



Green Giraffe - Linklaters seminar - 16 October 2018

Clément Weber

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- 2. Electricity purchase recent trends
- 3. Offtake agreements and corporate PPAs
- 4. Conclusion









1. Green Giraffe – The renewable energy finance specialist

We get deals done

Deep roots in renewable energy finance

- Launched in 2010 by experienced finance specialists with a strong and proven track record in renewable energy
- 70+ professionals with offices in Paris (France), Utrecht (the Netherlands), London (UK), Hamburg (Germany), and Cape Town (South Africa)
- Multi-disciplinary skillset including project & structured finance, contract management, M&A, and legal expertise



More than **EUR 20 billion** funding raised for renewable energy projects in **8 years**



70+ professionals in 5 countries

High-quality, specialised advisory services

- Focus on projects where we can actually add value
- We can provide a holistic approach and are able to include sector-specific tasks in addition to traditional debt or equity advisory (such as contracting, strategic advisory and development services)
- Widening geographical reach beyond Europe, with a burgeoning presence in the Americas, Africa, and Asia
- Priority given to getting the deal done!



Involved in over 120 renewable energy projects with a total capacity of almost 30 GW



1. Green Giraffe – Optimising offtake and financing

Ensuring the PPA satisfies investors' requirements

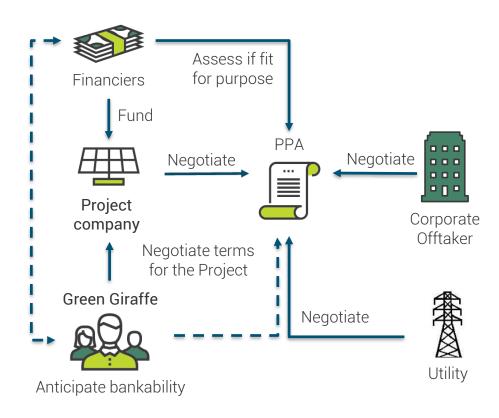
The PPA is the main structuring contract

Constraints brought by financiers are key

- Credit risk, PPA pricing and structure, balancing pricing, volume risk and duration of PPA are the major risks that investors and developers seek to pass down to the offtaker
- Termination events calibration allowing for reasonable remedy period and step-in rights
- With lenders funding the project, only secondranking security is allowed for the offtaker requiring a security on the asset

Negotiating strong PPA terms with a highly rated private offtaker is an essential element to secure competitive financing

Green Giraffe's role – A structural overview



Green Giraffe's experience in negotiating robust PPA contracts helps tailor PPA terms and accurately structure the project financing



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2. Electricity purchase – Recent trends

Appetite for private PPAs depends on the regulatory framework

Support scheme	Examples	Existing corporate PPAs	Corporate PPA potential	Comments
No tariff support	UK (onshore/PV), Ireland Italy (more and more) Spain (limited support)	UK Spain US	High	PPAs needed
Green certificates	Norway Sweden Belgium (old)	Norway Sweden	High	PPAs needed (including the green certificates or not depending on the jurisdiction)
CfD with floor	Netherlands Finland (transitioning) Denmark	Netherlands Finland Denmark	Medium – High	PPA valuable for (i) Cap and floor structure (ii) Auction won at EUR 0 CfD
CfD no floor	Germany UK offshore France offshore	Germany (on-site only)	Low – Medium	Limited interest for structured PPA, but rather for long term routes to market
Feed-in tariff	Luxemburg Ireland (closing) France	No	Low	PPAs de facto negotiated with public entity or grid operator

2. Electricity purchase – Recent trends

Offtakers in Europe

Three types of offtakers could be interested in this portfolio

Offtakers	Characteristics		
Utilities	 Utilities are the best equipped parties to take the long term offtake risks as they have direct access to the end-users 		
Othities	 However, PPAs beyond 10-12 years are difficult to strike due to uncertainty on the long term electricity prices 		
	Aggregators are entering the market		
Aggregators	 They offer a new solution to balancing by combining storage, production from local sources and demand-side response 		
	Have goals to reduce carbon emissions as part of their sustainable strategy		
Corporato	• Corporates are more inclined to long term PPAs		
Corporate offtakers	More and more companies are becoming active in the sector (e.g. Google)		
	 There are various recent examples in the US and the first ones are now seen in Europe, mainly in the Nordics 		

PPAs are essential for bankability

Defining a PPA strategy is a balancing act between maximizing shareholder value while creating an acceptable risk profile for both banks and shareholders of the project

- Allocating risks to other parties through the contractual structure can be costly but still have a positive impact on the sponsor's return when it allows cheap financing from the banking market
- For the offtake risk, banks used to require full fixed price PPAs in order to mitigate price risk
- Some start to test more flexibility on the offtake contract

Merchant risk can be taken by banks

- They don't like it, but can tolerate a slice of merchant risk
- The risk is dealt with through conservative assumptions (typically low/central scenarios) and higher debt service coverage ratios
- Banks will prefer to have a portion of the revenues at a fixed price, and/or some form of hedging in the early years at least



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3. Offtake agreements and corporate PPAs

Different scenarios are possible, each having its own challenges

Combining a PPA and CfD

- A PPA could come as a complement to the CfD to protect the project from downside scenarios
- Potential upside scenarios
- Optimised structure with both CfD and a PPA can decrease risks and increase the project's valuation

