



BRIDGE
TO
INDIA

India: Emerging as a renewable energy giant

(March 2016)

Presentation by:

Jasmeet Khurana – Associate Director – Consulting, BRIDGE TO INDIA



Contents

About BRIDGE TO INDIA

Indian power sector overview

Indian solar sector – current status and prospects

Risks and challenges

BRIDGE TO INDIA is a leading consulting company in the Indian solar market

*360 degree view of the
market dynamics*

*Unrivalled industry
network*

*Cross-functional team
with skills in
engineering, finance,
business management
and economics*



Contents

About BRIDGE TO INDIA

Indian power sector overview

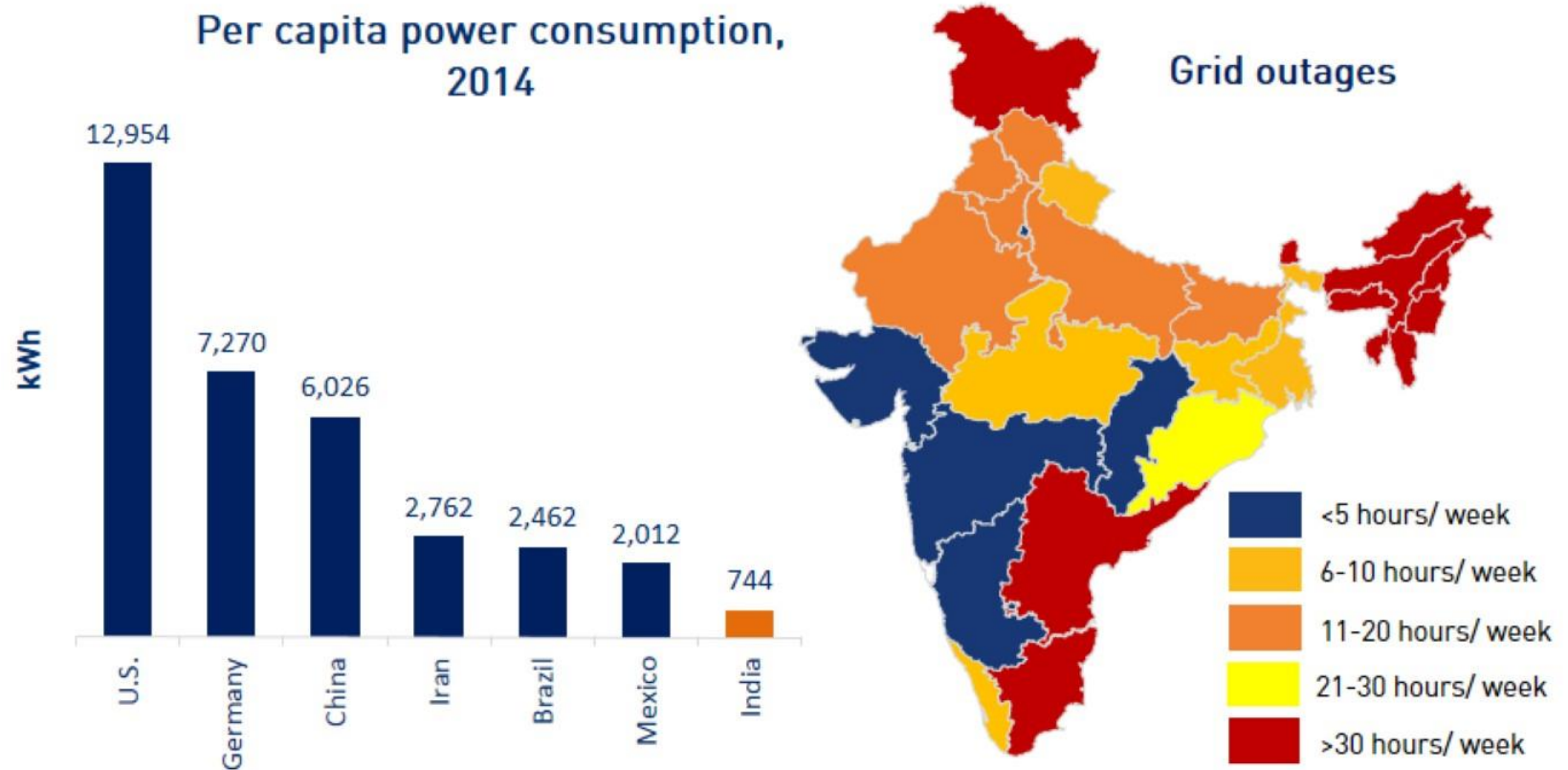
Indian solar sector – current status and prospects

