RENEWABLE ENERGY MARKETS ASIA 2023 PANEL DISCUSSION

STATE OF THE MARKETS



Friday, 28 April 9:00-10:00 AM



RE100

°CLIMATE GROUP



The state of the voluntary renewable electricity market: Perspectives from **RE100**







Route to Clean Energy: CPPA in Asia Pacific



Executive summary



Corporations in Asia Pacific are set to contract a record 7 GW of renewable capacity in 2022, 80% higher than in 2021 following pandemic-related disruptions.

- Asia Pacific's cumulative corporate renewable procurement capacity stands at 17.5 GW as of H1 2022 and is expected to reach nearly 22 GW by the end of 2022.
- India, Australia, and the Taiwan Region lead Asia Pacific with a cumulative capacity share of 44%, 28%, and 17%, respectively.



Soaring fuel and power prices have improved the competitiveness of renewable corporate power purchase agreements (PPA) in Asia Pacific.

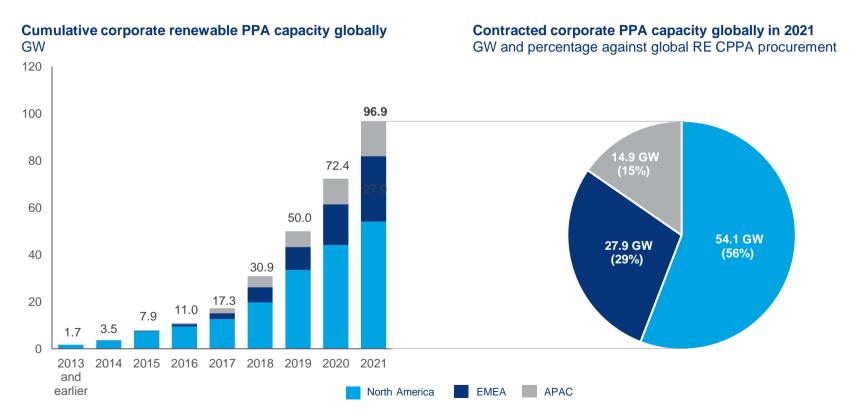
- Prices of spot LNG, coal, and crude oil have increased 2.4x, 4.1x, and 2.1x since January 2019, pushing up APAC end-users tariffs by an average of 36% between 2019 and 2022.¹
- Despite sharp increases in raw material prices, the levelised cost of electricity (LCOE) for utility-scale solar, commercial solar, and onshore wind remains more stable than gas or grid prices, making renewable energy procurement increasingly attractive.



Countries with favourable policies for offsite corporate PPAs have achieved significant scale and growth

- Offsite Corporate PPAs account for 81% of the total Asia Pacific renewable Corporate PPA market. Countries with favourable offsite corporate PPA policies, such as India, Australia, and the Taiwan Region, lead the CPPA market.
- Other countries in Asia Pacific may lack comprehensive policies for offsite corporate PPA or have just introduced such mechanisms like in South Korea, Japan and Malaysia, where corporate PPA markets are nascent.

Although Asia Pacific's contracted renewable corporate PPA capacity has increased 7x from 2017 to 2021, it only accounts for just 15% of global capacity



Source: Wood Mackenzie.

The diversity of CPPA deals help the market growing in Asia Pacific...

Category of CPPA

- i Main characteristics
- Pros
- ⊗ Cons

Schematic contracts

APAC Transition Well-established systems among markets

Direct wire Onsite/Offsite

- Direct contract between developer and corporate buyer
- No intermediary utility or retailer
- Simplest contracts
- Land required vs land available
- Grid connection with utility unavoidable

Renewable energy developer

Build, own, operate and dispatch power

Pays over RE asset lifetime

Corporate Buyer

Present in almost all markets.

Retail / sleeved Offsite

- Tri-partite contract among developer, buyer and retailer
- · Higher flexibility for the buyer/seller
- Possible to develop larger RE plant
- New intermediary and pricing risks
- Buyer and seller operations must be in the same area

Renewable energy developer



Pays for power via intermediate, optional REC

Corporate Buyer

India, South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan Region, Australia and Singapore.

Virtual / synthetic Offsite

- Financial contract, with certificates
- No physical delivery of power
- Allow largest contracts
- · Complex financial agreements

Renewable energy developer

Guarantee of Origin certificates

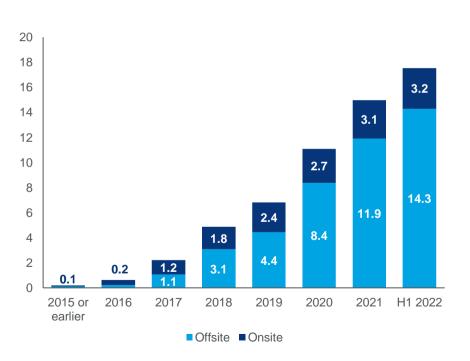
Financial contract

Corporate Buyer

- Common in Australia and Singapore.
- Developing in Taiwan region, South Korea, Japan.

