

# Road to Smart City

*“From lamppost to multi-purpose smart public hub”*

Bouwfonds Investment Management

Oktober 2017

# Agenda

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**Vision: from lamppost to smart public hub**

**The investment opportunity**

**Summary and conclusions**

**Q&A**

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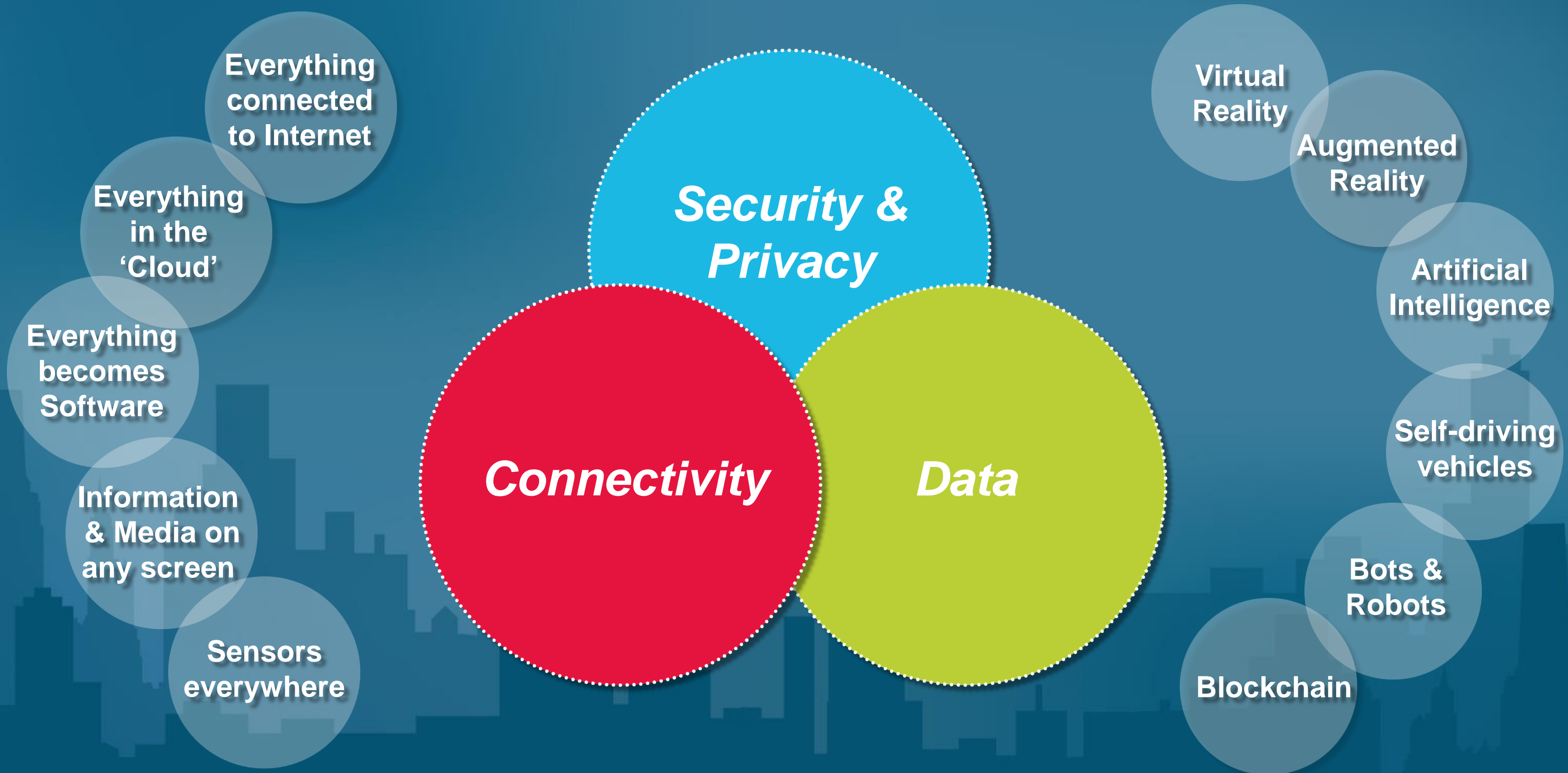
## **Vision: from lamppost to smart public hub**

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# Technology Trends that (will) influence us all...



# ‘Internet of Things’: everything connected, sensors everywhere, particularly in the public domain



## New technology: threats and opportunities

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New technologies offer both **opportunities** (new markets, partnerships, efficiency gains, etc.) and **threats** ('disruption', new entrants, etc.)

A digital infrastructure ('platform') is required to be able to start innovating, build products and services, develop partnerships, etc.





# What is a Smart City?

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Those places that invest in human and social capital, as well as in traditional (transport) and modern (communication) infrastructure that fuels sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life, with wise management of natural resources through a participatory government.