Risks and challenges



India has a crippling and unsustainable energy deficit

250 million people without access to grid electricity



Source: World Bank, BTI research

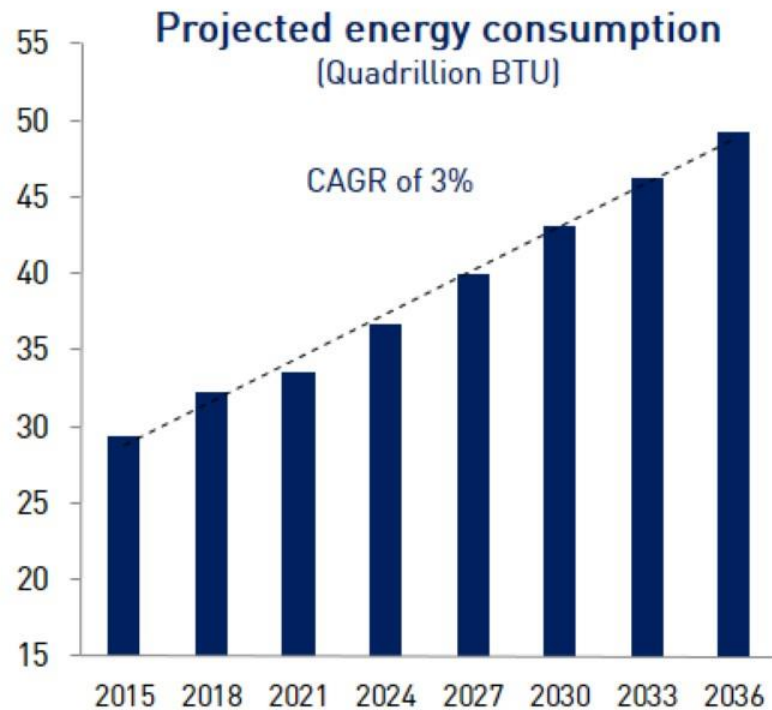


Improving energy supply is critical to the country's economic prospects...

New capacity of 450,000 MW required over the next 20 years



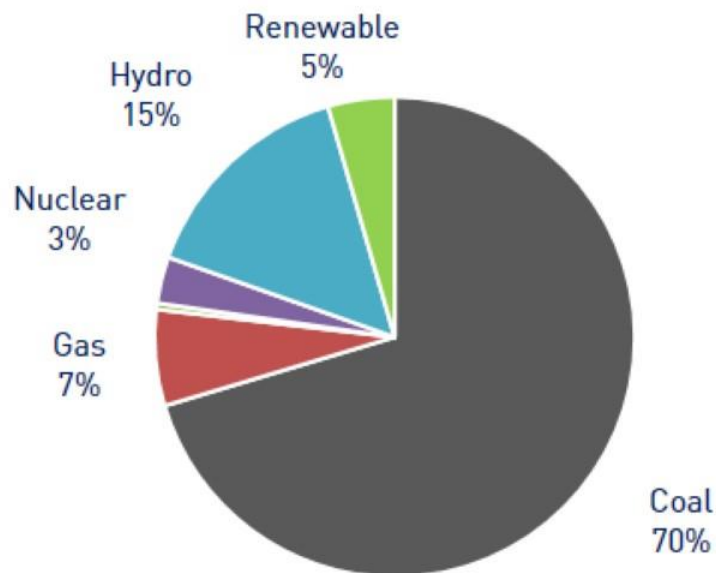
Target to
provide 24 x 7
power for all
by 2020