Offsite corporate PPA deals drive the growth in corporate renewable procurement in Asia Pacific, accounting for 81% of the total contracted capacity

Cumulative corporate PPA capacity by project location (GW)



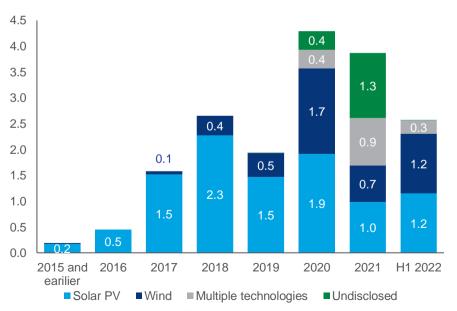
Incremental contracted corporate PPA capacity by project location (GW)



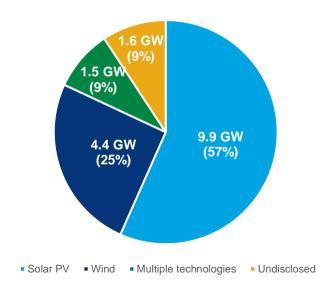
Solar dominates the corporate renewable procurement share accounting for 57% of Asia Pacific's contracted corporate PPA share to date

However, wind's share of annual corporate PPA capacity addition has been catching up rising from 18% in 2021 to 44% in H1 2022

Incremental contracted corporate PPA capacity by technology (GW)

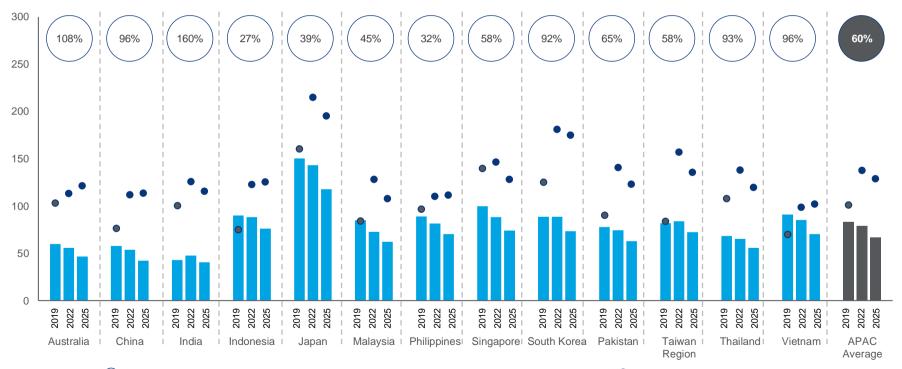


Cumulative corporate PPA capacity share by technology as of H1 2022 (GW)



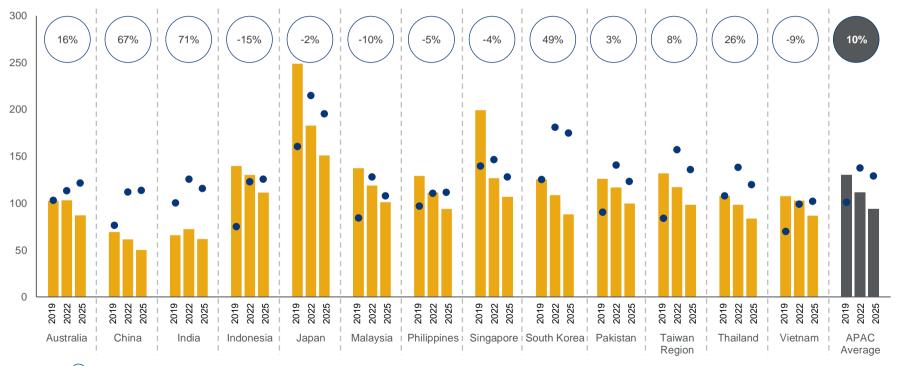
Utility-scale solar is the most competitive corporate PPA resource; Asia Pacific's industrial tariffs soared to a premium of 74% above solar costs in 2022 on average

Utility-scale solar LCOE (US\$/MWh) and industrial end-user tariff (US\$/MWh)

