

DOMESTIC CONTENT REQUIREMENTS AND INDIA'S NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION

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INDIA'S SOLAR PROGRAM

- JNNSM: launched in 2010 under National Action Plan on Climate Change.
 - 1.1 GW of grid connected PV, 0.2 GW of off grid by 2013.
 - 20 GW of grid connected PV, 2 GW of off grid by 2022.

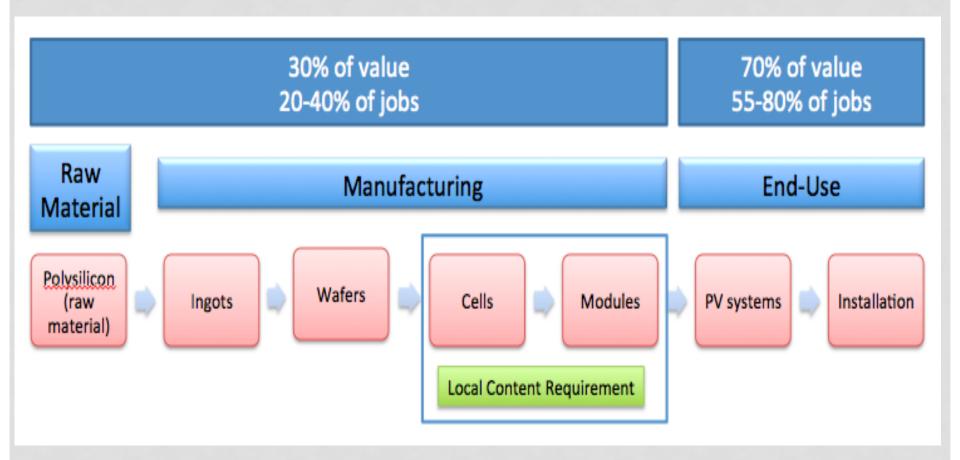


INDIA'S SOLAR PROGRAM

- Phase I: Reverse auction
 mechanism
 - Solar developers submit bids to government
 - Government selects lowest bids
 - Government purchases power
- Two auctions under Phase I:
 - Batch I: PPAs signed in 2011
 - Batch II: PPAs signed in 2012
- One auction so far under Phase II:
 - PPAs signed in 2014



