





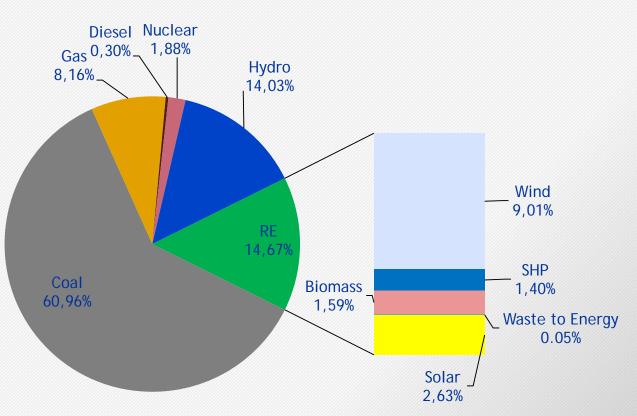
Introduction



- Launched in 2017, this 2nd edition of APVIA's quarterly PV market report focus on 'India', anticipated to witness the strongest growth in terms of additionally added solar PV power generation capacity throughout 2017
- This report focuses on India's power sector, the importance of renewable energy in its energy mix in general as well highlights and trends regarding solar PV in particular
- This report has been prepared with information provided by the PV Market Alliance and especially Asia Europe Clean Energy (Solar) Advisory Co. Ltd. (AECEA)
- All information collected are valid at the time of publication. The data published do not engage the responsibility of APVIA or AECEA and should be considered with all due caution and are for informational purposes only.

India's Power Market Status





- Total Installed Power Generation Capacity amounts to 315 GW (as of 03/2017)
- Share of Renewable Energy Capacity 50 GW
- 2017 (fiscal year) cumulatively installed
 12,2 GW solar PV and 5,5 GW added annually
- 2018 (fiscal year) cumulative installed solar
 PV capacity expected to exceed 20 GW
- As of 09/16 Wind leads with 9% share
- As of 09/16 Solar is 2nd with 2.63% share

India's Solar Market in Global Context



TAB	BLE 1: T(INSTALLED CAF	PACITY IN 2016							
	TOP 1	0 COUNTRIES IN 2	2016 FOR	Т	TOP 10 COUNTRIES IN 2016 FOR CUMULATIVE INSTALLED					
		UAL INSTALLED CA								
	711111	OAL INSTALLED C	AI ACITI		CAPACITY					
1	*	China	34,5 GW	1	*}	China	78,1 GW			
2		USA	14,7 GW	2	•	Japan	42,8 GW			
3		Japan	8,6 GW	3		Germany	41,2 GW			
4	⊕	India	4 GW	4		USA	40,3 GW			
5		UK	2 GW	5		Italy	19,3 GW			
6		Germany	1,5 GW	6		UK	11,6 GW			
7	# • #	Korea	0,9 GW	7	⊕	India	9 GW			
8	* ;	Australia	0,8 GW	8		France	7,1 GW			
9	<u> </u>	Philippines	0,8 GW	9	*	Australia	5,9 GW			
10	*	Chile	0,7 GW	10	- Mi	Spain	5,5 GW			

- 2016 (calendar) India moved to 4th rank in annually installed PV capacity YoY
- 2016 (calendar) India moved to 7th rank in terms of cumulatively installed solar PV capacity YoY
- 2017 (calendar) India most likely will replace Japan as the 3rd largest market
- 2017 (calendar) India may move up to the 5th spot in terms of cumulatively installed PV capacity

Source: IEA-PVPS Snapshot of Global PV Markets April 2017

India's Renwable Energy Potentials & Targets



Sector	Potential (GW)
Solar	750
Wind	302*
Biomass incl. Bagasse Cogeneration	23
Small Hydro	20
Total	1095

