

24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Procurement in APAC: Pathways for Companies and Countries

A Journey Toward Hourly and
Locational Decarbonisation



1. Executive Summary and Methodology 03

2. Market Study: South Korea 10

3. Market Study: India 12

4. Market Study: Japan 14

5. Market Study: Thailand 17

6. Market Study: Vietnam 19

7. APAC SWOT Analysis 22

8. Key Statements and Mission Statement 25

9. Policy & Market Reforms Needed 29

10. Appendix 30

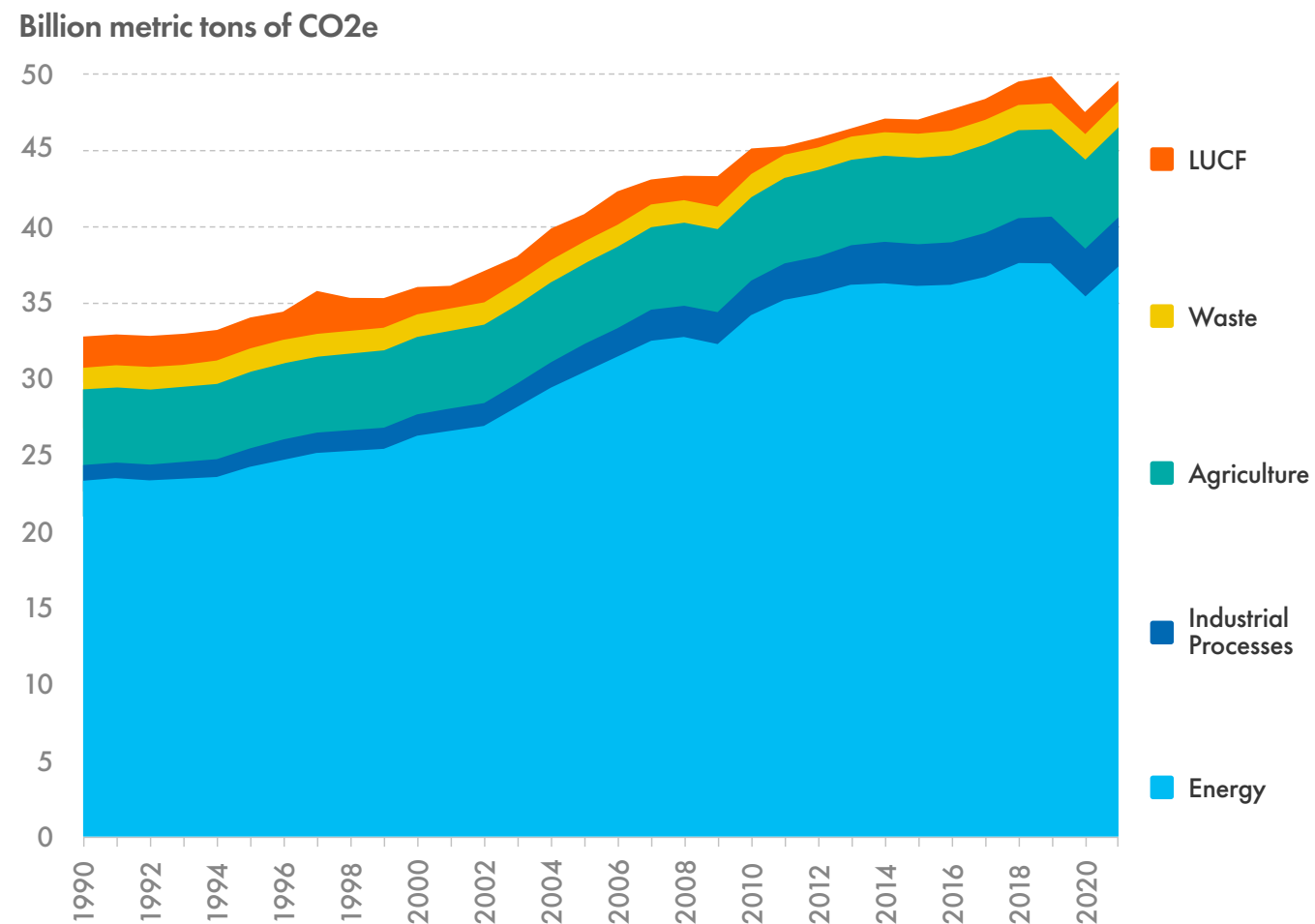
1. Executive Summary and Methodology

The Asia-Pacific (APAC) region plays a crucial role in global decarbonization, accounting for 43% of greenhouse gas emissions—twice the 1990 levels—and driving nearly 60% of global power demand growth over the next two decades. Decarbonizing APAC’s power sector is essential to meeting the Paris Agreement goals.

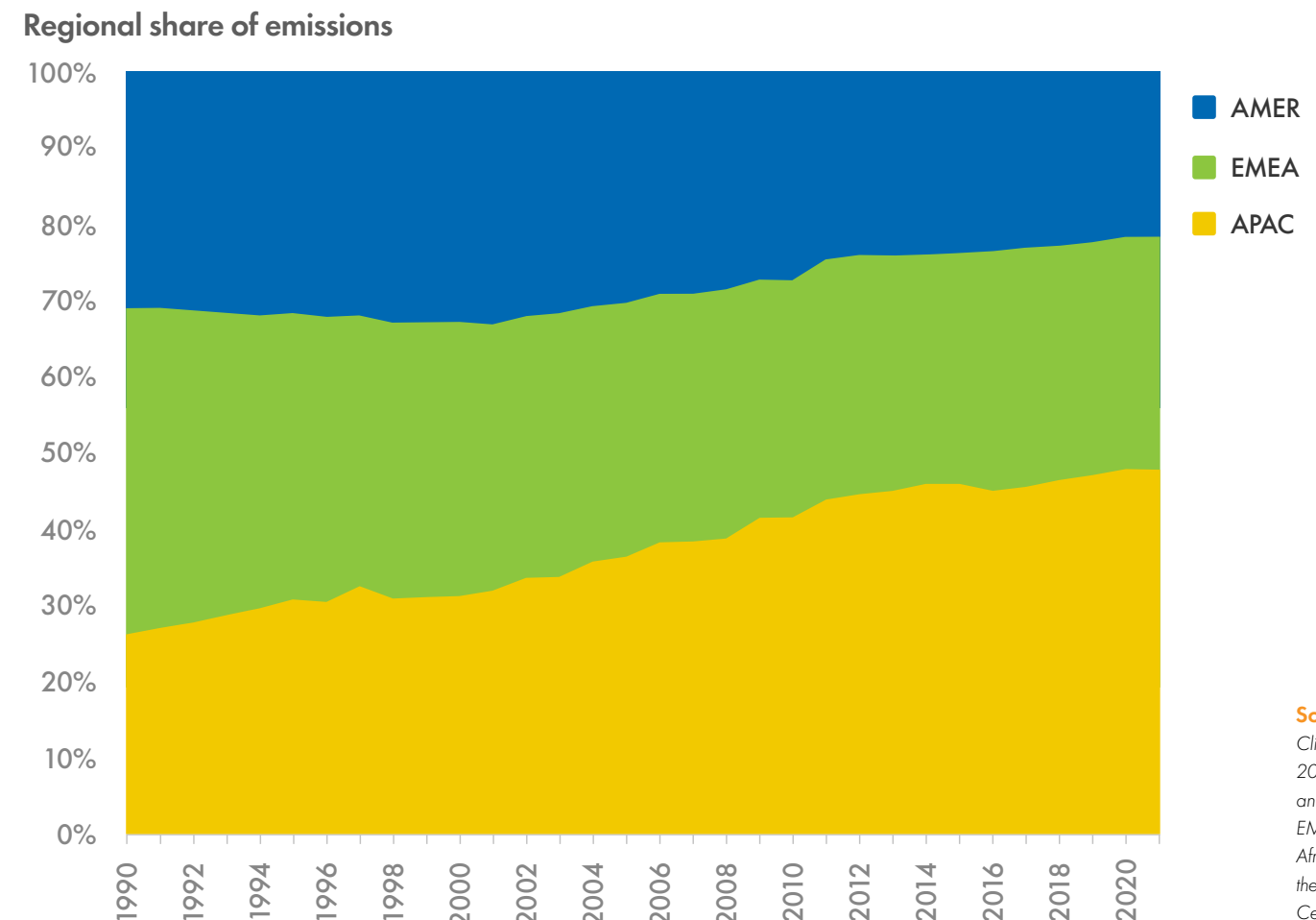
This playbook examines 24/7 CFE corporate power procurement in APAC and its role in scaling renewables for a net-zero transition. It reviews decarbonization plans and corporate clean power frameworks across five key APAC markets—South Korea, India, Japan, Thailand, and Vietnam—drawing on case studies and insights from market intelligence and industry events. These markets were selected for the diverse socioeconomic, regulatory, and physical challenges they represent. The report concludes with recommended actions to advance 24/7 CFE procurement in these markets.

Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to rise, with APAC's share of emissions doubling over the last three decades

Global greenhouse gas emissions by source



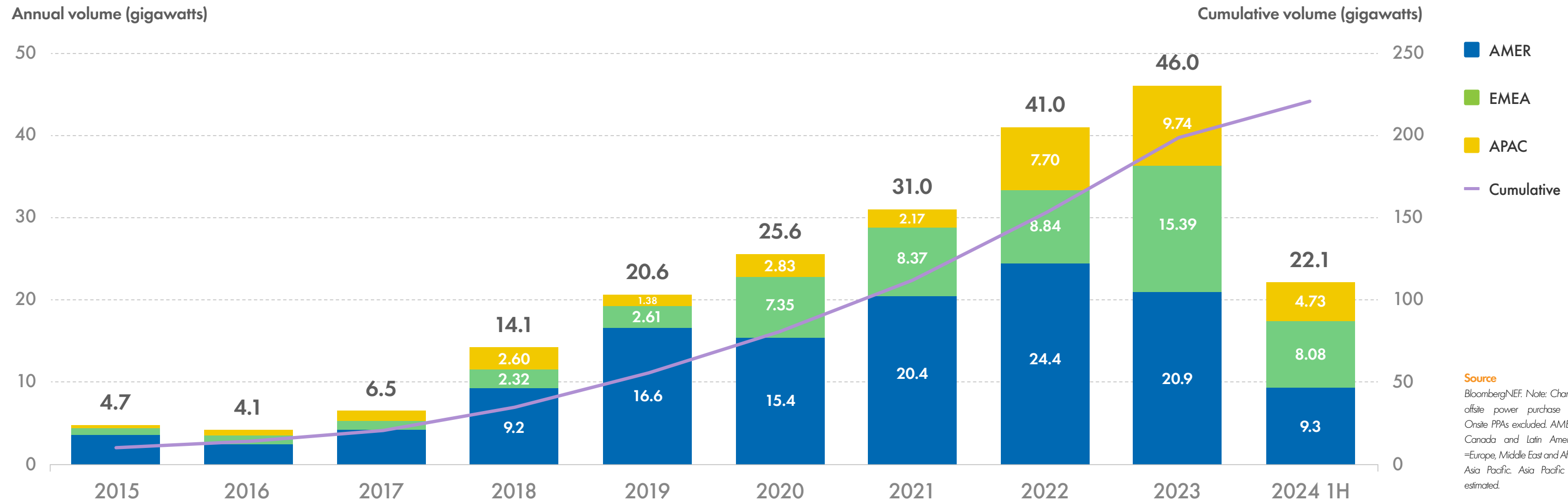
Global greenhouse gas emissions by regional share



Source
Climate Watch. Note: Data is through 2021. LUCF stands for land-use change and forestry. AMER stands for Americas; EMEA stands for Europe, Middle East and Africa. Emissions from former members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Central Asia are included in EMEA.

Increased clean power procurement by corporations is supporting decarbonization

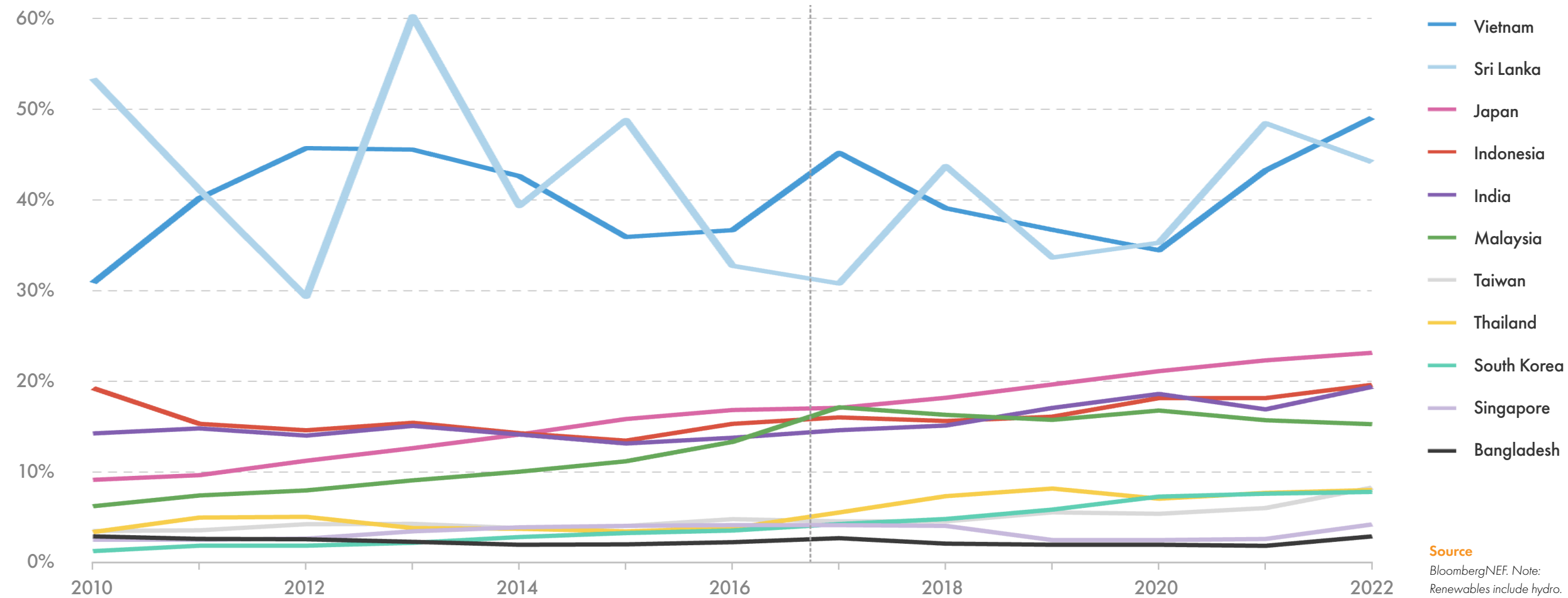
Global corporate clean power purchase agreement volumes



Power procurement regulatory environment across APAC has improved in recent years, however challenges remain

Renewables' share of annual generation in selected APAC markets

Share of renewables in annual generation



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: Renewables include hydro.

Power procurement regulatory environment across APAC has improved in recent years, however challenges remain

Corporate clean power procurement options for selected APAC markets covered in report

Market	Retail choice?	Renewable energy certificates available*?	Onsite PPA?	Offsite PPA?
Bangladesh	No	Yes	Yes	No
India	State-dependent	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Green option offered by sole electricity retailer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Korea	Green option offered by sole electricity retailer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	No	Yes	No	No
Taiwan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Green tariff under discussion	Yes	Yes	In Progress
Vietnam	No	Yes	Yes	Yes**

Source

BloombergNEF. Note: PPA is power purchase agreement.

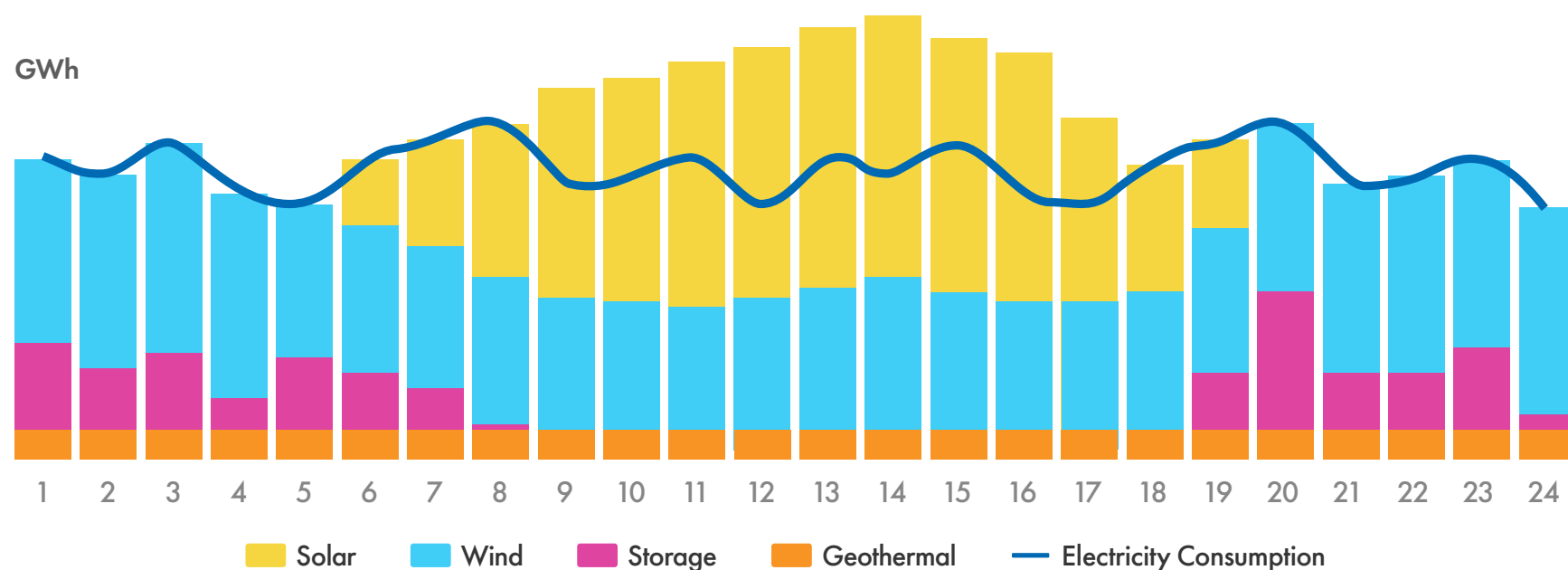
*The renewable energy certificates include issuance under voluntary standards such as International Renewable Energy Certificates.

Why 24/7 carbon-free electricity procurement in APAC matters?

24/7 carbon-free electricity procurement focuses on:

Bringing on new clean power resources, and delivering power to the same electricity grids where companies consume power, that is matched to each hour of electricity consumption.