THE SOLAR PV MANUFACTURING CHAIN

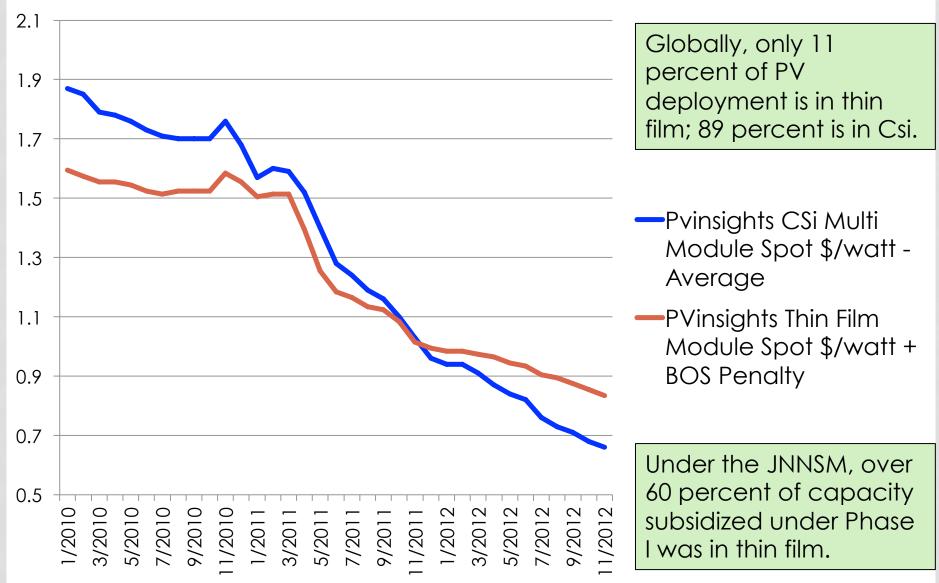


THE PHASE I LCR

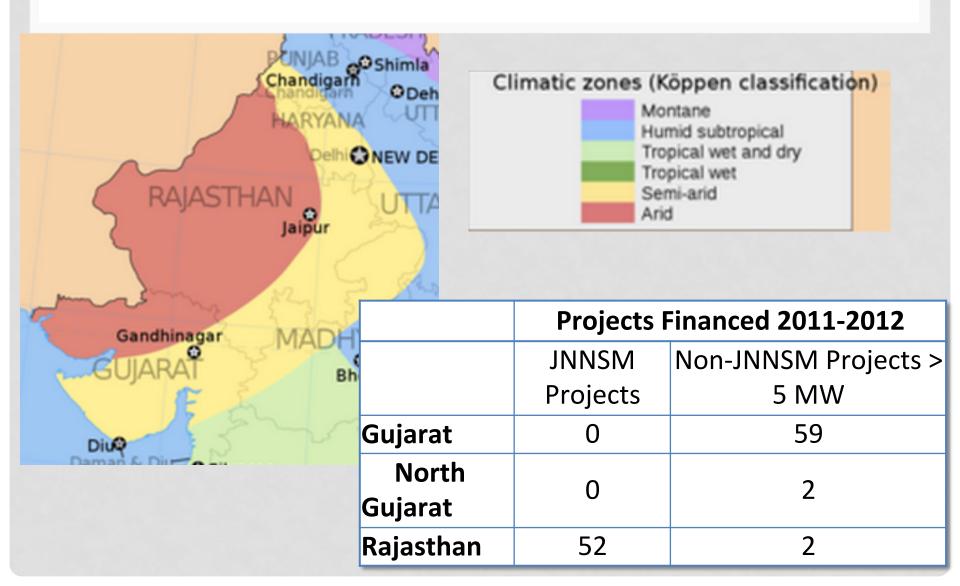


- Crystalline silicon panels required to be sourced domestically.
- Thin film panels exempt from the requirement.

CSi vs Thin Film Module Spot Prices, Adjusted for BOS Penalty, 2010-2012



Gujarat vs. Rajasthan



PERCENT MARKET SHARE: FOREIGN CSI, FOREIGN THIN FILM, DOMESTIC

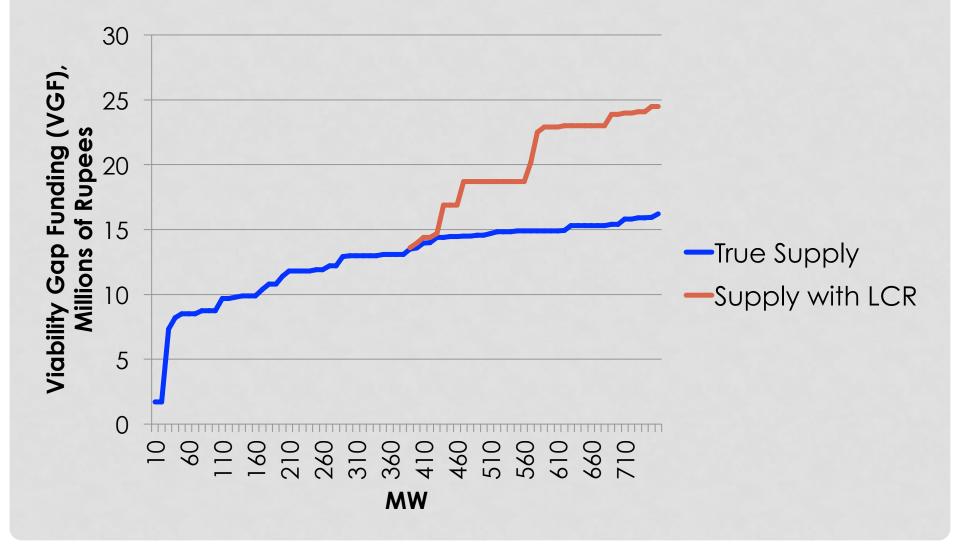
	Rajasthan	Gujarat
Foreign CSi	0	30
Foreign Thin Film	62	38
Domestic CSi	38	33

PHASE II: POLICY ADJUSTMENTS

- Viability Gap Funding (VGF)
- Total 750 MW in Batch I
- Two separate auctions:
 - 375 MW is open; no LCR
 - 375 MW has technologyneutral LCR
- Imported thin film now at a disadvantage
- US has requested a dispute settlement panel in WTO



PHASE II LCR'S IMPACT ON THE COST OF SUBSIDIZING SOLAR GENERATION



SUMMARY



• Phase I LCR:

- A failure for Indian manufacturing: No significant additional domestic market share.
- A win for foreign thin film manufacturers: mean estimate of 24% increase in thin film market share.

Phase II LCR:

• **50% increase** in subsidy at the margin relative to a non-LCR scenario.