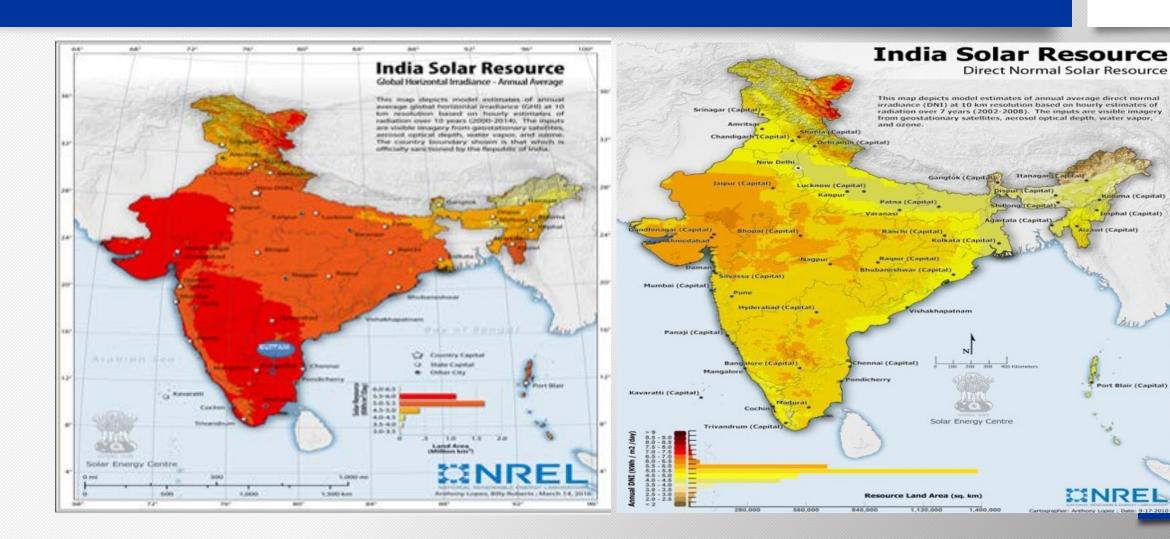
2022 Renewable	e Energy Targets			
Solar	100 GW			
Wind	60 GW			
Bio Energy	10 GW			
Small Hydro	5 GW			
Total	175 GW			

Source: MNRE, * at 100 m hub height

India's Solar Resource Maps



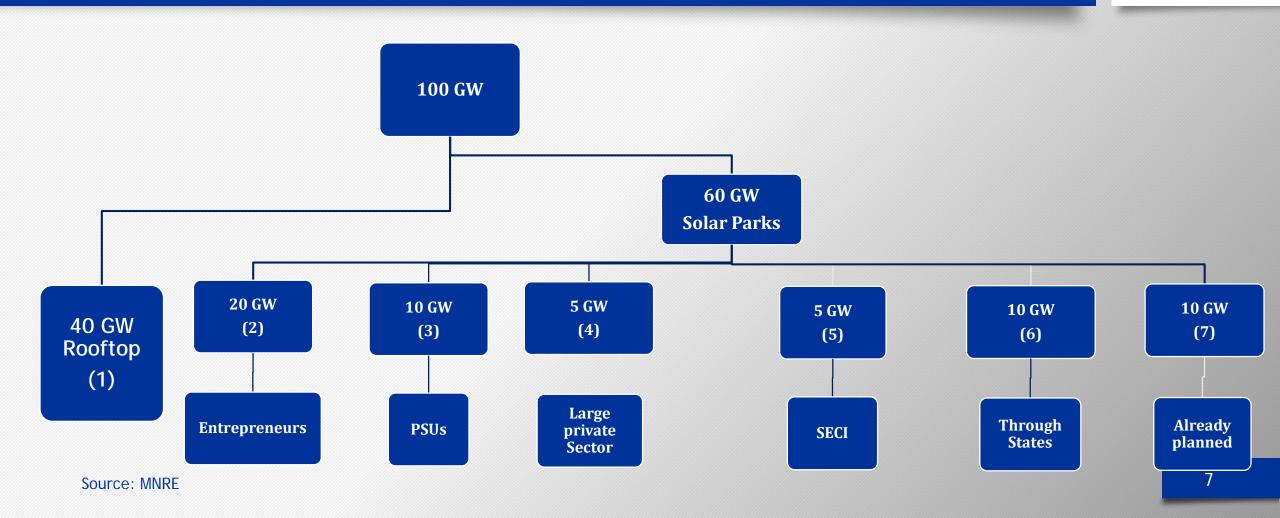
mphal (Capital)