Illustration of a company implementing 24/7 carbon-free energy procurement

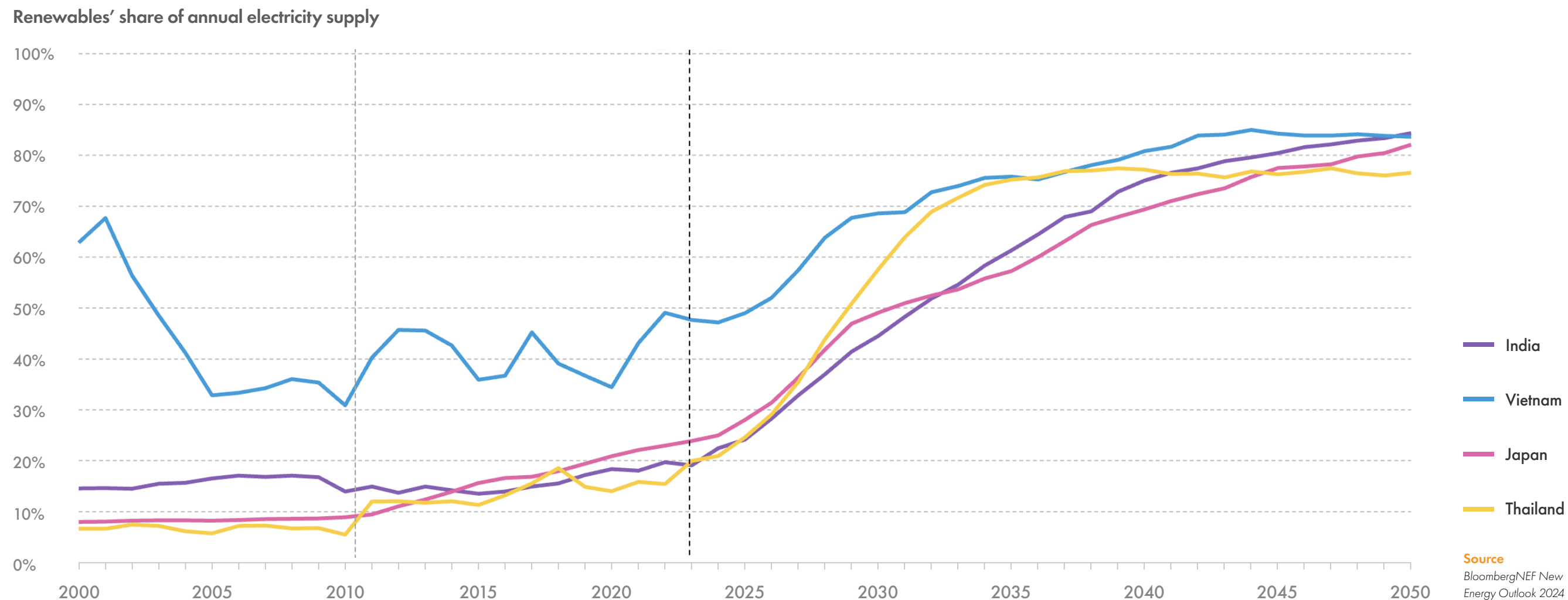


Source: BloombergNEF. Note: The numbers in the x-axis denote the hour of the day.

Enabling 24/7 clean power procurement can address the challenges we face in global power sector decarbonisation. **Early action is key**

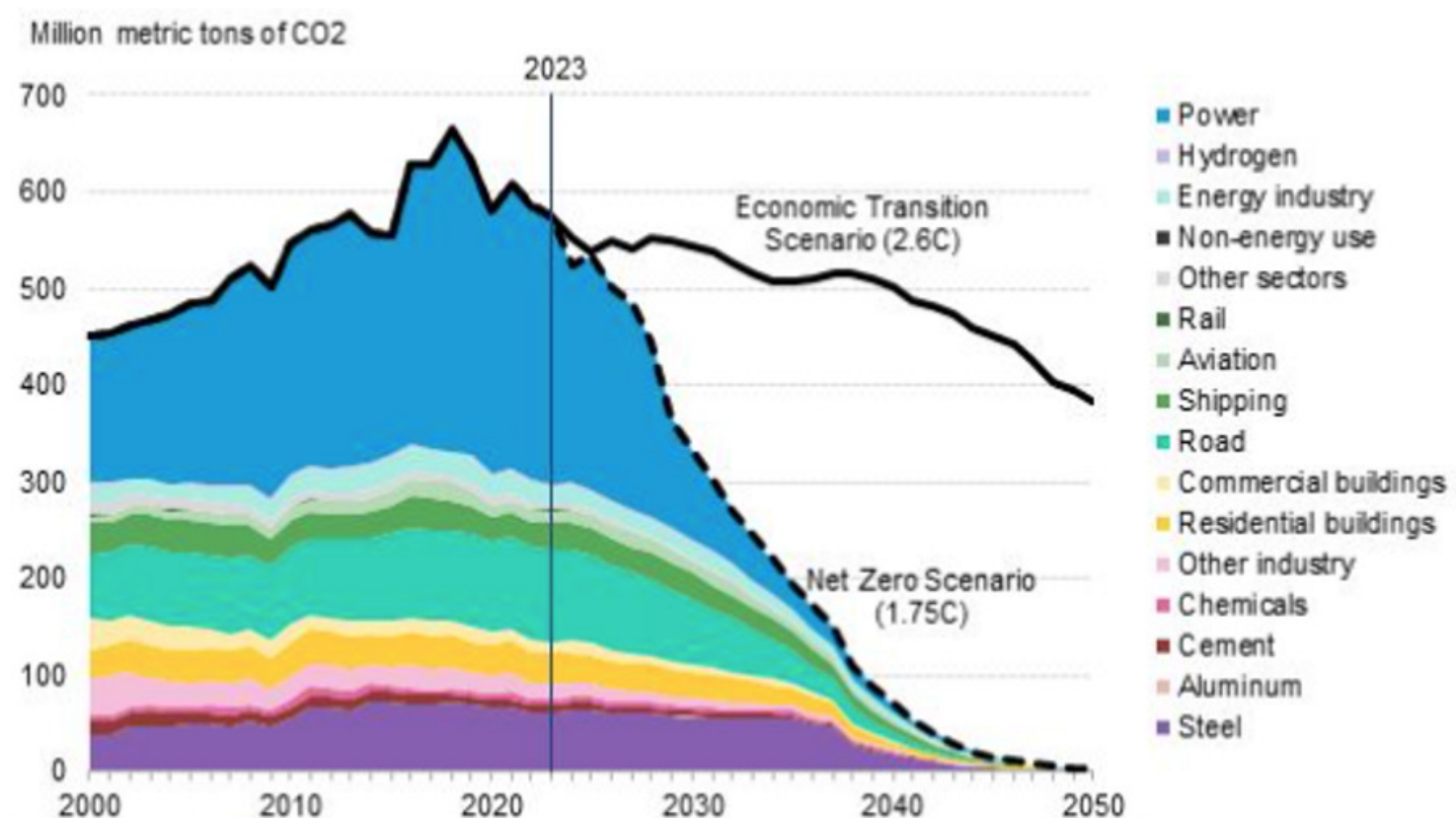
By enabling a regulatory environment supportive of 24/7 CFE procurement, APAC markets can decarbonize their power systems

Renewables' share of annual electricity supply in selected APAC markets – historical and Net Zero Scenario



2. Market Study: South Korea

South Korea's demand response market presents a significant opportunity to enhance grid flexibility and facilitate corporate renewable energy sourcing



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: The Economic Transition Scenario is primarily driven by the cost-competitiveness of technologies and assumes no new policy support. It is consistent with 2.6C of global warming by 2100. The Net Zero Scenario is a pathway to net-zero emissions globally by 2050. It is consistent with 1.75C of warming by 2100.

Source BloombergNEF

Regional Priorities

- Government aims for 72.7 GW renewable capacity by 2030, 21.6% of energy mix (Source: REI)
- Current status - 9.64% renewables in 2023 vs. 30% global average, **inadequate for hourly matching** (Source: IEEFA)
- Green New Deal allocation of 9.5 billion USD for 42.7 GW renewable capacity by 2025 (Source: Climateactiontracker)
- No time-stamped RECs or flexible corporate PPAs, insufficient grid modernization, limited long-duration energy storage (LDES)
- Need to develop standardized time-stamped Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and flexible procurement mechanisms
- Near real-time trading platforms for optimizing contract obligations and managing grid volatility
- New proposal by KPX direct power purchase scheme to allow buyers to bypass KEPCO and directly access KPX to purchase energy at wholesale price

2. Market Study: South Korea

MARKET DESIGN

- Heavily focused around **KEPCO as monopoly grid operator**
- PPA availability: **Direct PPA** (less KEPCO involvement) and **Trilateral PPA** (more KEPCO involvement)
- KEPCO is the only allowed entity within a PPA who has access to the KPX (to compensate for lack of energy supply in a PPA structure)
- Green Premium (similar to UGT) also an option for RE claims, but comes with risks

BARRIERS/OBSTACLES TO 24/7 CFE

- KEPCO is unfavorable to the adoption of 24/7 CFE
- **SK government is very favorable to nuclear** - not a barrier in itself but could hinder the advancement of RE
- “Renewable energy retailers” **legally do not have access to the KPX**, which hinders PPA structures from operating independently from KEPCO
- **Complicated power market** design so no real ease of access for companies aiming for 24/7 CFE

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Reduce barrier to entry to energy markets for “renewable energy retailers”

Increase investments in RE potential (offshore wind) and unlock private investment