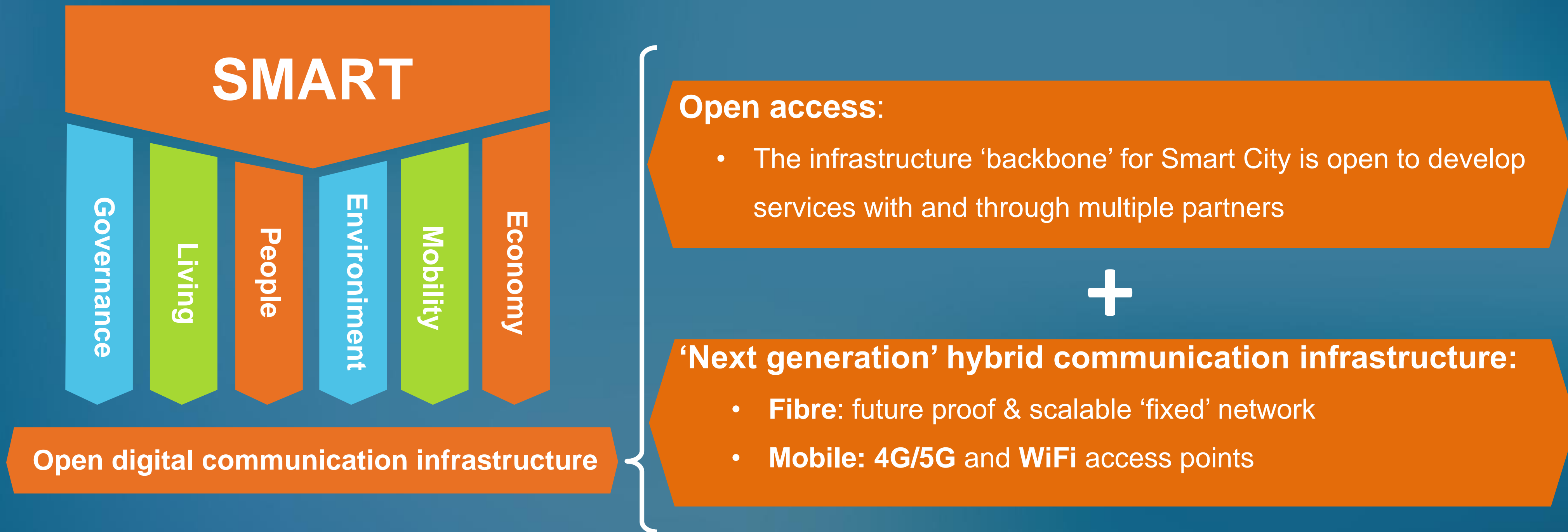


# What makes a City Smart?

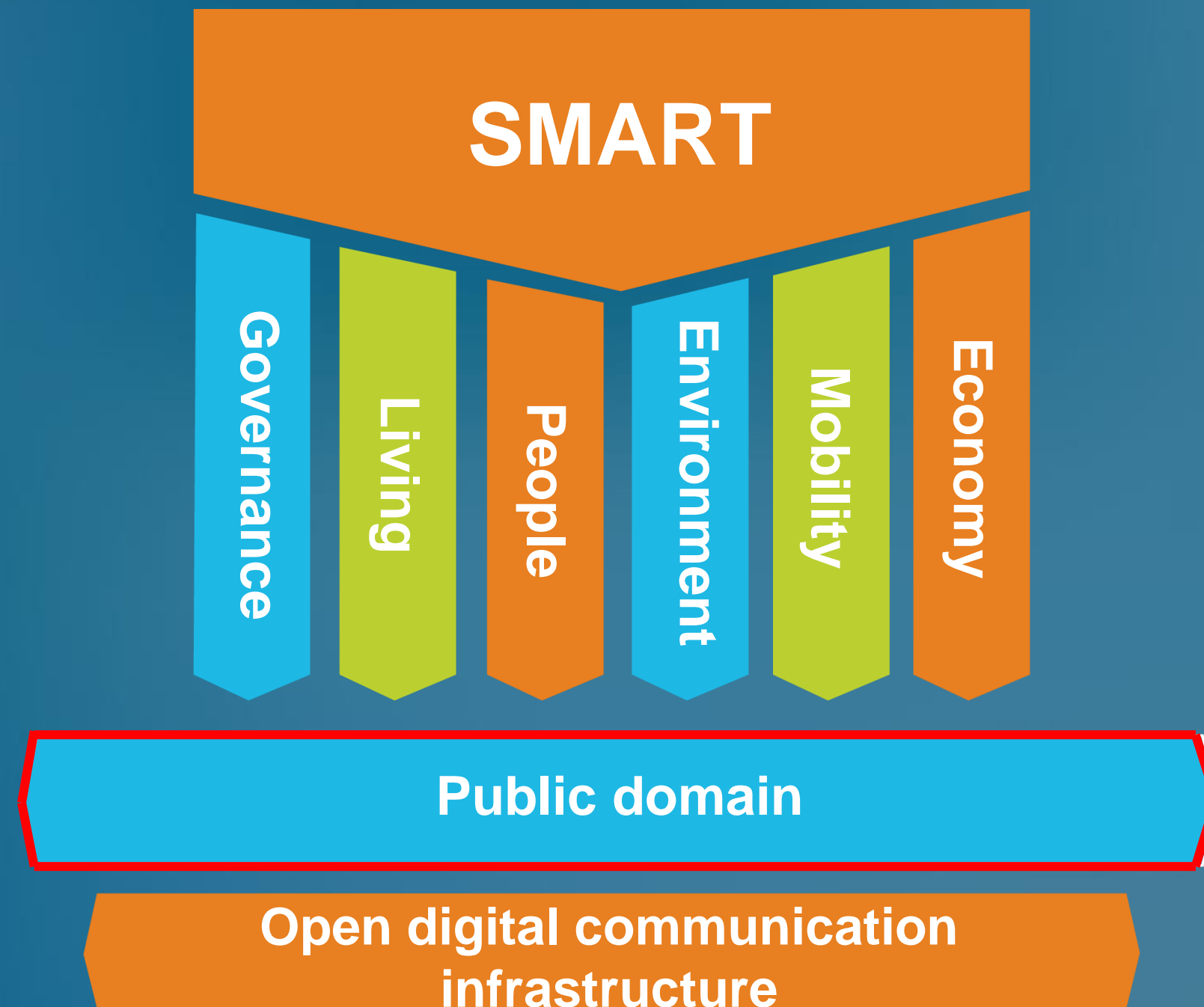




# The Smart City requires investments in a digital communication infrastructure



# Existing objects in the Dutch public domain play a crucial role



Smart Public Hub: multiple public assets are crucial as a 'hub' between the digital infrastructure and applications

# The lamppost as hub for the Smart City

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## Smart Public Hub: the lamppost as bearer of smart technology becomes the hub for the Smart City

- Density: 3,5 million lampposts in the Netherlands
- Accommodated with electricity
- Always close to communication infrastructure
- Elevation: makes it very suitable for antenna, camera and sensor placement
- Modularity: physically expandable with equipment, sensors, etc.



# Smart City: opportunities in the public and private domain

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The lamppost, now only with a single purpose light function, can be converted into a smart hub with multiple applications

This enables lots of new opportunities:

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1. New applications
  2. New partnerships
  3. New business models
  4. Financial improvements

# Smart Public Hub: benefits for all parties involved



## 1. New applications

- Mobility
- Safety
- Environment & sustainability
- Waste management

## 2. New partnerships

- Public *and* Private
- Established parties *and* Start-ups
- Short- *and* Long-term investors
- Infrastructure *and* Services providers