MREL

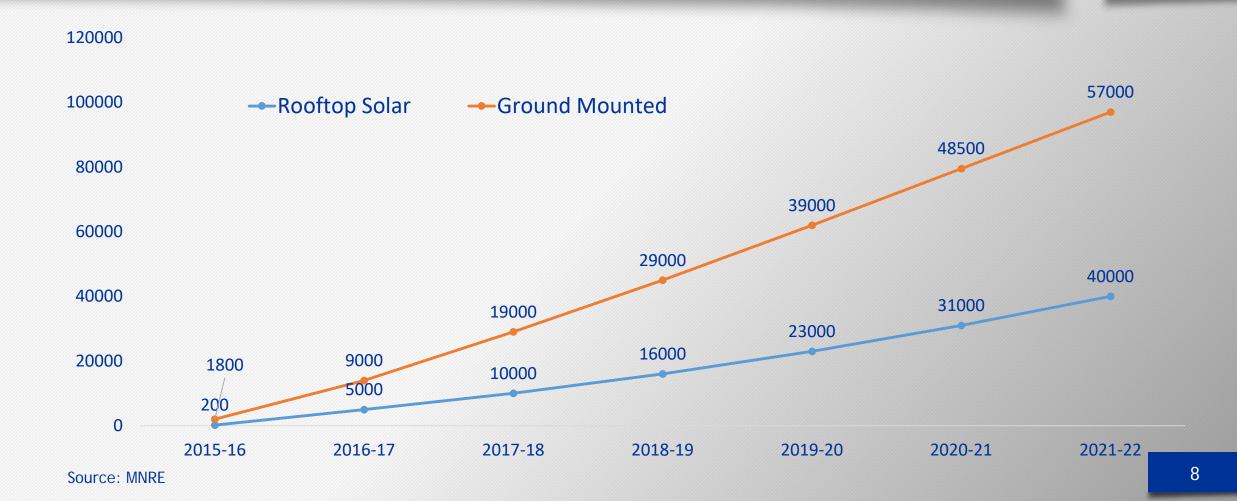
India's Solar Energy Targets by 2022





India's Cumulative Solar Targets till 2022





India's Solar PV Market Development





Source: Mercom Capital Dec 2016

India's Solar PV Market Development



 Total installed capacity by Jan 2017 amounts to
 9.2 GW

 Combined capacity of 10 top states amounts to 8.5 GW by Jan 2017 Punjab 0,59 GW

Rajasthan 1,32 GW

Gujarat 1,16 GW

Madhya Pradesh 0,85 GW

Maharadscha 0,43 GW

Karnataka 0,34 GW

Uttar Pradesh 0,26 GW

Telangana 0,97 GW

Andhra Pradesh 0,98 GW

Tamil Nadu 1,6 GW

India's GW-Scale Solar Parks





Gujarat 700 MW

> Chattisgarh 500 MW

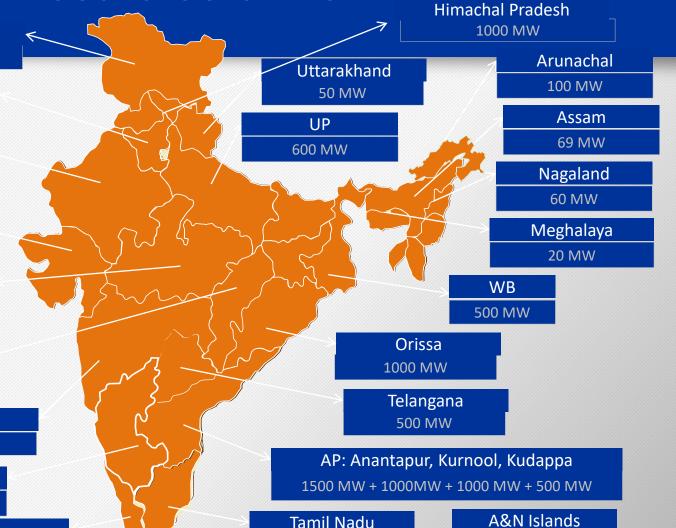
> > Maharashtra

500 MW+500 MW +500 MW

Karnataka

2000 MW

Kerala 200 MW



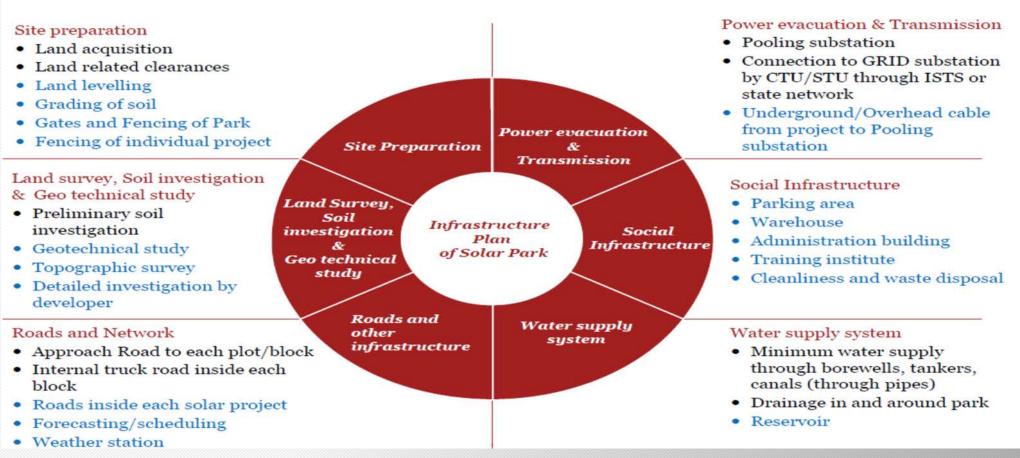
500 MW

100 MW

- 34 Parks across 22 states with a combined capacity of 20 GW were approved
- 8 Parks (7,4 GW) work started
- 20 Parks (10,4 GW) work will start in 3 months
- 6 Parks (2,1 GW) works may start in 3 months

Infrastructure Plan for GW-Scale Solar Parks





Source: PWC Sept 2016, Black = necessary; Blue = optional infrastructure





Charanka / Bhadla Solar Park - Rajasthan

- Installation in Remote Location cause High Transmission / Distribution Losses
- Local Labour and Employability