Enable hourly-RECs and support corporate PPA’s

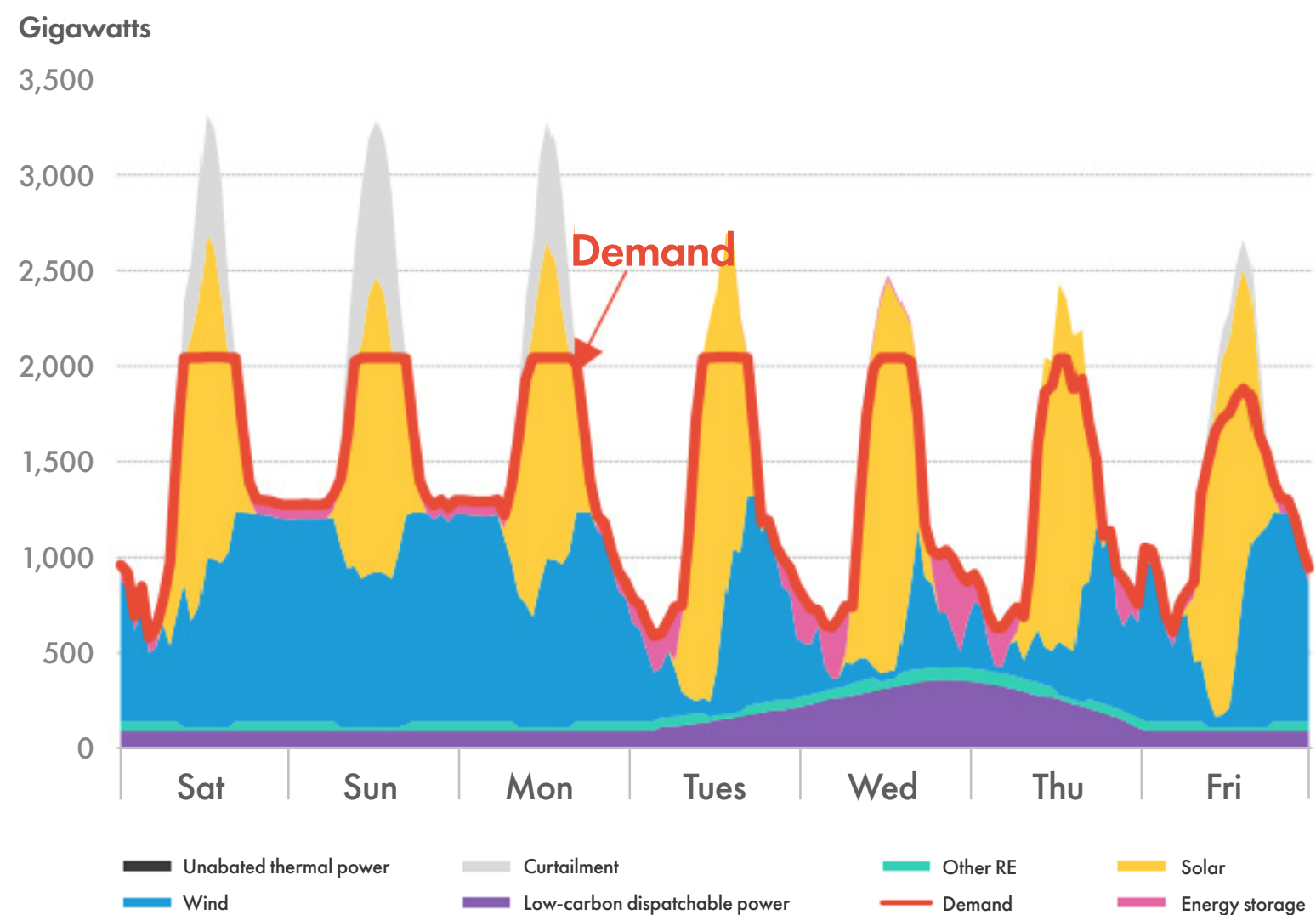
Unlock retail choice for energy buyers - reduce reliance on KEPCO for energy retail

Reduce opaqueness for Green Premium and remodel to avoid double counting.

Source: Climate Group (2024), South Korea’s PPA System, ACEC (2024), Aurora (2024), Comments opportunities and challenges in the Korean market

3. Market Study: India

Hourly power supply and demand in a summer week in India, 2050 NZS



Regional Priorities

- In 2023, thermal power plants (mainly coal) supplied 78% of India's electricity, with renewables accounting for 19%.
- By 2050, India aims to achieve 84% of its electricity from renewables. This involves adding 377GW of new renewable capacity (282GW solar, 75GW wind) and 112GW of energy storage by 2030 (Source: Energetica, ITA)
- Union Budget 2025 (Expected February, 2025):
 - Focus on subsidies for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), green hydrogen, and offshore wind projects. The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana offers 60% subsidies for rooftop solar systems up to 2kW
 - Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Source: Mercom India, ITA, BloombergNEF, India.Gov, GH2):
 - Expected to introduce delicensing of transmission lines for renewable projects and ESSs to attract private investment
 - Target of achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel electricity capacity by 2030
 - Aim to fulfill 50% of energy requirements through renewable energy by 2030, install 250 million smart meters
 - Launch of National Hydrogen Mission, targeting 5 million tons of green hydrogen capacity per annum by 2030

3. Market Study: India

MARKET DESIGN

- **Variety of options available to corporates:** Onsite/ Offsite PPA, Indian Utility Green Tariff (90% of grids), bundled / unbundled RECs
- Power exchange uses RTM trading platform on a **half-hourly accounting basis with auctions every 15 minutes**
- Surplus can be traded on the power market by corporates and generators in case of higher production than consumption
- Some states use **alternative group captive model**

BARRIERS/OBSTACLES TO 24/7 CFE

- **Lack of RE supply and grid flexibility:** RE capacity is 38% but generation is only 18%, and grid flexibility is mainly maintained by thermal sources
- High-hourly matched products are **not available in India due to several factors:** misperception of feasibility, lack of demand, many hard to abate heavy industries
- Heavy industry: **difficult to decarbonize and electrify**

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Replace thermal grid flexibility with **battery storage and pumped storage** - current goal is 60GW by 2032 (must be respected)

Increase RE capacity and generation - current goals for solar and wind are good (50% total capacity by 2030) but will need to be respected

Promote heavy industry sectors decarbonization through significant open solar capacity and LDES

Increase electrification where possible, especially in heavy industry

Source: Ember (2024), Green electrification can unlock clean energy gains for Indian industries, Mondaq (2024), Virtual PPA, BloombergNEF, India.Gov

4. Market Study: Japan

Corporate clean power procurement options for selected APAC markets covered in report

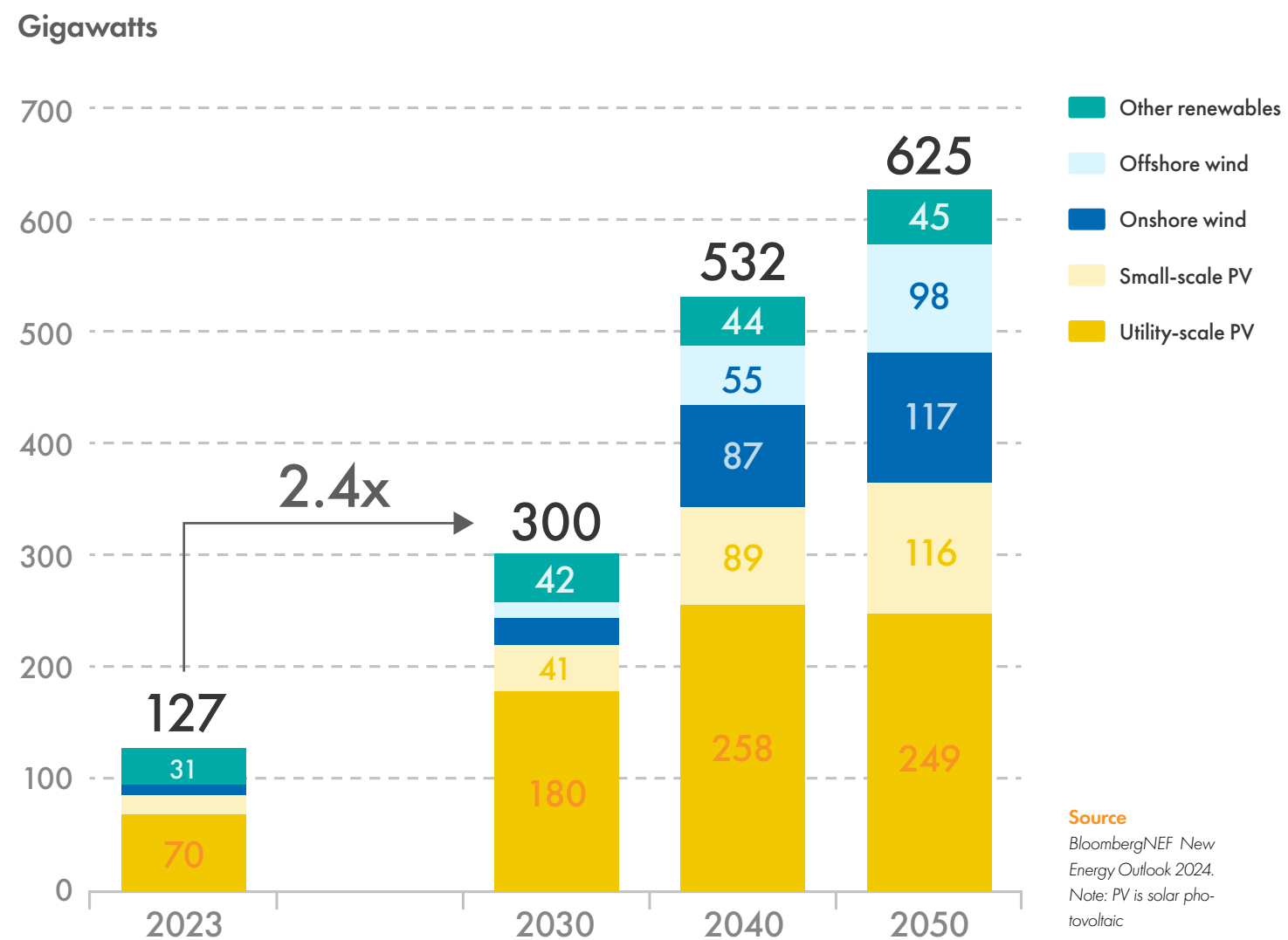
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Source