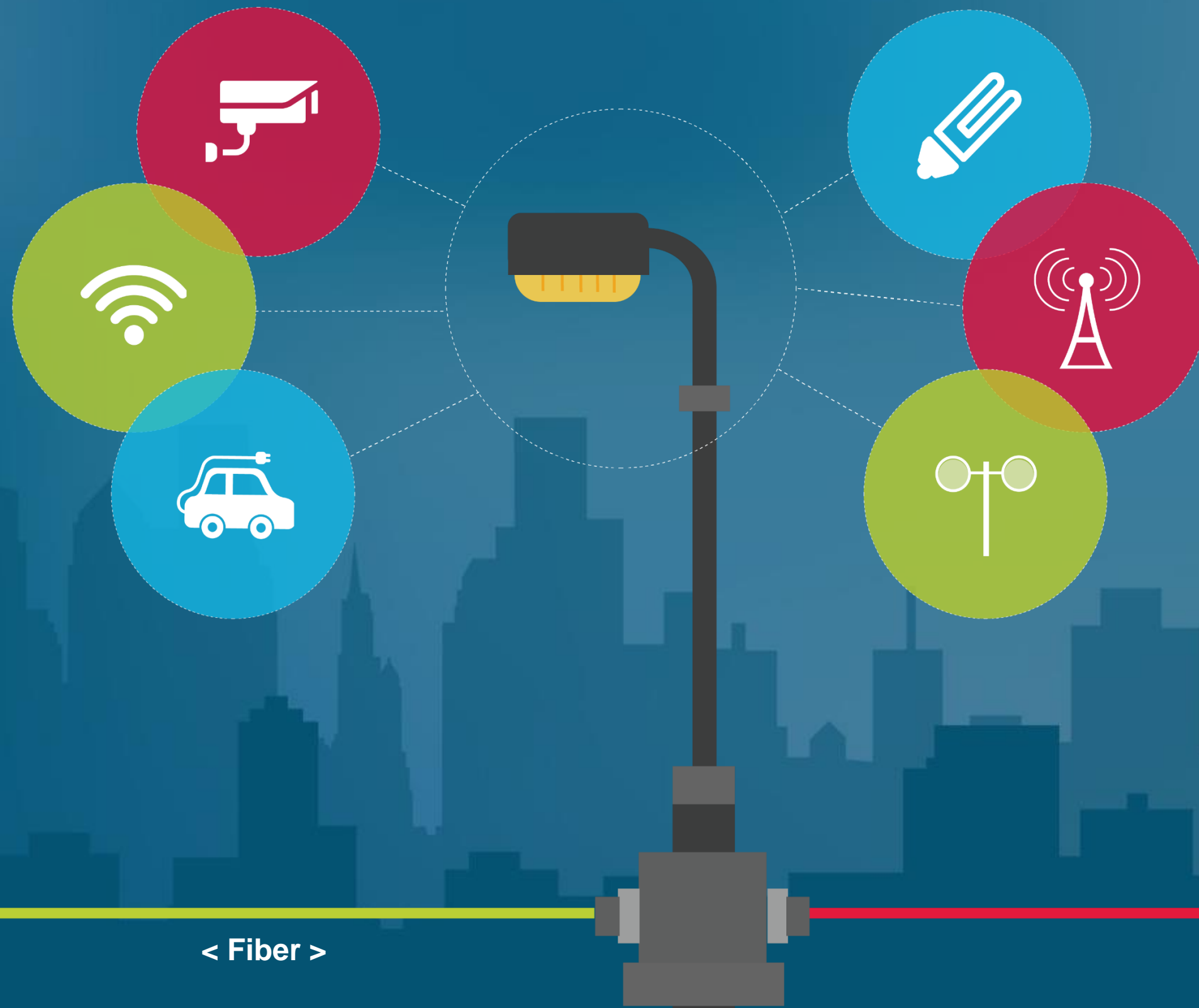
## 3. New business models

- From assets to services
- Shared earnings between the participants in the Smart City
- Business climate stimulates more innovation

## 4. Financial improvements

- Assets off-balance-sheet
- From one-off investments to predictable operational costs (CAPEX to OPEX)
- Growth of economic activity, employment an investments

