

# Clean Energy Expo Asia 2010

---

## Session 9: Energy Security and Clean Energy Policies

3 November 2010



*A Broader Perspective*<sup>SM</sup>

# **Clean Energy Policy Changes in Asia-Pacific in Major Markets – updates and trends**

Ignatius Hwang  
Partner  
Bryan Cave LLP

# Key Markets

- China
- India

# China

## Policy Targets

- Medium to Long Term Development Plan for Renewable Energy (2007)
- Government budgetary support (next 5 years) – USD 216 billion
- 15% installed power generation capacity from renewables by 2020
- Wind energy -150GW by 2020 (currently 25GW)
- Solar energy - 20GW by 2020 (currently 1.8 GW)
- Hydro energy – 300GW by 2020 (currently 180GW)
- Reduction of carbon intensity by 40% - 45% by 2020

# China

## Incentives

- Fiscal and financial incentives includes project capital cost subsidies (Golden Sun programme), interest subsidies, research and development subsidies, customs/excise duties and sales tax concessions/exemptions, income tax holidays etc.
- Feed-in tariffs for wind and solar power projects (soon)
- Removal of 70% local content requirement for wind turbines installed in China
- Renewable Energy Development Fund – grants, subsidies

# China

## Trends

- Huge market for clean energy
- Increasing foreign-China partnerships – developers, operators, equipment/component manufacturers
- World's largest wind and solar energy equipment manufacturer
- World's largest producer and consumer of solar water heaters - 50% world's production, 65% world's installation
- Increasingly, a major renewable energy supply chain centre
- Chinese wind and solar energy equipment suppliers and developers go global

# India

## Policy Targets

- 11<sup>th</sup> 5-year plan (2007-2012)
- Government budgetary support (next 3 years) - USD 10 billion
- 10% installed power generation capacity from renewables by 2012
- Wind energy – additional 9000MW by 2012 (currently 12GW)
- Solar energy – 20GW by 2022 (currently 100MW)
- Solar manufacturing capacity – 4 to 5GW by 2017
- 20 million solar lighting systems in rural areas by 2022

# India

## Incentives

- Fiscal and financial incentives includes 80% accelerated depreciation, customs and excise duties, sales tax concessions/exemptions, interest subsidies, project capital cost subsidies, 10-year income tax holidays, etc.
- Generation-based incentives for wind and solar power projects



# India

## Trends

- Huge market for clean energy
- Increasing foreign-India partnerships – developers, operators, equipment/component manufacturers
- Wind energy constitutes 70% of installed renewable generation energy; estimated potential of 65GW
- Significant potential for solar energy – supported by National Solar Mission

**THANK YOU**