BloombergNEF. Note: *The renewable energy certificates include issuance under voluntary standards such as International Renewable Energy Certificates. **Vietnam has approved the direct power purchase agreement scheme; however, it is still in the process of implementation

4. Market Study: Japan

Japan's cumulative renewable capacity – Net Zero Scenario



Regional Priorities

- Japan aims to increase non-fossil fuel generation sources to 59% by 2030, targeting 36-38% renewable energy share (Source: ITA, E3G, BloombergNEF, PRI, IEEJ)
- The seventh Strategic Energy Plan (SEP) is to be finalized by March 2025, targets 40–50% renewable energy share by 2040
- The GX2040 Vision outlines a ¥150 trillion (\$996 billion) public-private investment plan over the next decade to accelerate the energy transition, including renewable energy expansion, including relocating data centers and other technology industries near carbon-neutral energy hubs—which will further shape Japan's decarbonization trajectory and industrial strategy
- BloombergNEF estimates Japan needs ¥320 trillion (\$2.2 trillion) investment over the next decade to stay on track for net-zero by 2050, with total investments reaching ¥1,100 trillion (\$7.7 trillion) by 2050
- By 2035, Japan will require 317 GW of solar and 110 GW of wind capacity, increasing to 429 GW of solar and 260 GW of wind by 2050 under BloombergNEF's Net Zero Scenario

4. Market Study: Japan

MARKET DESIGN

- **Unique dual-grid system:** Eastern (50Hz) and Western (60Hz) - power transfer between both is costly
- **CPPAs and VPPAs** are available in Japan, in case of CPPAs, an energy retailer is always involved
- JEPX uses day ahead markets with blind auction system on 30-minute time frames
- **24/7 CFE is possible through IPPs like JERA Cross and Shizen Connect** (initial test run phase began December 2024)

BARRIERS/OBSTACLES TO 24/7 CFE

- **Main barrier: dual-grid system** and costly transfer of energy between both grids
- **Interconnection** to other countries would be **costly and logistically difficult** because of Japan's isolation
- **Eastern grid has more facility for 24/7 CFE** due to higher RE generation and lower demand in comparison to Western grid
- High grid connection charges
- Renewable energy generation costs in Japan remain high by international standards, creating a financial burden on citizens.
- The transition from Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) to Feed-in-Premium (FiP) aims to reduce these costs by encouraging competition and minimizing output control losses. However, the FiP scheme is still evolving, with uncertainties around premium calculations and market adoption

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Increase RE supply in solar, wind, and geothermal (growth in wind x4 + offshore wind x48 + large geothermal resources) and increase storage x9

Develop **low-carbon dispatchable and storage technologies** to compensate for lack of interconnections

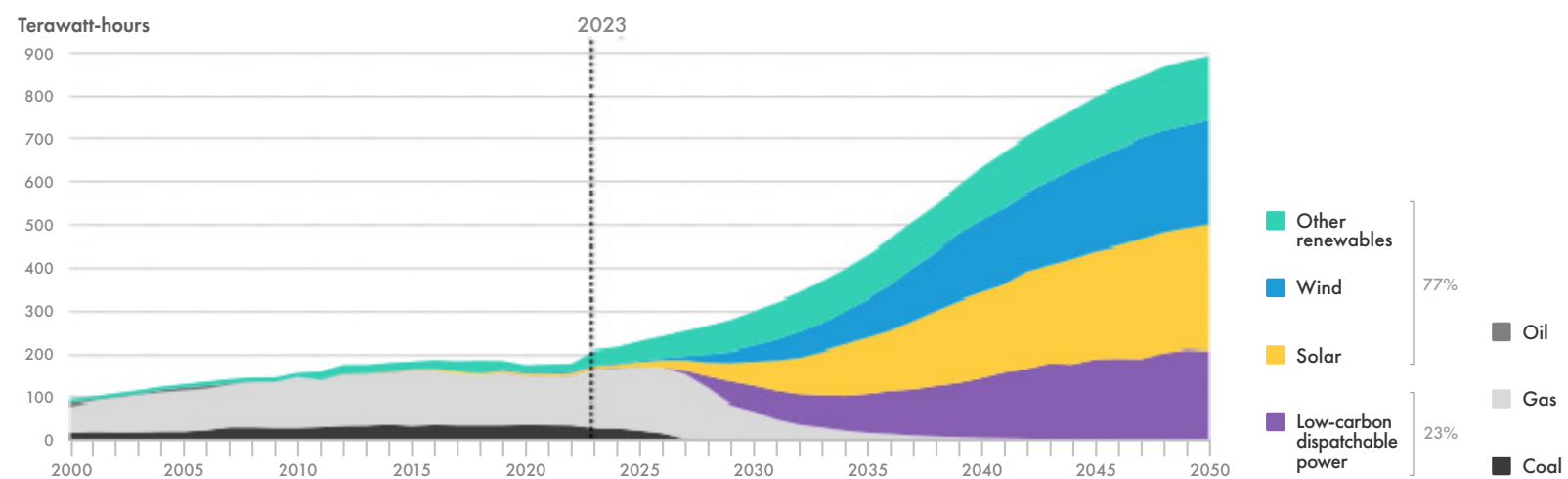
Enable **round-the-clock supply for energy intense corporates** in regions with low RE supply and storage

Regulatory reforms to allow for higher investments into grid expansion and increased RE

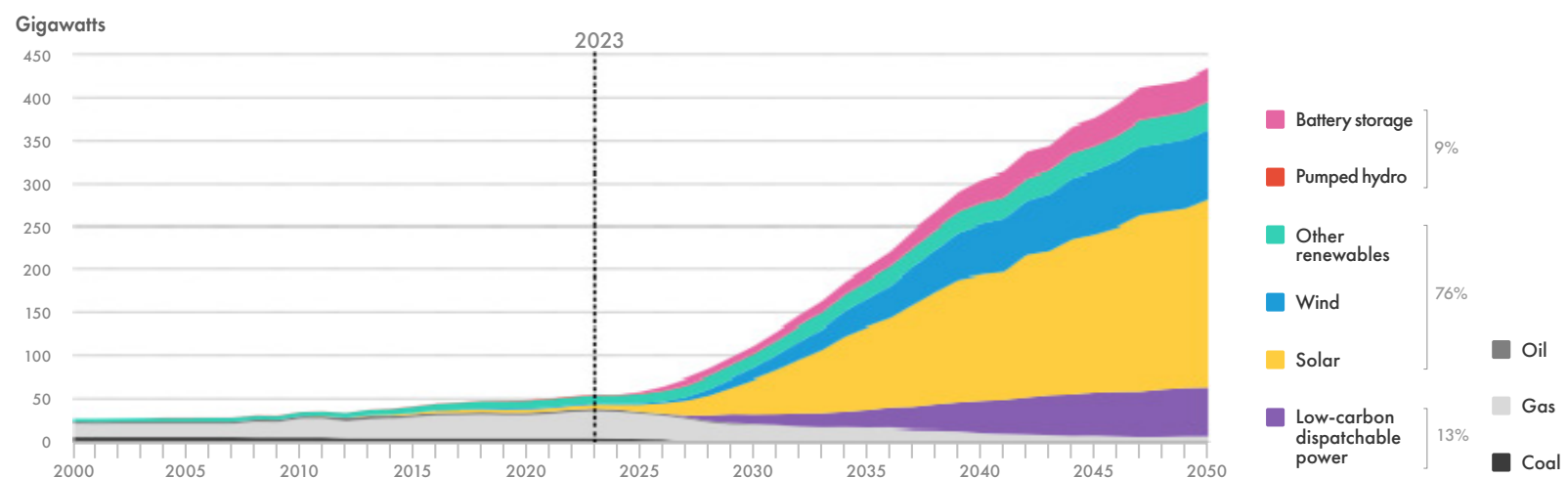
Source BloombergNEF (2024), REI (2023), EU-JAPAN Centre

5. Market Study: Thailand

Thailand's annual electricity generation by technology - Net Zero Scenario



Thailand's power capacity - Net Zero Scenario



Source
BloombergNEF, New Energy Outlook 2024.
Note: Percentages show share of total in 2050

Regional Priorities

- Thailand's proposed ambitious National Energy Plan (PDP 2024–2037) (Source: BloombergNEF, ITA, Reccessary, CEBUYERS)
 - Aims to increase renewable energy share to over 50% by 2037, with a significant 2.9 trillion baht investment to curb carbon emissions
 - 47,251 MW of new electricity will be sourced with 34,851 MW coming from renewables
 - Approval of a Direct Power Purchase Agreement (Direct PPA) pilot project, allowing businesses to purchase up to 2,000 MW of power directly from renewable energy producers
 - Energy Regulatory Commission of Thailand recently proposed the Utility Green Tariff 2 (UGT2), with plans to open subscription in early 2025.