# 1. New applications: value proposition street lighting

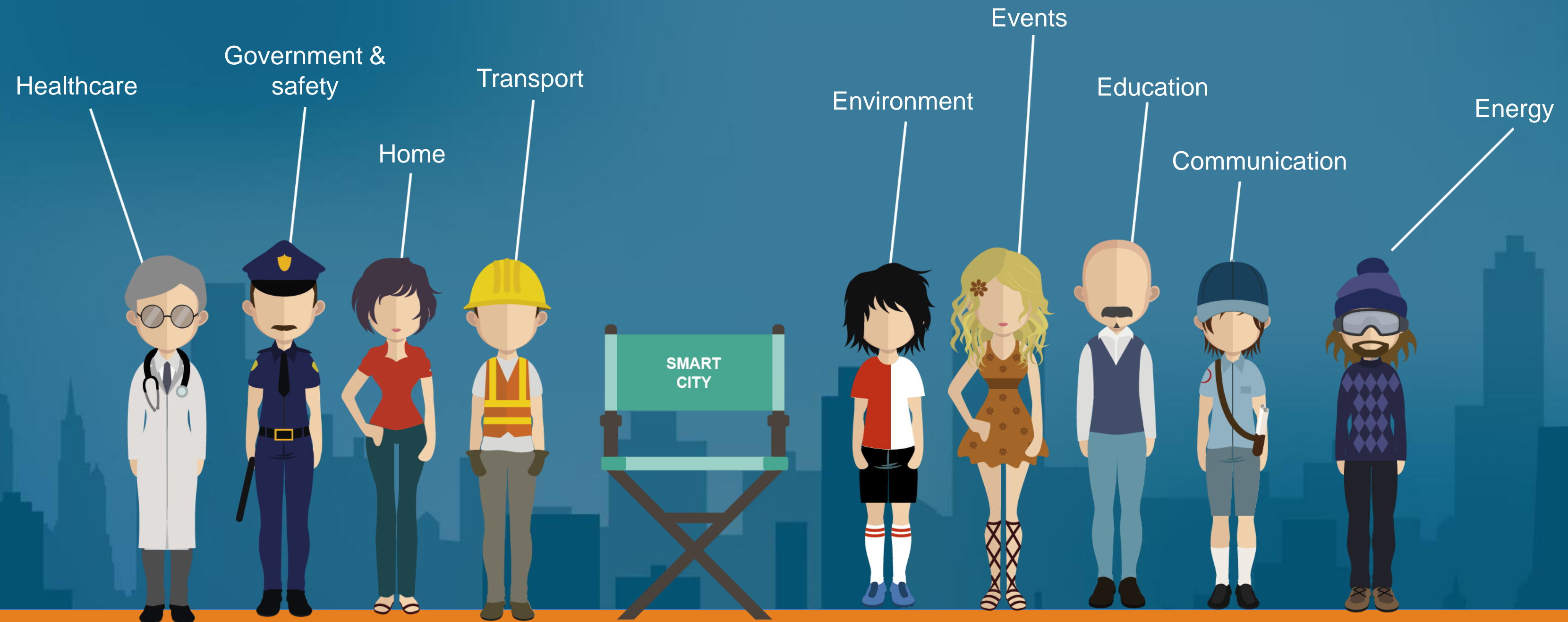


From single purpose lamppost used for street lighting, to smart public hub with multiple applications



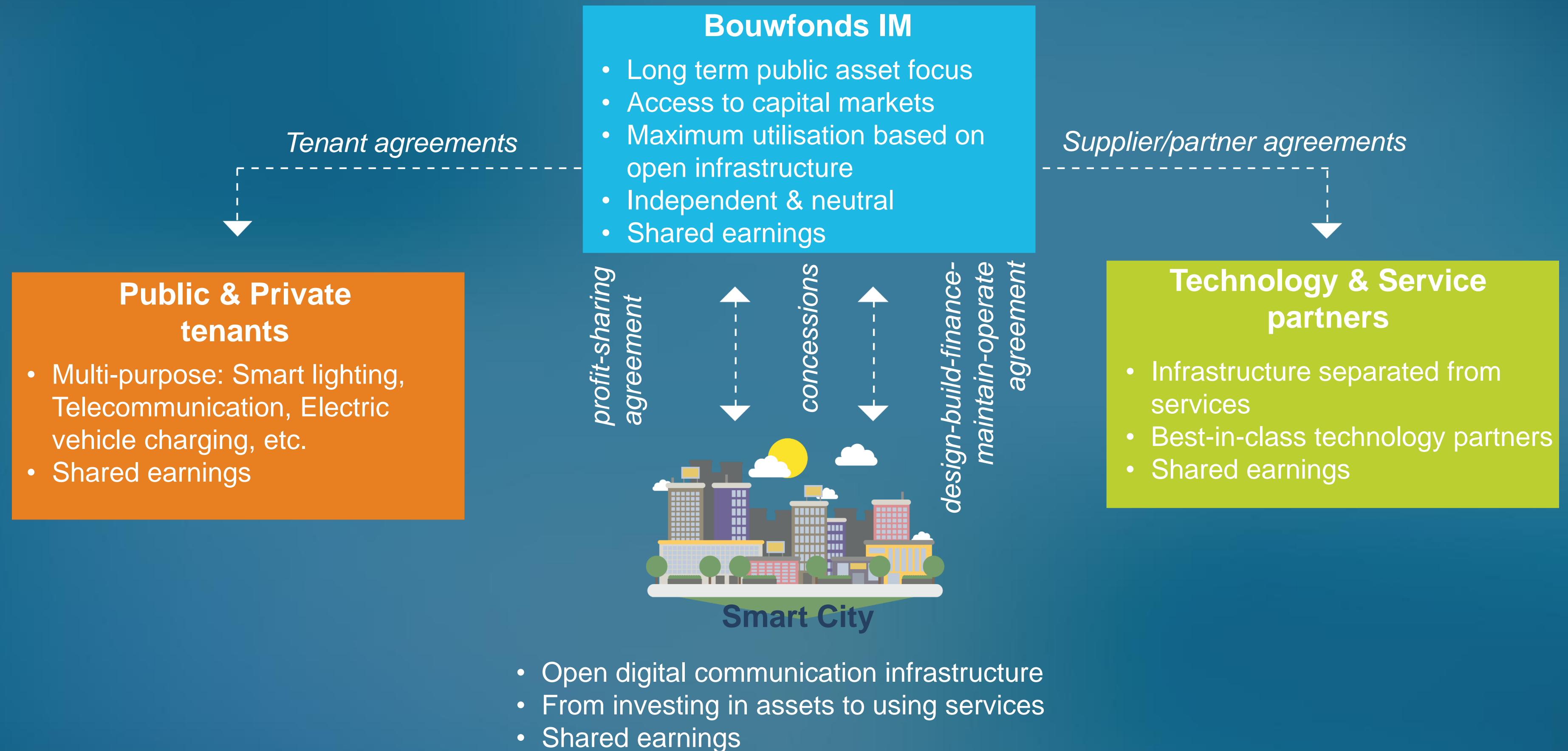
## 2. New partnerships: Smart Public Hub as binding factor