- Non Availability of Single Piece of Land
- Road Connectivity
- Storage
- Water Availability
- Power Evacuation
- Harsh Weather Conditions





	Name of Organisation	Tendered Capacity (GW)
1	SECI / VGF	4,6
2	SECI : PMC/Own	0,91
3	Canal bank/Top	0,06
4	NTPC Ltd / Bundling	3
5	NTPC Ltd / Own Projects	2,5
6	State Scheme	9,7
	Total	20,9 GW





Total Rooftop Target 40 GW by 2022									
Institutional (Govt Bldgs., Hospitals, Warehouses, Schools etc.)	Industrial & Commercial Sector	Housing Sector							
7,5 GW	20 GW	12,5 GW							





SECI: 1000 MW Solar Rooftop Tender Details (For Govt. Buildings in various States/Union Territories of India)									
Part A	Part B	Part B							
CAPEX Model (300 MW)	RESCO Model (700	MW)							
Min. aggregate capacity - 500 kW Max. aggregate capacity - 50 MW	Min. aggregate capacity - 2 MW Max. aggregate capacity - 100 MW								
		Incentives	Levelized Ceiling Tariff						
Ceiling Project Cost INR 75,000 (~US\$ 1,11/kW)	Special Category States & Islands	INR 45,000 (~US\$667/kW)	INR 4,82 (~US\$0.07/kWh)						
	Other States	INR 18,750 (~US\$278/kW)	INR 7 (~US\$0,10/kWh)						

This represents SECI's 2nd largest solar rooftop tender after a 500 MW tender in April 2016

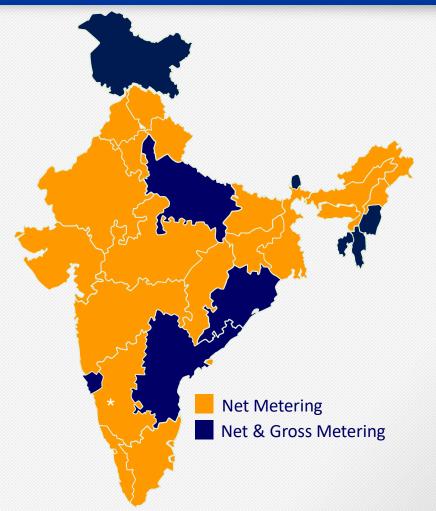
India's Net-Metering Policy / Tax & Financial Incentives - A Snapshot