5. Market Study: Thailand

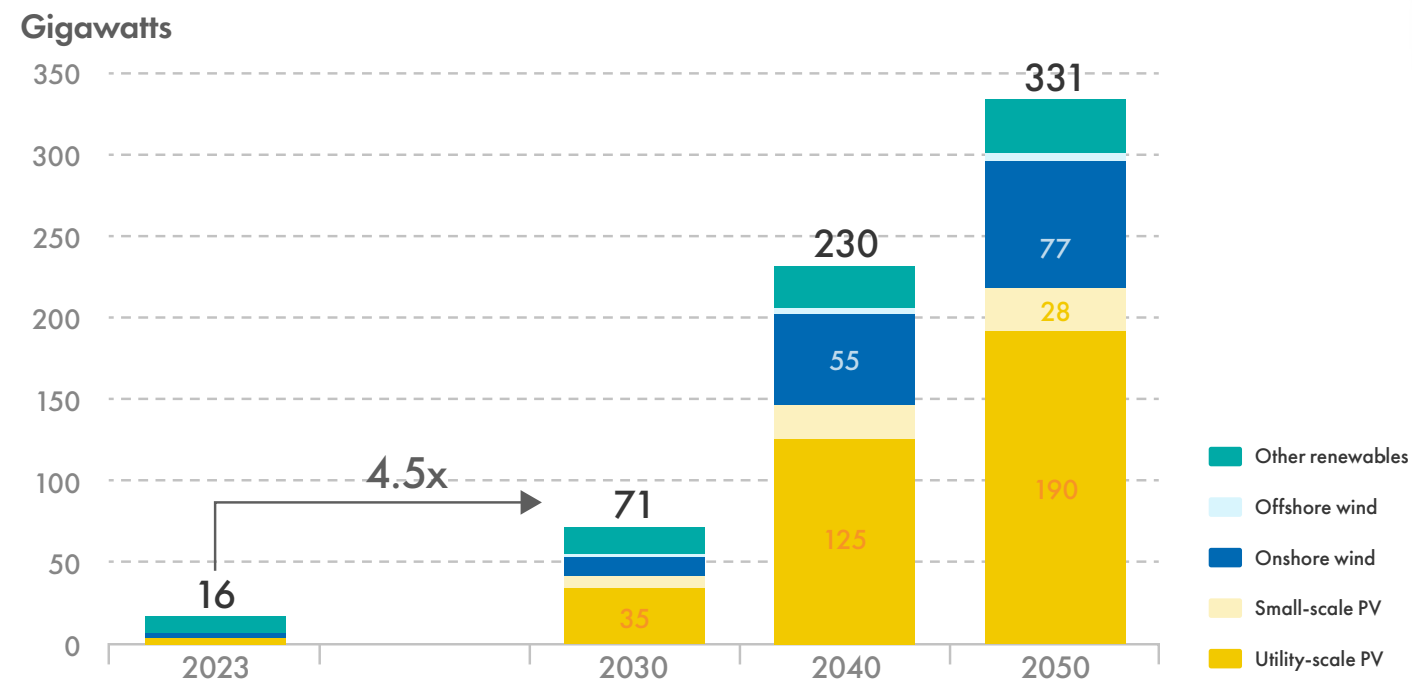
MARKET DESIGN

- Direct **power purchase is not currently authorized**
- Best options: **Onsite PPA solar** generation (possible tax rebate), **Utility Green Tariff** (under discussion)
- Other options include **EAC's delivered through I-REC**
- EGAT controls the rest of the energy market and is **currently reviewing offsite PPA potential**

BARRIERS/OBSTACLES TO 24/7 CFE

- No offsite PPA or direct purchase option
- **Large thermal production with a maximum of 25% hourly production** of RE means 24/7 CFE is still an idea for the future - Thailand needs to increase RE capacity by 4.5x until 2030 relative to 2023
- **No diversification of RE imports** as they come mostly from hydro-intensive Laos

Thailand's cumulative renewable capacity - Net Zero Scenario



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Enable direct power purchase and offsite PPA options

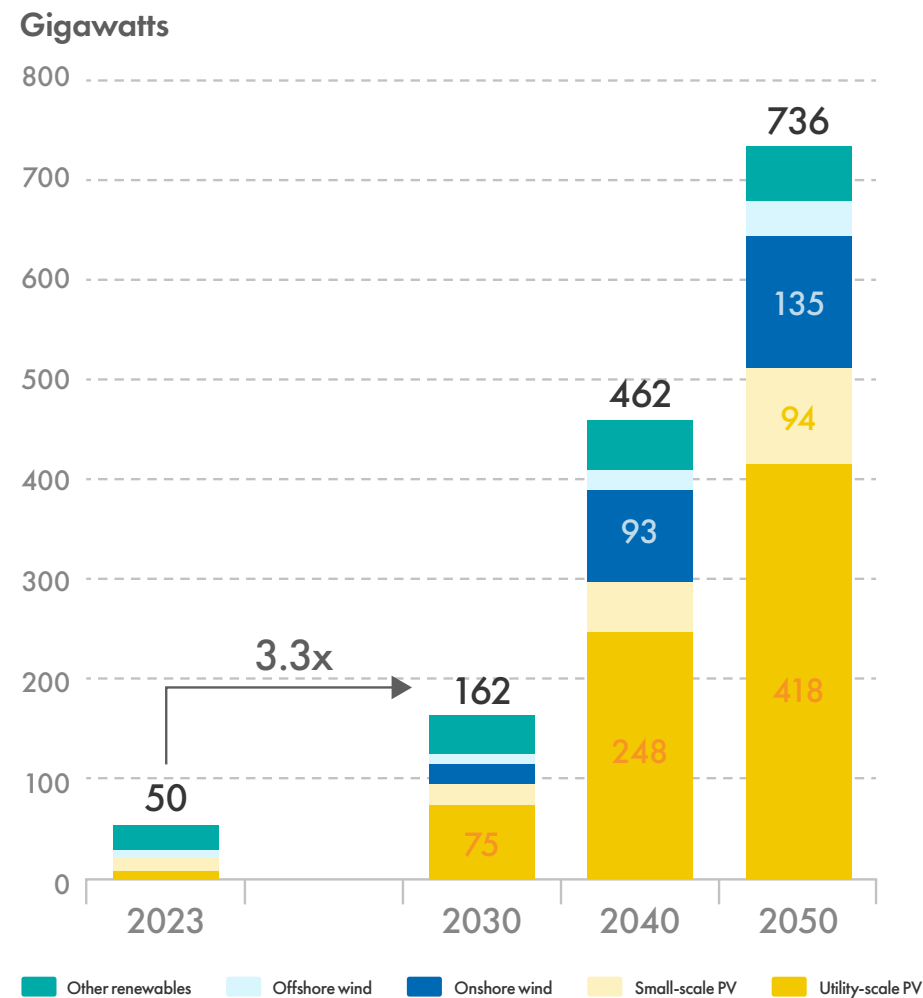
Increase diversity of energy imports and LDES for increased grid flexibility (9GW by 2030 up from 100MW in 2023)

Allow private investments through offsite PPAs for additional RE development

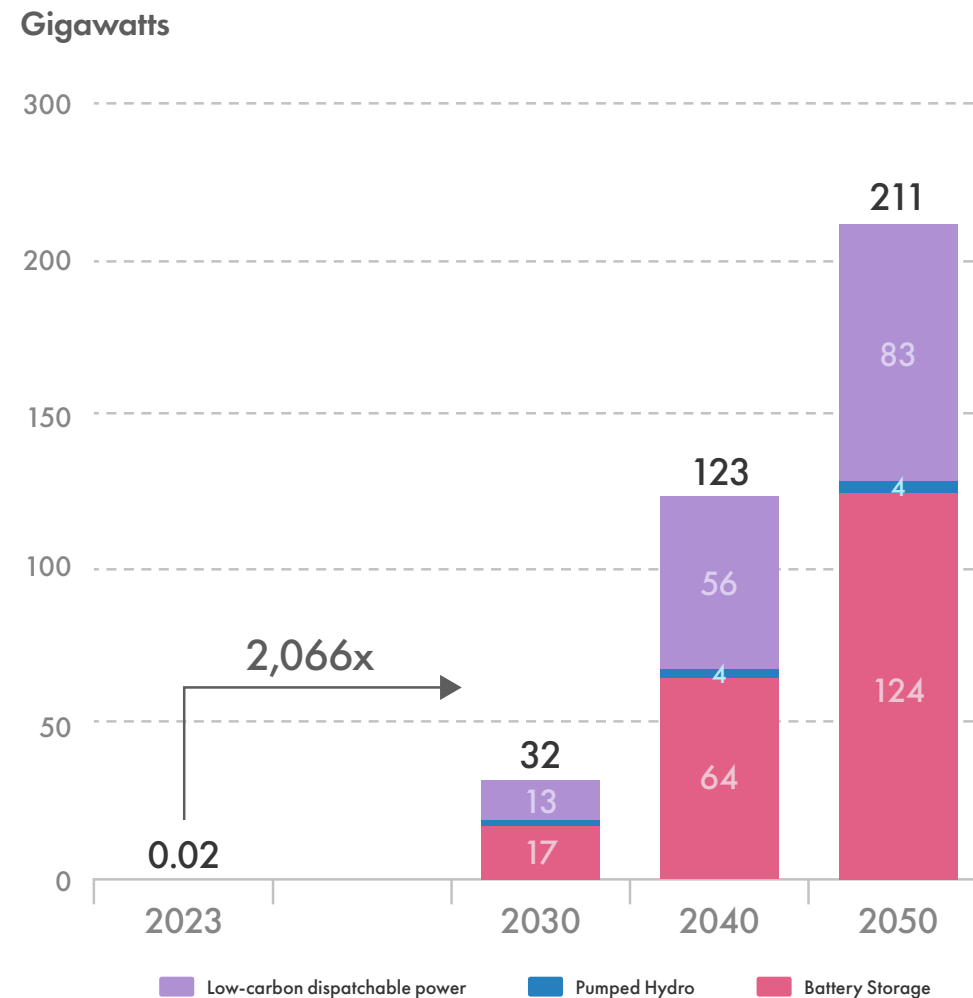
Source: BloombergNEF (2024)

6. Market Study: Vietnam

Vietnam's cumulative renewable capacity, Net Zero Scenario



Vietnam's cumulative storage and low carbon dispatchable capacity, Net Zero Scenario



Source
BloombergNEF, New Energy Outlook 2024.
Note: PV is solar photovoltaic.