No single-purpose but multi-purpose solutions, based on public-private collaboration



Open digital communication infrastructure

### 3. New business models: Smart City partner framework



## 4. Financial improvements

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- Assets off-balance-sheet
- From CAPEX to OPEX
- Shared earnings
- Mutual interest to increase utilisation
- The city/region attracts more companies and citizens



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# Vision & timing: the time is right for Cities to turn 'Smart'

**Our vision:** Bouwfonds invests in the 'platform', our partners offer services using the lamppost as 'Smart Public Hub', in an open business model



**Platform: lamppost + digital communication infrastructure**

**The time is right:** replacement of lampposts is the ideal moment to make them 'smart'

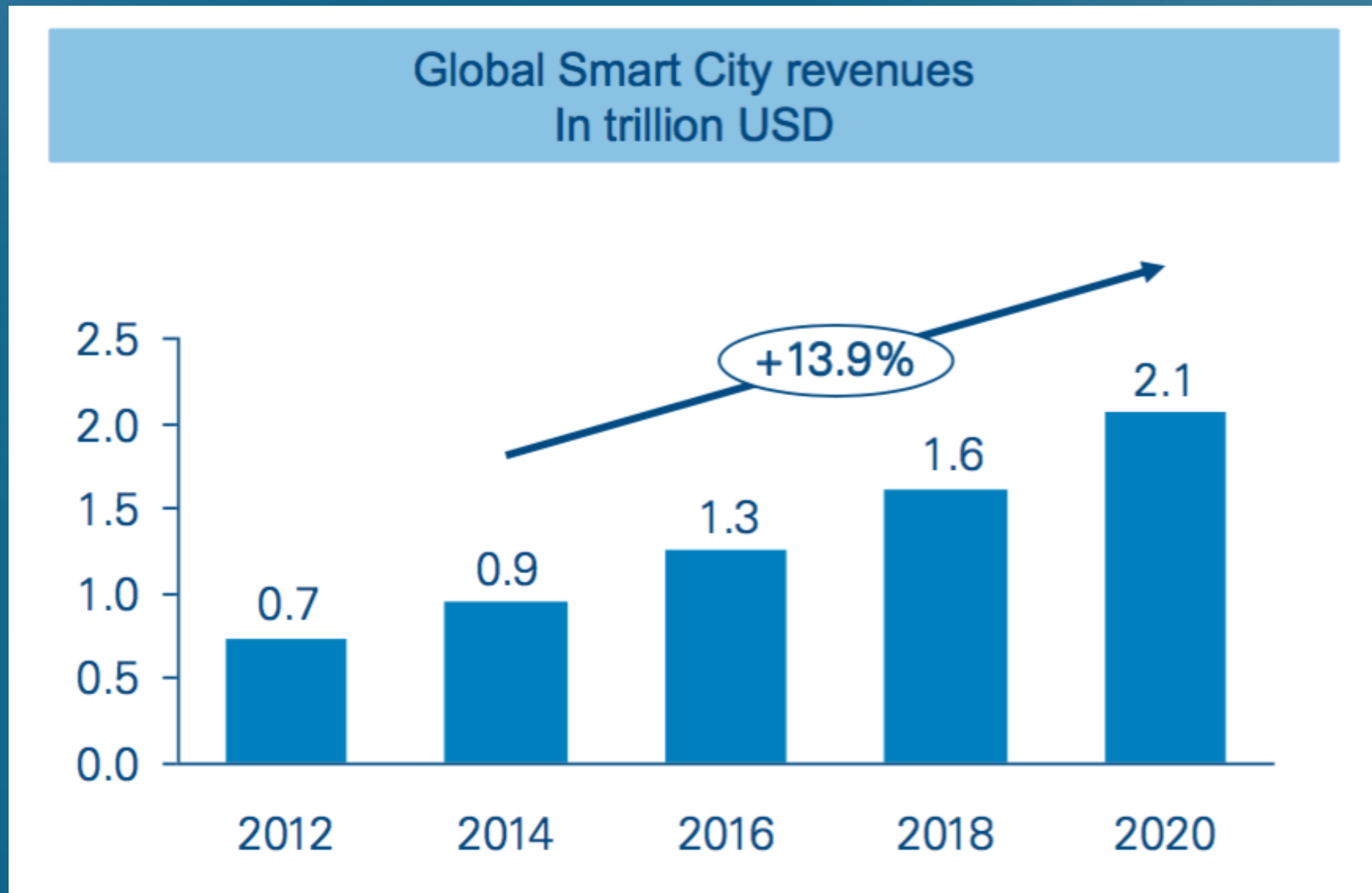
Cities are actively assessing, and planning for, the physical replacement of lampposts:

- **Climate treaty:** the Dutch Government and cities agreed a binding climate treaty with the objective that 20 percent of total energy consumption is from sustainable (renewable) sources by 2020
- **Smart City:** all cities are looking at 'smart city' strategies to make the city more attractive
- **End-of-life:** physical or economical end-of-life of the lamppost

**Public domain: physical replacement of lampposts**

# Global Smart City market trends: high growth & significant value in the Telecom domain

More than 100 cities are implementing some kind of smart solution within their ecosystems: Europe, North America and Asia play pioneering roles in Smart City concept adoption



**The global Smart City market will double** according to Arthur D. Little\*:

- from almost USD 1 trillion in 2014 to just over USD 2 trillion in 2020
- high growth rate: 13.9% CAGR
- main drivers: rapidly expanding population, speedy urbanization and industrialisation
- the potential for Telecom providers is huge: up to 50% of overall market value is in the 'telecom' domain

\* Source: ADL viewpoint 'Connecting the dots, Telecom providers as enablers for smart cities' (2015)



# The Dutch Smart City market is innovative and active but fragmented

Innovative & active  
'Smart City'  
landscape in the Netherlands

- **Netherlands is in the leading group of countries\*** in terms of Smart City initiatives
- Smart City projects in Amsterdam and Eindhoven are globally used as reference cases
- Most initiatives are in **pilot stage** and focussed on developing specific **vertical solutions**

Fragmentation &  
lack of financing  
delay upscale potential

- **Vertical fragmentation** leads to a lack scale and economically sustainable deployments
- **The lack of financing** is the #1 reasons for Smart City initiatives to fail in the Netherlands, according to Cisco research\*\*

Limited competition  
on the digital  
infrastructure layer










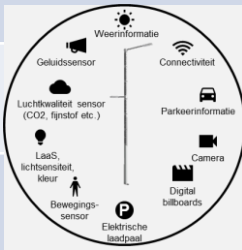
- **Operators:** KPN acts as fixed infrastructure provider and System Integrator. Vodafone acts as mobile infrastructure provider (no activity from Ziggo in the smart city domain)
- **Dedicated IoT infrastructures**, such as LWPA and LoRa, can be considered alternatives for a Fiber-based digital communication infrastructure but they lack ability to provide high-speed scalable broadband connectivity, e.g. required for video applications

\* Source: European Parliament study "Mapping smart cities in the EU (2014)"

\*\* Source: Cisco and Smart Cities Council ([http://www.cisco.com/assets/global/NL/tomorrow-starts-here/pdf/Smart\\_City\\_infographic\\_NL.pdf](http://www.cisco.com/assets/global/NL/tomorrow-starts-here/pdf/Smart_City_infographic_NL.pdf) )

\*\*\* Source: EC Smart Cities (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/smart-cities> )

# Comparing Smart City initiatives: mainly vertical pilots, the first horizontal model in Rotterdam

	 Copenhagen	 Barcelona	 Amsterdam	 Eindhoven	 Rotterdam
Integrated platform	V	V			V
Replicable	V	V			V
Open					V
Public space	V	V	V	V	V
Modular functionality			V		V
Scalable					
	<i>'Lighting Metropole' is an integrated collaboration with 24 partners (LED on 20k lighting points).</i>	<i>Limited use of existing public space. Smart lighting in a number of separated pilots.</i>	<i>Wide variety of initiatives through partners. Limited integration.</i>	<i>Existing public space well used, lampposts equipped with very limited functions.</i>	<i>Modular lampposts, open to all applications and organisations: 'Living Lab' innovation. City as concessionaire .</i>

## Business model: creating a 'double-edged sword' for a sustainable business case

**Bouwfonds IM and partners are well positioned** to take advantage of growth in the smart city space with a **sustainable business case**:

- 1. Open Business Model:** long-term investments in open multi-functional infrastructures create a 'platform' for a wide variety of revenue generating activities, with the benefit of **cost-sharing** across them.
- 2. The city as concessionaire and tenant for public functions:** the city is concessionaire to the consortium partners and tenant for public functions.
- 3. Revenue sharing & common objective to maximise utilisation:** there is a natural an shared incentive for all parties to strive for maximum utilisation since this drives the **shared earnings** model.
- 4. Operational strength:** in the proposed partnership framework, all partners (small or big, public or private) work from their strength, delivering and maintaining their specific part of the smart city eco-system.