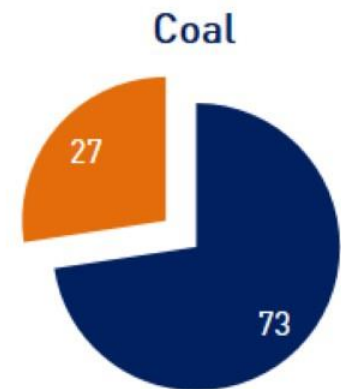
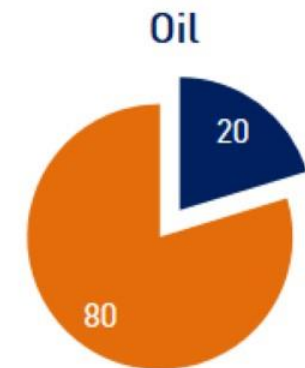
Source: BP Energy Outlook 2035

...but there are few viable options to fulfil its growing energy demands

Power generation sources, 2014



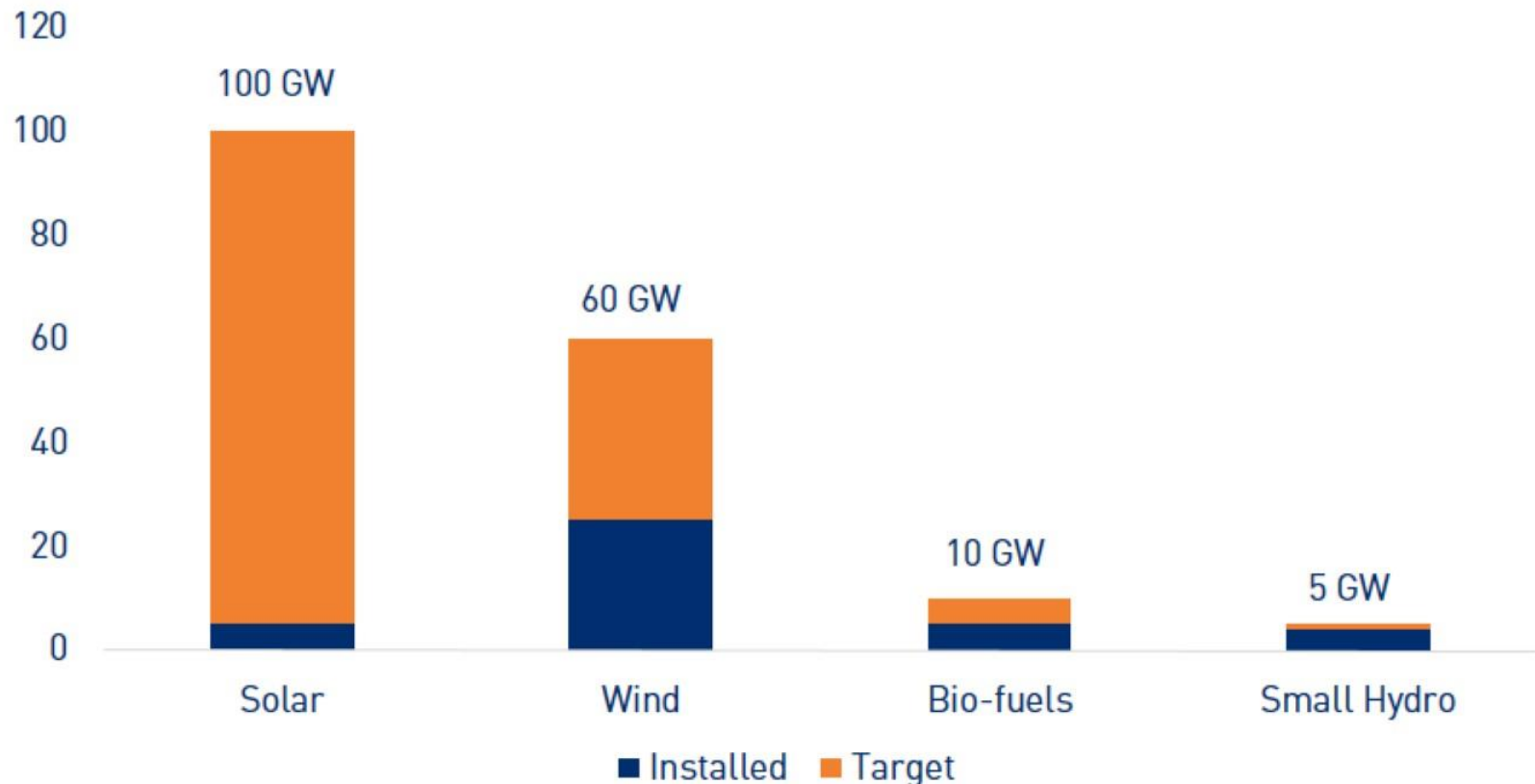
Source: CRISIL, BRIDGE TO INDIA research



