Corporate renewable energy procurement survey insights

June 2016
Executive summary

One of the biggest developments in the renewable energy marketplace in the last 12–24 months has been the rapid growth in corporate renewables purchases. Some leading commercial and industrial companies are now playing an increasingly important role in the evolution of the renewable energy sector. Their share of renewables is growing, their demands of providers are rising, and their approaches to energy procurement are becoming more sophisticated.

To better understand what is driving the growth in corporate renewables, we designed a survey of companies headquartered in the US, most of which have large energy footprints and have purchased renewables in the past.

Highlights of the survey insights follow:

A strong majority of respondents intend to purchase in the next 18 months...

- Of the respondents surveyed, 72% are actively pursuing additional renewables purchases. And their appetite for renewables has been growing: 63% of respondents have become more inclined to purchase in the last six months. And among those who have made a purchase in the past, an even larger majority (85%) intend to make additional purchases in the next 18 months.
- This intent is driven by a desire to meet sustainability goals and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (cited by 85% of those actively pursuing), generate an attractive ROI (76%), and limit exposure to energy price variability (59%).
- Four-fifths of the companies surveyed are planning to build out their renewables portfolio with multiple types of transactions (e.g., an offsite PPA and an onsite financial investment).
- While onsite PPAs remain most popular (selected by 67% of those actively pursuing procurement), more than half (58%) intend to purchase traditional offsite PPAs, and 30% plan to pursue offsite virtual PPAs. The responses also point to an increase in offsite versus onsite purchases.
- Four-fifths of the companies surveyed are planning to build out their renewables portfolio with multiple types of transactions (e.g., an offsite PPA and an onsite financial investment).
- When identifying the most important renewables technologies to their organization over the next 12–24 months, virtually all respondents selected solar (96%), while a majority also cited wind (69%). Three categories dominated the ancillary technology options: 59% or more chose advanced metering, energy management software, and energy storage.
- Among the 28% of respondents who are not actively pursuing purchases, the most commonly cited reasons for not doing so are the lack of a mandate (61%), an unattractive ROI/payback (56%), and the length of contracts (50%).

Note: A traditional PPA (power purchase agreement) is typically a 10–20 year agreement to buy electricity generated from a project that flows directly to the purchaser. Standard PPAs guarantee the owner of the project a stream of revenue by selling the power at a fixed and often inflation-indexed price to a creditworthy purchaser.

A virtual PPA is a 10–20 year contract by a customer to pay a fixed price for electricity from a renewable energy project where the electricity generated is not physically used by the customer. Instead, the electricity is sold into the market. These transactions can be structured in different ways, but they usually involve the customer getting an energy price hedge and the environment attributes of the green power generated.
Profile of survey respondents

Company revenue
62% of respondents generate more than $10 billion annual revenue

- 26% > $50 billion
- 33% $10–$50 billion
- 36% $10–$50 billion
- 5% < $1 billion

Energy spend of organization
Majority of respondents have large energy footprints—68% spend more than $100M per year

- 43% More than $250M
- 25% $100M–$250M
- 32% Less than $100M

Level and role of respondents
Over 59% of respondents were director level or above from the sustainability, operations, facilities/energy management, or procurement functions

Level of respondent

Role of respondent

Industry
Respondents represent a broad range of industries; most prominent is information, communication, and technology**

- 23% Information, communication, and technology
- 14% Retail and consumer
- 11% Manufacturing
- 9% Financial services
- 9% Healthcare
- 6% Hospitality

Renewable energy organization membership
59% of respondents are members of either ACORE, the BRC, or both*

- 41% Neither
- 22% ACORE only
- 24% BRC only
- 13% Both

* 28% of respondents worked in industries not listed in this chart.
** ACORE=American Council On Renewable Energy; BRC=Business Renewables Center (of the Rocky Mountain Institute).
**Purchase intent**

### Renewable energy procurement

**Actively pursuing**
- Corporate goals
  - 46% Have renewable energy goals
  - 80% Have greenhouse gas emission reduction goal

**Not actively pursuing**
- 28% Have renewable energy goals
- 72% Have greenhouse gas emission reduction goal

### Drivers of intent to purchase

- Meet sustainability goals/reduce greenhouse gas emissions: 85%
- Attractive ROI/payback: 76%
- Limit exposure to energy price variability: 59%
- Enhance reputation of organization: 54%
- Reduce outage or supply risk: 13%
- Keep up with competitors: 9%
- Other: 7%

### Drivers for lack of intent to purchase

- No mandate/not strategic: 61%
- Unattractive ROI/payback: 56%
- Length of contracts is problematic: 50%
- Key decision makers don’t see benefits: 33%
- Capital funding is not available: 22%
- Uncertainty of future electricity prices: 17%
- Financing/contracting is too complex: 11%
- Unpredictable government policy: 11%
- Technology is too complex/unreliable: 6%
- Other: 17%

### Changing inclination to purchase in last six months

- The majority of respondents have become more inclined to purchase renewables in the past six months
  - 63% Become more inclined
  - 32% No change in inclination
  - 5% Become less inclined

A corporate mandate (existing or lack thereof) is the most critical driver. While the “actives” have been able to achieve acceptable payback, the “not actives” have not yet identified projects or contract structures that meet their needs.

