks. Elkem Salten and Sisomar, district heating

- A and B owns infrastructure together
- Eks. Elkem Salten and Kvitebjørn

- A third party own and runs the infrastructure and distributes energy (other resources)
- Eks. industry parks

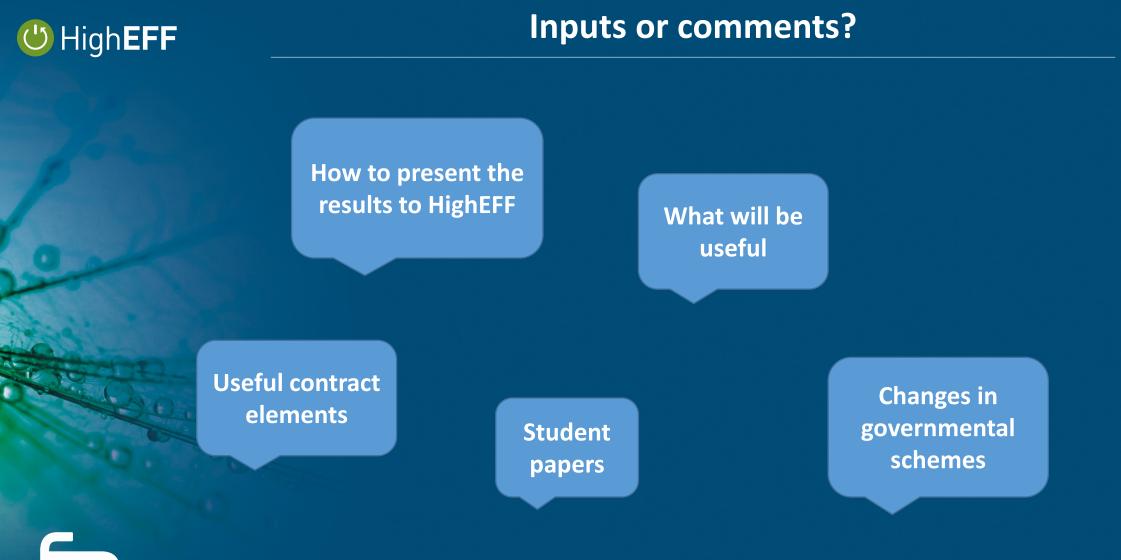


The project are in the process of identify and synthesize

- important enablers
- potential additional contract elements for resource collaboration
- correlation between type of collaboration and barriers/solutions
- relationship between business models and barriers/solutions

to be included in the project report / handbook





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