- Net-Metering regulations notified in 27 states, nine are pending ...
 (Arunchal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalya, Nagaland, Tripura, Jharkhand, Telangana)
- Capital Subsidies 30% subsidy for Residential / Institutional (INR 50 bln) but no subsidies for commercial and industrial buildings
- Accelerated Depreciation 80% depreciation for business consumers
- Tax Holiday 10 year corporate tax holiday (till 03/2017)
- Duty Exemption Waiver/reduction on customs duty and excise duty for eqp.
- Low-Cost Debt Financing approx. USD 1,5 bln (WB, kfw, ADB, etc.)
- Business Models are being developed, put into practice and improved like the "Do-it-Yourself, Equipment Lease, PPA Model, Rooftop Leasing"



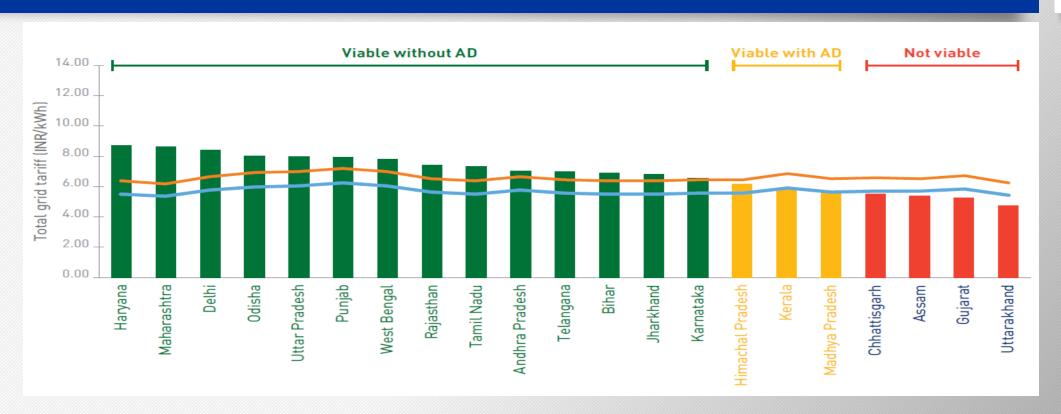




Tariff Scheme S	olar Rooftop Plants / Stat	e of Karnataka*		
Capacity of solar rooftop and small photovoltaic power plants	Approved tariff in Rs/unit (without capital subsidy)	Approved tariff in Rs/unit (with capital subsidy)		
1 to 10kW	7,08	6,03		
Above 10kW & up to 50kW	6,61	5,63		
Above 50kW & up to 100kW	6,14	5,23		
Above 100kW & up to 500kW	5,67	4,83		
Above 500kW & up to 1000kW	5,20	4,43		

India's Solar Rooftop Competiveness





Commercial & Industrial electricity consumption accounts for approx. 47% of total electricity consumption in India -> C&I systems especially attractive

Source: Bridge to India Oct 2016





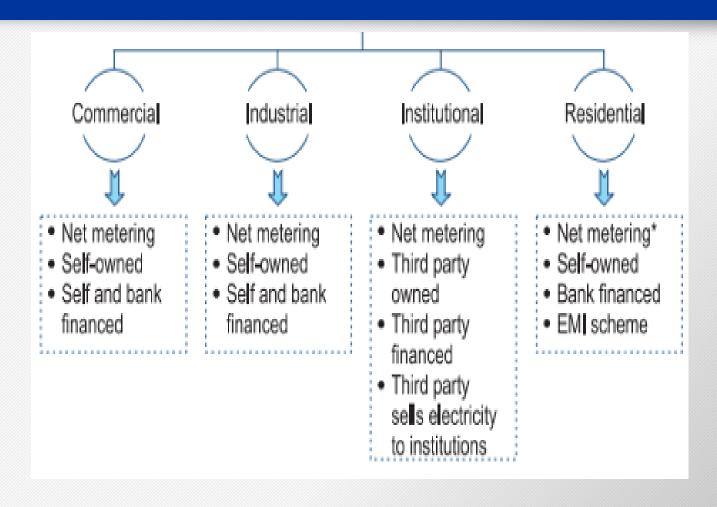
Cost economics in the State of Maharashtra