Cost sharing  
& Economies of  
Scale

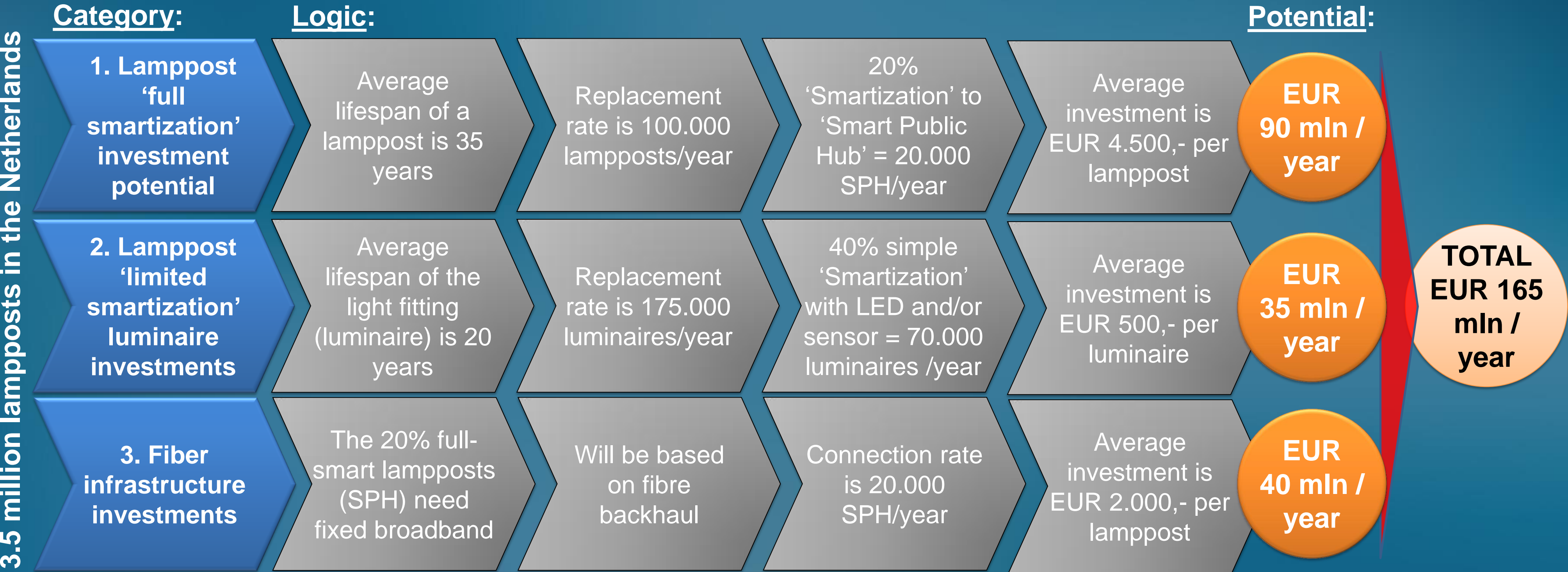
The city  
is concessionaire

Incentive to  
maximise utilisation

Operational  
strength &  
experience



# Financials: indicative investment potential & returns



The total addressable market for institutional investment capital is EURO 165 mln per year with an IRR\* of 5-6%

\* Assumption: 40% guaranteed use of service by the government and 60% commercial operation



# The lamppost as smart public hub: an unique asset class

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- Real assets with long investment cycles
- Physical assets connected through 'next gen' communications infrastructure technology
- Scalable proposition
- High entry barriers, limited infra competition
- Stable cash flow and returns
- Innovation readiness through partnerships & 'Living Lab' approach

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# Why is this attractive to cities?



## Cities

- **Multi-functional use of objects in the public domain:** benefitting the city, thereby becoming more relevant
- **From assets to services:** the city can make use of services, instead of having to invest, maintain and manage operationally
- **Improved quality of life and appeal of the city:** sophisticated Smart City infrastructure attracts companies and citizens
- **Sustainability:** new applications support achieving sustainability targets, e.g. in the field of energy saving and air quality
- **Control over the public domain:** the use of lampposts as technology bearer gives the city control over the public space and direct involvement in the possibilities that Smart City infrastructure offers

# Why is this attractive to Bouwfonds and partners?



## Bouwfonds IM and partners

- **Sustainable investments** that fit with the long-term horizon of pension funds
- **We innovate and learn together** with the cities and leading technology partners
- **Scale benefits** are achieved through the multi-functional use of objects in the public domain
- In an **open and neutral model** where all parties benefit from **maximum utilisation**



# Why is this attractive to institutional investors?



## Institutional investors

- Unique asset class
- Long term nature of investments / risk averse
- Market opportunity: timing for the Smart City is now due to 2020 climate treaty
- Investing in an open 'horizontal' infrastructure platform, creates economies of scale and cost sharing opportunities
- Common objective for all participants to maximise utilisation and benefit from shared earnings
- Bouwfonds IM has teamed-up with leading technology parties
- Investor IRR targets of 5-6%

# Why do we want to make this happen?

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**Bouwfonds IM and partners can make 'Smart City' benefits reality!**

We would like to follow-up on this with you  
and discuss how we could collaborate.

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*“If you want to go fast, go alone,  
If you want to go far go together”*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eydYEEhPRkg&feature=share>