* Respondents were asked to list their “top 3” reasons
**Intended transaction mix**

**Breakdown of intended future purchases**

Onsite PPAs remain the most popular procurement type (67%) followed by traditional offsite PPAs (58%).

**Number of transaction types**

Four-fifths of respondents are pursuing more than one type of transaction (e.g., onsite direct investment and offsite PPA).

**Changes in purchasing—past versus future**

In the past, procurement skewed toward onsite purchases. However, future purchase intent seems to be balanced between onsite and offsite options, which may be driven by an increased appetite for virtual PPAs—a relatively new financing option.

**Technologies**

**Most important renewable technologies over the next 12–24 months**

Most respondents believe solar and wind will dominate their purchasing decisions.

**Most important ancillary technologies over the next 12–24 months**

Respondents believe technologies for measuring and monitoring energy will be most important to their organizations.

---

*p Data only from those respondents that intend to purchase in the next 18 months.*
**Vendors**

**Use of third party advisor, consultant, or broker**

A vast majority (81%) of companies are planning to engage a third party or are considering doing so to help develop their procurement strategy.

- **48%** Yes
- **33%** Maybe
- **19%** No

**How vendors can make it easier for customers**

Customers want a more streamlined experience that suits their contracting terms and offers them a range of options across the lifecycle of the project.

- **Use buyer’s terms, not ‘standard’ contracts**
  - 31%
- **Offer broader portfolio of procurement options (e.g., onsite projects, offsite projects, REC purchasing)**
  - 27%
- **Provide one-stop, turnkey solutions (including financing, installation, and maintenance)**
  - 22%
- **Offer broader portfolio of energy services (e.g., efficiency, LED lighting, demand response)**
  - 3%
- **Other**
  - 17%

**Renewable solution vendor preference**

The majority of respondents will seek to purchase from a developer, while half will seek to work with a utility.

- **Renewables developer (full service)**
  - 93%
- **Utility**
  - 50%
- **Energy management service provider**
  - 43%
- **Vendor of renewable energy equipment**
  - 41%
- **Other**
  - 7%

**Decision making**

**Decision makers for renewable purchases**

Renewables procurement is a highly cross-functional process: for three-quarters of the respondents, at least two functions are involved in the decision, and more than half of the companies require three or more decision makers. More than 60% of respondents said that Facilities/energy management and Sustainability are the key decision makers; Finance, Operations, and Procurement play a significant role, too.

- **Facilities/energy management**
  - 63%
- **Sustainability**
  - 61%
- **Finance**
  - 57%
- **Operations**
  - 54%
- **Procurement**
  - 48%

- **Number of functions responsible**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3+

- **22%**
- **56%**
- **22%**
Learnings from past purchasers

Have they purchased renewables?

Most respondents have already purchased onsite or offsite renewables

Quantity of renewables purchased

Over half of the purchasers have made significant (>10MW) investments in at least one type of renewable energy*

Building internal support is the biggest hurdle in the renewable energy procurement process...

Most difficult step

…while tracking the savings and telling the story are the toughest ongoing challenges.

Ongoing challenges**

- “Tracking the actual financial savings”
- “Adjusting to the impacts of dropping fossil fuel prices”
- “Explaining when the contract settles against us”
- “Tracking the ROI, given the complicated contract terms”

…and telling the story

- “Understanding the rights to environmental claims”
- “Understanding the broader benefit to the company”
- “Determining how to expand to additional locations, developing the business case for future projects, and defining the path forward to 100% renewables”
- “Telling the additionality story”

However, even with the challenges, past purchasers have a high intent to purchase going forward.

Purchase intent for next 12 to 18 months

- 7% Planning additional purchases, but no current action
- 85% Actively pursuing additional purchases
- 8% No plans for future purchases

*11% of respondents did not provide information on the quantity of renewables purchased
**Anonymous quotes from respondents
About PwC’s Renewable Energy Practice

At PwC, we offer a broad and deep set of assurance, tax, and advisory services to meet the business challenges of, and add value to, the dynamic renewable energy sector. Our broad network of industry professionals provides us with an in-depth understanding of key industry issues related to strategy, policy and regulation, operations, sustainability and climate change, risk, technology, finance, tax and incentives. Our clients include leading utilities, developers, technology providers, commercial and industrial companies, government entities, and financiers.

Contacts

George Favaloro
Managing Director
george.favaloro@pwc.com
617-530-5095

Brian Carey
Principal
brian.d.carey@pwc.com
408-817-7807

Debi Gerstel
Cleantech Chief of Staff
debi.gerstel@pwc.com
206-398-3607

Thank you

Thank you to ACORE and the BRC for providing support and facilitation.

ACORE is a national non-profit organization dedicated to advancing the renewable energy sector through market development, policy changes, and financial innovation. ACORE’s Corporate Procurement Working Group simplifies renewable procurement to provide realistic options for corporate players across the economy.

Rocky Mountain Institute’s Business Renewables Center (BRC) is a collaborative platform comprised of over 120 corporate buyers, project developers, and intermediaries, collectively representing 90% of the offsite corporate renewables market, that seeks to streamline and accelerate corporate purchasing of renewable energy.