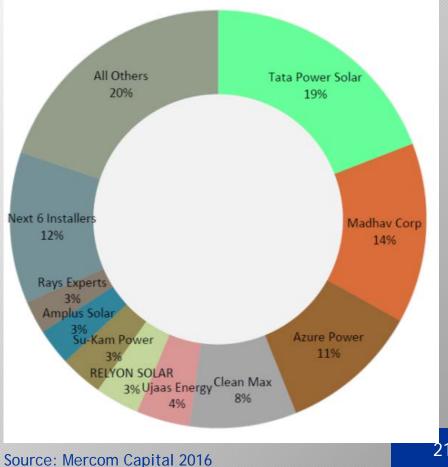
Tariff (typical) (Rs.)	Monthly consumption (kWh)	Sys. Cap. (kWp)	System investment (Rs.)	Saved units per year (kWh)	Savings per year (Rs.)	Payback time (years)
7,50	250	2	170,000	3,000	22,500	7,56
10,50	500	4	320,000	6,000	63,000	5,08
11,50	1000	8	600,000	12,000	138,000	4,35
12,80	1000	8	600,000	12,000	153,600	3,91
13,50	1000	8	600,000	12,000	162,000	3,70

Source: Nexus Energytech Pvt Ltd.

India's Solar Rooftop Business Models & Players







India's Player Landscape

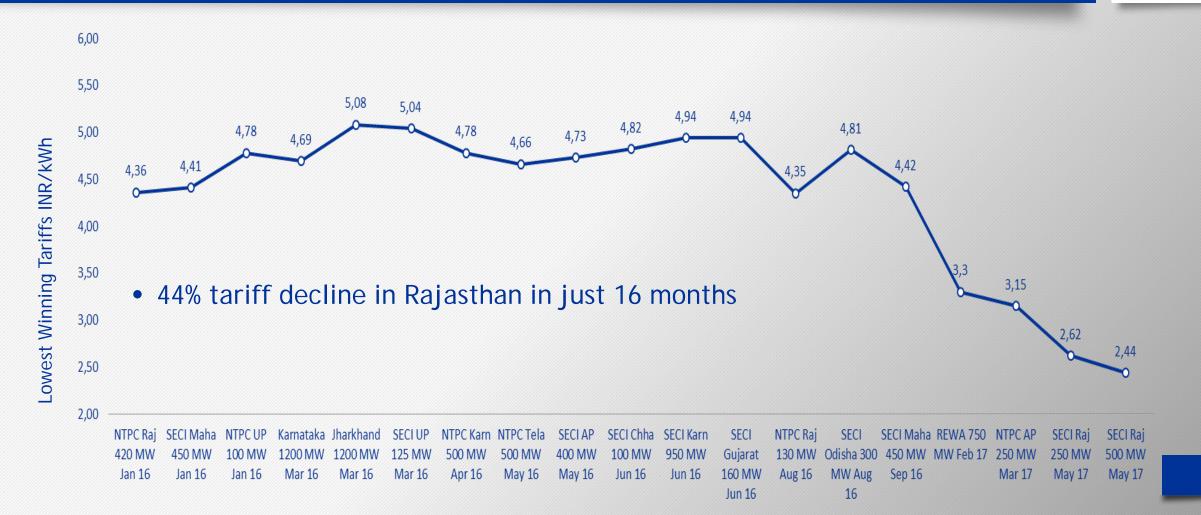


	Project de	evelop	ers	Module suppliers			Inverter	Inverter suppliers			EPC contractors		
Current rank	Company Name		Increase/ Decrease	Company Name		Increase/ Decrease	Company Name		Increase/ Decrease	Company Name		Increase/ Decrease	
1	Adani	-	^	Canadian Solar	2	^	ABB	1	<>	Mahindra Susten	-	^	
2	Acme	2	<>	Trina	3	^	TMEIC	3	^	S&W	2	<>	
3	Welspun	5	^	First Solar	1	Y	Hitachi	4	^	L&T	1	~	
4	SunEdison	4	<>	Hanwha	-	^	SMA	2	V	Tata	-	^	
5	ReNew	-	٨	JA Solar	-	^	Schneider	5	<>	Gamesa Solar	-	^	
6	First Solar	-	٨	GCL	-	^	TBEA	9	^	Premier Solar	-	^	
7	NTPC	-	٨	Renesola	4	V	Delta	10	^	BHEL	7	<>	
8	Azure	1	V	Chint	-	^	Sungrow	8	<>	Waaree	-	^	
9	Shapoorji Pallonj	i -	٨	Talesun	-	^	Gamesa Solar	-	^	Ujaas	-	^	
10	Torrent Power	6	Y	Waaree	5	~	Huawei	-	^	Rays Power Infra	3	~	