Relying solely on a corporate PPA

- Corporate PPAs allow both generators and corporates to address their individual circumstances and risks
- Corporates having a significant energy consumption are able to commit to long term PPAs
- Having the offtaker bear a slice of the price, volume and balancing risk reduces the volatility of the project's cashflows and thus attract cheaper capital
- Without a CfD, valuation can be enhanced by having a corporate PPA

Relying on a standard PPA

- PPAs are available for all technology types, renewables and conventional alike
- PPAs vary according to the power plant technology, regulatory frameworks, physical infrastructure as well as offtaker's and generator's needs
- The power plant can provide generated electricity, availability depending on technology (e.g. pump storage facilities, gas power) and other outputs such as carbon credits or renewable energy certificates
- Offtakers are usually utilities but sometimes traders, or financial parties. These are unlikely to commit to long term agreements, which makes it more difficult to raise cheap capital
- Although more difficult for securing the financing, they are nothing new – more than 95% of newly built power plants are in fact financed on the back of a PPA

Choosing the best offtake solution is key to maximise the value of a project



3. Offtake agreements and corporate PPAs

Corporate PPA – matching the expectations of interested parties

Generator goals

- Long term and predictable offtake price and volume
- New market development & diversification

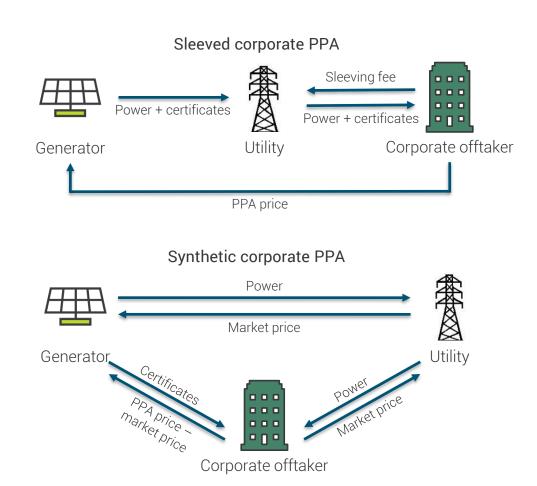
Corporate offtaker goals

- Environmental: reduce carbon emissions as part of a sustainability strategy
- Economic: long term hedging

Utility/licensed party involvement

- Required to meet regulatory constraints
- Able to take on some risks

Two types of contractual structures can be used to reach these goals

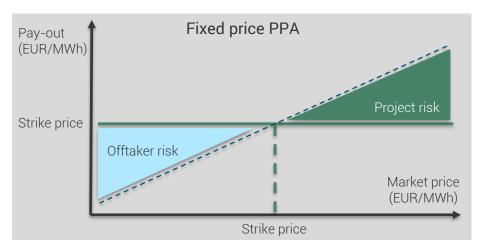


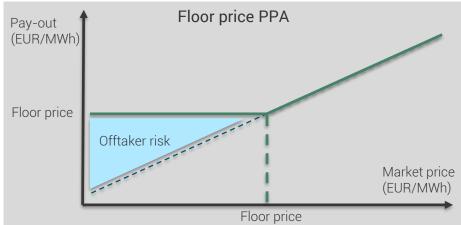
No standardisation of corporate PPAs yet but several options tested

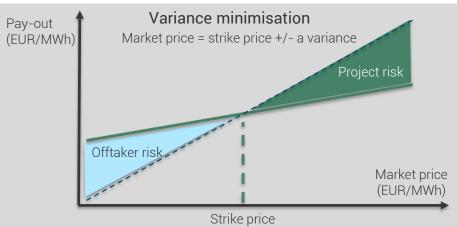


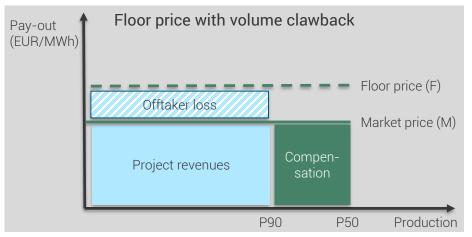
3. Offtake agreements and corporate PPAs

Corporate PPA – possible pricing structures









We can structure the right pricing mechanism out of a range of possibilities



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4. Conclusion

Corporate PPAs offer a new option in a dynamic offtake universe

PPAs are not new in the renewable energy sector

- · Offtake agreements have been crucial for many years, in particular in the countries using green certificate mechanisms
- Large European utilities have led this market in Europe
- Corporates have been very active in the US, contracting directly offtake agreements with the developers

A changing context puts a new focus to structured PPAs

- Old feed-in tariff schemes have moved to CfDs framework
- Renewable energy projects are becoming cost competitive in several countries
- · Large corporates want to source their electricity needs from renewable energy sources for ethical reasons

Several offtake structures are available

- The European market will still be dominated by utilities in the coming years
- Other players, aggregators and traders are making the electricity market more fluid
- Corporate PPAs offer a new option, which can be closer to a utility PPA (sleeved PPA) or to a finance hedge (synthetic PPA)

Optimising the offtake and the finance structures together is advisable to go beyond the zero-sum game

Discussion opened to the panel to dive into these key concepts







The renewable energy financial advisors

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