Regional Priorities

- The Electricity Law/PDP VIII, effective February 2025, establishes competitive electricity markets with Direct Power Purchase Agreements (DPPAs) (Source: BloombergNEF, Vietnam.gov, Future Energy, S&P Global, WRI)
- Vietnam aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 17-26% by 2030 and about 90% by 2050. The National Energy Master Plan notes that these targets are contingent on the full realization of commitments made under the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)
- BloombergNEF's Net Zero Scenario identifies three main drivers accounting for 78% of Vietnam's emissions abatement through to mid-century: clean power, carbon capture, and energy efficiency. The remaining reductions are expected to come from electrification, bioenergy, and hydrogen

6. Market Study: Vietnam

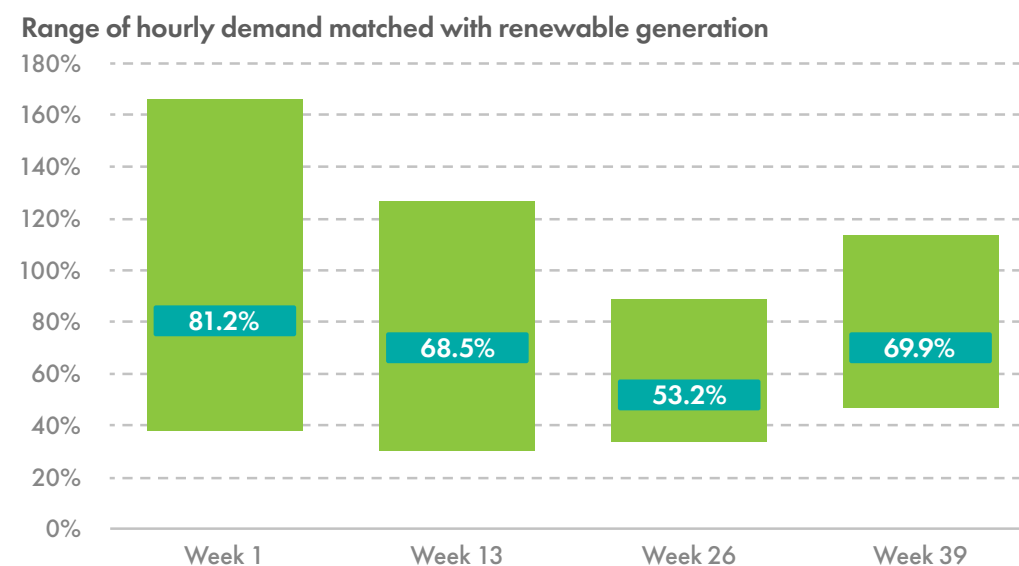
MARKET DESIGN

- EVN directs most of the electricity generation/transmission
- Since March 2025, IPP's are allowed to engage in DPPAs with corporates and even operate their own transmission (subject to minimum load conditions)
- Vietnam has high share of RE - 93% at its peak hours (mainly hydro)
- Offsite PPAs also available only for the largest offtakers

BARRIERS/OBSTACLES TO 24/7 CFE

- Low energy storage capacity - needs to increase for flexibility and to anticipate droughts
- Conditions imposed on DPPAs could hinder 24/7 CFE deals even if large freedom is given to generators/offtakers
- Worsening drought conditions could lower share of RE generation

Range of hourly demand met by renewables in Vietnam's grid 2030 - Net Zero Scenario



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Increase grid flexibility with added storage and solar capacity

Expand regulatory framework for PPA formation beyond wire DPPAs

Prioritize self-generation solar and storage for flexibility

Align REC framework with international guidelines for ease of trade

Source: BloombergNEF (2024)

7. APAC SWOT Analysis

- India's net-zero by 2070 and Japan's and Vietnam's by 2050 align with 24/7 CFE procurement policies by accelerating renewable energy deployment and reducing reliance on fossil fuels
- Strong corporate demand for renewable energy is driven by RE100 commitments, with companies pursuing hourly and locational matching of electricity demand
- Japan and South Korea are advancing grid management technologies and energy storage systems (ESS), critical for integrating variable renewables into the grid
- APAC-headquartered companies now represent 61% of new RE100 members since 2020; this reflects the economic importance of the region, which accounts for a third of global GDP and roughly 50% of global manufacturing production and primary energy demand
- Solar and wind power are cheaper than new fossil fuel plants in these markets since 2017
- 24/7 CFE is about making progress at a pace that matches your capabilities and capacity, not aiming for 100% from the start
- 24/7 CFE is about using clean energy when and where it's needed, rather than remedying the impact of dirty energy usage (e.g., with offsets)

STRENGTHS

7. APAC SWOT Analysis

- Aging or underdeveloped grid infrastructure limits the integration of intermittent renewables
- Lack of sufficient dispatchable clean energy options like geothermal or long-duration energy storage
- Lengthy permitting processes, inconsistent feed-in tariffs (FiTs), and lack of clarity around renewable energy certificates (RECs) hinder progress
- Limited access due to constrained procurement options, unclear market rules, higher prices due to regulatory cost additions, financing constraints related to credit ratings, limited in-house capacity for the complexity of PPA negotiations
- Higher barriers to financing for emerging technologies due to uncertainties in performance, supply chains, and profitability
- Challenges in securing funding for first-of-a-kind (FOAK) projects due to lack of track record
- Inflated cost of capital for renewable projects due to risk perception
- Most APAC countries have failed to impose carbon taxes
- Low carbon prices fail to disincentive fossil-fuel players; delays in widening the scope of ETS coverage lessen the trading interest.
- Most utilities can recover additional costs under regulatory frameworks; merchant players unable to do so will face credit pressure

WEAKNESSES

7. APAC SWOT Analysis

- Introducing granular, hourly RECs can enable real-time tracking of clean energy use, detailed contracted demand data
- Cross-border initiatives like the ASEAN Power Grid (APG) offer opportunities to aggregate renewable energy supply across borders. For example, Thailand can export surplus solar power to neighboring countries
- Investments in green hydrogen production can decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and heavy transport. For instance, India's National Green Hydrogen Mission targets producing 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen annually by 2030
- Innovative financing mechanisms to improve project bankability (e.g., mezzanine loans, subordinated debt, concessional finance with MDBs)
- Deploying grants strategically to cover feasibility studies, permitting costs, and initial site assessments, thereby demonstrating project viability and crowding in private investment
- Allowing energy customers to procure and power their activities with renewable energy can accelerate the energy transition as well as economic growth by attracting and retaining companies in a region, spurring new private investment in domestic clean energy industries and adding jobs and tax revenues

OPPORTUNITIES

7. APAC SWOT Analysis

- Political turmoil, economic constraints, trade restrictions and inconsistent government priorities in APAC countries pose significant risks to long-term renewable energy investments
- Unpredictable changes to wheeling charges over the duration of PPA terms undermine the economic viability of offsite PPAs
- Many utility green tariffs fail to provide additionality (lead to build-out of new renewable capacity) or pass on the benefits of renewable energy's stable generation costs to corporate consumers. Furthermore, these tariffs often lack a diverse mix of clean electricity technologies needed to deliver specified levels of hourly matched clean energy supply
- Investors cite the lack of standardised project evaluation as a major barrier to infrastructure investment
- The World Bank's Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) report indicates that 40% of APAC countries score below 50 out of 100 on the renewable energy regulatory framework index, potentially deterring investors due to policy unpredictability

THREATS

8. Key Takeaways

- In 2024, the corporate clean energy market continued its impressive growth trajectory, with companies purchasing 62.2 gigawatts of clean energy globally. This marks the eighth consecutive year of expansion, with firms signing a total of 220GW of deals since 2008. The first half of 2024 alone saw 211 clean PPAs announced totaling 22.1GW—a 36% increase from the same period in 2023.
- APAC region emerged as a key growth market, posting the highest increases in both capacity and deal count, with activity reaching a record 9.7GW of PPAs in 2023 up 26% from the previous year, driven by initiatives like RE100. Despite the growth across APAC in recent years, existing policies and market regulations continue to restrict access to affordable clean energy and constrain expansion of renewable energy supply.
- Demand for clean power procurement in APAC already far outstrips available supply. APAC regulators need to address regulatory barriers to increase clean electricity supply and enable 24/7 CFE corporate procurement options. 24/7 CFE would in turn enable timely coordination between corporate electricity consumers, renewable IPPs, grid operators and regulators leading to lower power system decarbonisation costs.