Source: Bridge to India Sept 2016

India's Auction Tariffs Development





India's Auction Tariffs Development





POWER TRAIL

Tariff in ₹ per unit (range of price)

- 2010 17.91 Rooftop & small-scale solar price
- 2011 17-12 JNNSM launched, Gujarat issues large-scale projects
- 2012 9.3-8.4 Solar modules price come down
- 2013 8.3-7 State tenders catch up, MP, Rajasthan & AP stride ahead
- 2014 **6.9-6.5** Noted foreign players bid low

2015 6-5.05 (2015) Bulk tenders by MP & Telangana and aggressive bids bringing tariff further down

2016 4.63 SunEdison in AP 500 Mw & SoftBank in AP for 350 Mw

2017 4.3

Feb 3.3

Mar 3.15

Apr 2.62

May 2.44

States such as Rajasthan, MP, AP, etc, issue tenders for +500-Mw solar parks. Mega size tenders, low-cost capital, foreign funding pull down tariffs to record low

- Reasons for significant tariffs reduction are:
- Reduction of both equipment and EPC costs
- Slowdown of new tender announcements
- Increased competition
- Large-Scale projects benefit from economy of scale
- Payment security with NTPC and SECI
- Due to a greater willingness to accept risks, Indian developers are winning the majority of 24 projects

Source for tariffs: MNRE & SECI



Approvals

- Difficulty identifying appropriate land for large solar PV plants as one single plot
- Establishing ownership of land is a time consuming and cumbersome process
- Change of land use in some states can be a long and tedious process
- Clearances for evacuation facility and approach road etc.
- Risk for FIs for funding projects with private lease land
- Some states have high registration fees for registering lease land
- Large projects may face additional environmental and social challenges



Technology

- Reverse bidding causes compromise in quality, in order to cut costs
- Delay in evacuation and transmission facility, grid connectivity issues, particularly for smaller projects
- Lack of best practices in Operation & Maintenance contracts
- Challenges in PV plant design & engineering activity
- Inadequate substation capacities to support large size projects



Financing

- Achieving financial closure on time
- Bankability of solar projects under tariff based reverse bidding mechanism
- Timely payments due to adverse health of DISCOMs
- Land acquisition and/or change of location
- Uncertainties in winning the bids has lead to non participation of experienced developers



Other Issues and Concerns

- Timely allocation / infusion of equity
- Ensuring quality of EPC / O&M and the Availability of skilled manpower
- Ensuring quality of equipment in regime of low tariffs
- Non availability of experiences/ consultants for independent monitoring
- High dependency of supply of equipment from limited sources
- Guarantee of on site performance of solar cells / modules over a period of 20 years as the repayment of loans are in the range of 15-20 years
- Uncertainty / Delayed payments of DISCOM's / Utilities
- Third party inspection and quality control

India's Solar PV Outlook



- Government commitment on Central and State Level will continue driving demand
- Future annual market demand could push India to the 3rd or eventually 2nd spot globally
- Ground-mounted utility-scale will remain the dominant segment in future
- Further fine-tuning of roof-top policies will stimulate demand in future
- Existing grid infrastructure could set limitations to an increasing share of RE
- Access to sufficiently attractive domestic financing anticipated to remain a major hurdle
- Long-term build-up of significant domestic production capacities & capabilities could prove to be an ongoing uphill battle
- Ensuring high quality of installations requires the establishment of a sound system consisting of an independent 3rd party inspection, acceptance & verification scheme

Courtesy



- Market data have been collected and analyzed by members of the PV Market Alliance.
- More information: info@pvmarketalliance.com
- www.pvmarketalliance.com