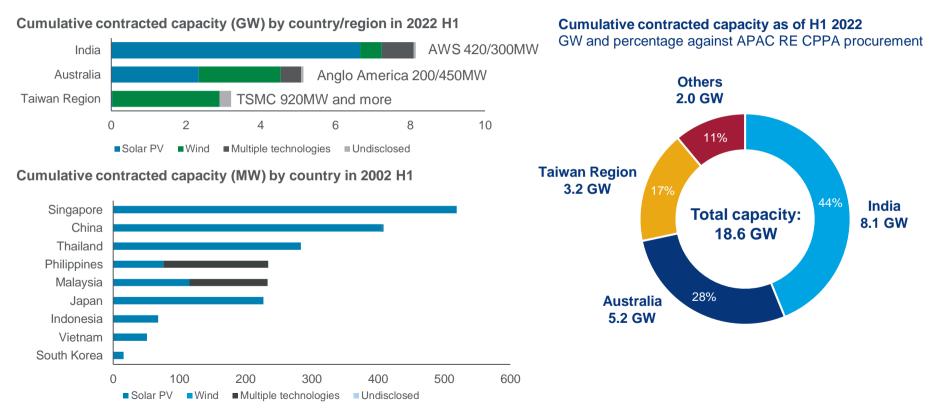


Commercial solar is cheaper than industrial end-user rates in Asia Pacific in 2022 compared to being 22% more expensive in 2019

Commercial and industrial-scale solar LCOE (US\$/MWh) and industrial end-user tariff (US\$/MWh)



India, Australia, and the Taiwan Region top Asia Pacific in cumulative corporate PPA procurement capacity, making up 89% of overall capacity share



Countries that have favourable policies for offsite corporate energy procurement have seen the greatest levels of development within the corporate PPA market

Cumulative contracted corporate PPA capacity (GW), average project size (MW), and cumulative corporate PPA capacity share by project location (%)



More CPPA choices are available for corporate buyers now, but efforts are still needed from the government and NGOs

Label guide

Regulated market

Hybrid Mix of regulated and wholesale elements

Market type

capacity market policy

and

Renewables

Wholesale market

Yes
Policy scheme
offered in the
market

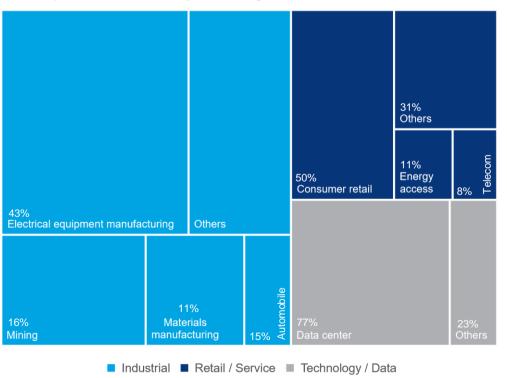
No
Policy scheme
absent in the
market

Partial
Partial
nplementation; select

Countries	Market type	СРРА		
	Regulated, wholesale or hybrid	On site	Off- Site	VPPA
Australia	Wholesale market			
Singapore				
Japan				
Philippines	Hybrid of regulated and market			
South Korea				
India				
Vietnam				A
China				
Indonesia	Regulated			
Malaysia				•
Taiwan Region				
Thailand		<u> </u>		

Large energy users in the industrial, retail, and technology sectors are the primary offtakers, accounting for 62% of the total corporate PPAs contracted in Asia Pacific

Treemap of offtaker industry sub-categories in Asia Pacific



Industrial offtakers: 6.3 GW cumulative procured capacity

- Manufacturers of electrical equipment such as semiconductors occupy the largest share in industrial offtake, with TSMC in the Taiwan Region leading the way with 2.4 GW capacity procured.
- Mining companies in Australia such as BHP and Newcrest Mining occupy the next largest share to power their mining operations.
- Large energy demand from the materials manufacturing industry consist primarily of companies in the cement and steel manufacturing sectors.

Retail / service offtakers: 2.5 GW cumulative procured capacity

- Large Australian supermarket chains such as Coles and Woolworths dominated the procurement share.
- Telecommunication service providers such as Telstra are procuring renewables to power their data centres.

Technology / data offtakers: 1.9 GW cumulative procured capacity

- Majority of contracted energy are directed towards powering regional data centres.
- Demand mainly driven by ambitious goals of multinational technology companies such as Amazon and Sify technologies, to decarbonise their global operations.

Sourcing renewable remains challenging for retail business. Even with a good credit rating, they are like the rest of other SMEs

Country	Annual Consumption (MWh)	How to Reach RE100	
Singapore	3211	VPPA	
South Korea	2,123	VPPA	
China / Hong Kong SAR / Macau SAR	24,532	On-site solar/ Green tariff/ REC/Project Investment	
Taiwan Region	2,561	Green tariff/ REC/ project investment	
Australia	3,248	Self-invested on-site solar/ VPPA/ LGC	
Malaysia	1,123	On-site solar REC/ pilot VPPA	
Thailand	1,799	On-site solar/REC/ pilot green tariff	
Vietnam	549	On-site CPPA/ REC	
New Zealand	42	REC	

Straightforward Combined solutions, but achievable Challenging

For questions and comments, please contact our team

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