8. Mission Statement (Looking Forward)

- 3xRenewables is not slowing down, and high impact corporate renewable energy sourcing is an important part. The days of one-size-fits-all PPAs are behind us. Now, it's about tailoring solutions to meet diverse needs, from tech giants to small businesses just starting their sustainability journey. To capitalise on this trend, suppliers must proactively develop diverse and flexible solutions, such as 24/7 CFE products (Eurelectric, 2024).
- Under Brazil's leadership, COP30 in Belem presents a critical opportunity to commit to implementing enabling policies and investment strategies across grids, storage, permitting and supply chains, and showcase tangible progress that reignites global optimism, the "Mutirão" that COP President Designate refers.
- However, as we have seen throughout this presentation, the journey toward a sustainable future will likely require ongoing commitment, collaboration and investment from all stakeholders to ensure a successful transition – and 24/7 CFE procurement can champion this way forward.

8. Mission Statement (Looking Forward)

24/7 CFE procurement on the Road to Belem (COP30):

1. Transparent, market-driven transactions (PPAs) between buyers and sellers
2. Market design which gets the industry back to profitability
3. Reduce permitting time and take measures to increase social license
4. Balance the desire for industrial benefits with domestic, regional, global context
5. Pushback on restrictive trade barriers and practices

Seize the opportunity:
Suppliers and governments need to take advantage of this rapidly expanding market - be proactive, innovative and ready to meet the growing and diverse demands of corporate buyers.

8. Mission Statement (Looking Forward)

Benefits of enabling 24/7 CFE procurement:

Benefits for corporate electricity buyers

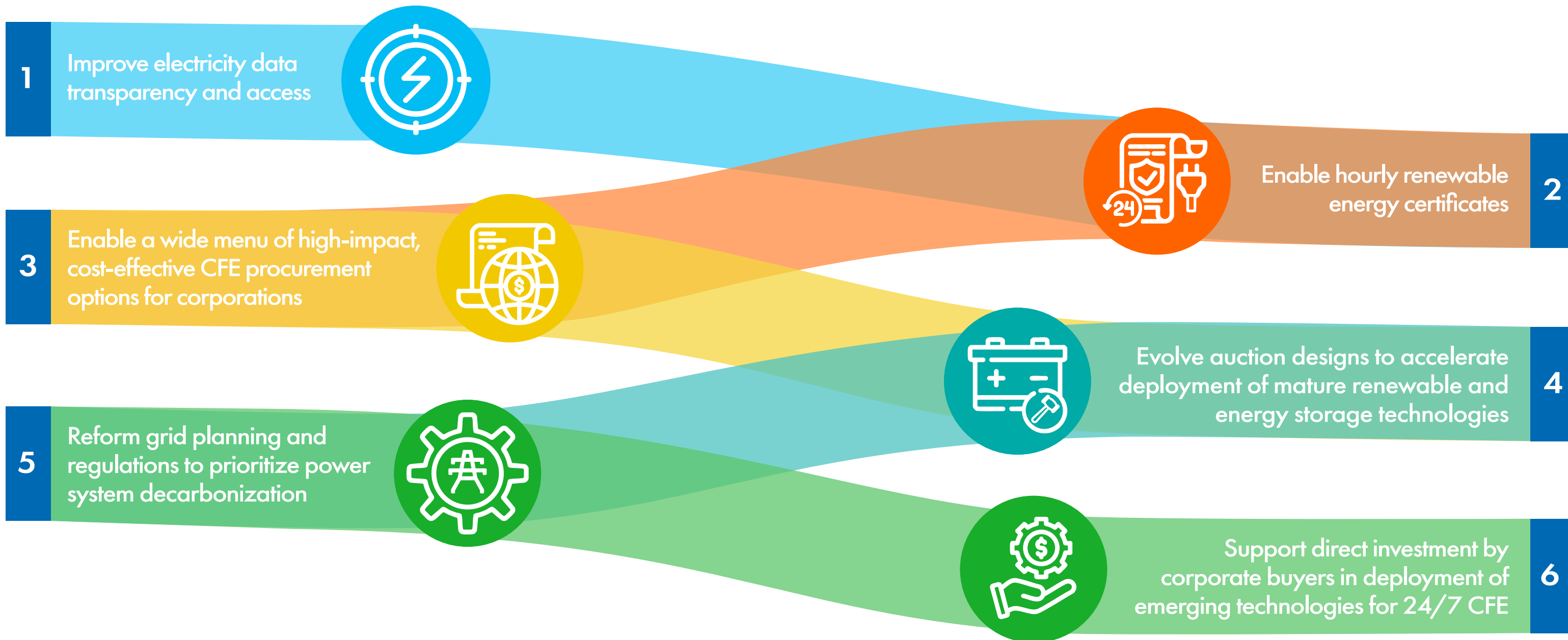
- Leads to greater emissions reduction from buyer's electricity consumption
- Reduces exposure to electricity price volatility
- Initially in some markets, 24/7 CFE procurement may cost more than annual matching of demand with renewable supply, however the initial premium will dissipate over time
- Reduces corporation's climate risk exposure

Benefits for the local power system and society-at-large

- Provides additional funding for accelerating deployment of mature clean energy technologies and grid expansion
- Leads to greater system-level emissions reduction than annual clean electricity procurement
- Enables orderly retirement of existing thermal power plants and/or "brown to green" transition
- Provides additional funding for commercialization of nascent technologies such as long-duration energy storage
- Encourages more companies to locate their operations in regions conducive to 24/7 CFE
- Incentivizes development of clean energy generation in areas where, and at times when value to the electricity system is greatest
- Lowers the burden on residential electricity consumers in funding power system decarbonization

Source BloombergNEF, summarizing findings of prior research

9. Policy & Market Reforms Needed



10. Appendix (Key Benefits)

Value for the world

Local impact

Supports healthier communities, job creation, and the groundwork for global change.

Collective action

Calls for alignment across a broad set of actors representing government, business, and civil society —unifying efforts toward achieving clean, reliable, affordable energy when and where it’s used.

Progress

Empowers organisations to act now, making progress that lifts us all, because every step towards clean energy counts.

Innovation

Supports innovations in clean energy generation and storage, bringing us all closer to clean, reliable, affordable energy everywhere, all the time.

Transparency

Supports innovations in clean energy generation and storage, bringing us all closer to clean, reliable, affordable energy everywhere, all the time.

Value for business

License to Operate

Creates good clean energy jobs and cleaner air in the communities where organizations are located, helping foster goodwill and enable a license to operate.

Strategic Readiness

Enables diverse clean energy portfolios that future-proof against supply challenges and ultimately drive down long-term energy costs.

Continuous Action

Allows organisations to achieve ambitious clean energy goals in a cost-effective and efficient manner. As adoption grows, impact increases exponentially.

Energy Reliability

Builds resilience for organisations and the grid. Matching hourly demand with renewable energy protects organizations from volatile swings in prices due to fossil fuels and makes the grid more reliable.

Brand Trust & Credibility

Gives more accurate view of emissions tied directly to energy use, building trust and credibility and helping to address greenwashing concerns.

10. Appendix (Key Stakeholders and Objectives)

Primary Audience

Those Scaling Their Efforts (Corporates)

Companies already committed to making a big impact on sustainability. With strong financial and operational resources, they're ready to lead the charge and drive meaningful change.

Those Just Getting Started (Corporates)

Companies just beginning their sustainability journey. They're eager to make a difference but may have limited resources as they get started.



Building the 24/7 CFE pipeline:

- Expand participation by encouraging those scaling their efforts to take concrete steps and join the 24/7 CFE movement
- Raise awareness and understanding among those just getting started, helping them get familiar with 24/7 CFE and how to measure their impact

Secondary Audience

Policymakers & Government

This group includes government agencies, departments, and policymakers, responsible for creating and enforcing policies that support 24/7 CFE adoption

NGOs

Non-governmental agencies that help raise awareness around 24/7 CFE and encourage action on decarbonization

Media

Journalists and media outlets that cover 24/7 CFE and other decarbonization efforts, helping to educate the public and spread awareness.

Utilities

Companies and entities that operate, build, and maintain the infrastructure that supports carbon-free energy, including regulators and system operators.



Influence the broader 24/7 CFE narrative:

- Ensure all stakeholders understand 24/7 CFE, its advantages, and the role of the coalition in advancing clean energy.

10. Appendix (Methodology)

Events (2024)

- Time 4 Action: **Corporate Sourcing at APAC Wind Energy Summit, Incheon**
- 24/7 CFE: **What, why, and how? at Climate Week, New York**
- 24/7 CFE under the SDG7 with SEforALL **at Climate Week, New York**
- Route-to-Market on 24/7 CFE financing **at the Global Renewables Hub, COP29, Baku**
- 24/7 CFE Hub **at RE-Source, Amsterdam**
- Korea RE-Sourcing forum **with CREF, Jeju Island**

Reports and Data (2024)

- **BloombergNEF** report: 24/7 CFE pathways in APAC
- **Mt. Stonegate** webinar series: Corporate Sourcing markets in APAC
- **SEforALL** report: 24/7 CFE equity in the global south
- 2X Webinars on Internationalisation of Hourly Matching with experts from **Google, RE100, EnergyTag, Eurelectric, LevelTen Energy and GRanular Energy**

Facilitated **10–12 bilateral meetings with government agencies, energy experts, NGOs, business associations, renewable energy consumers, and suppliers.** In addition to physical events, webinars, and reports, these engagements contributed to critical data observations and insights.



See more on Corporate Sourcing

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