■ Domestic ■ Imported

The government realizes that renewables are crucial to the power sector growth and has set ambitious targets

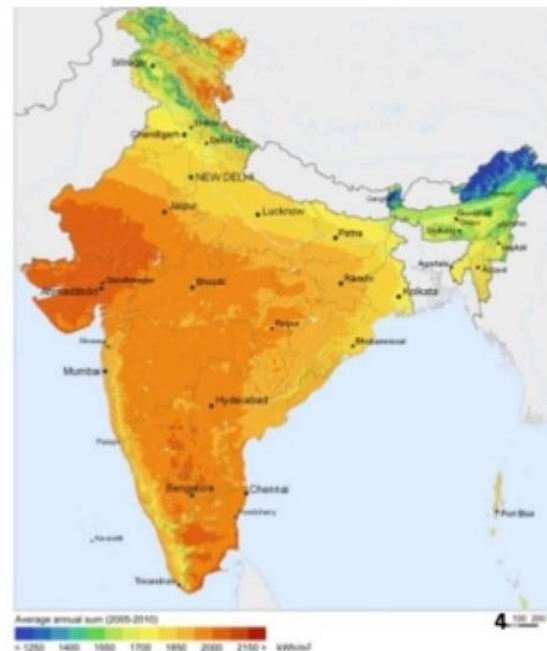
India plans to achieve 175 GW of renewable power capacity by 2022



Solar is the most preferred energy source for India and pivotal to achieving its economic potential

- Improving techno-commercial viability
 - Grid parity
 - Meter parity for C&I consumers in many states
- Greater energy security
- Environmentally friendly
- Unconstrained by location
- Quick deployment
- Distributed potential

India

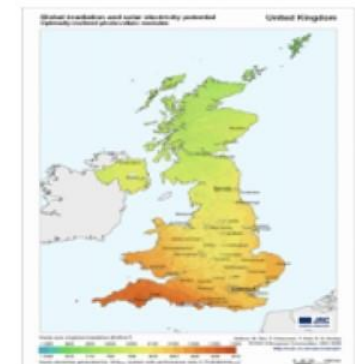


Source: SEC-NREL Project

Germany



U.K.



Contents

About BRIDGE TO INDIA

Indian power sector

Indian solar sector – current status and prospects

Risks and challenges



Driven by the compelling fundamentals, the government has announced a very ambitious target

100 GW of solar capacity by 2022

Utility scale

60 GW

**Rooftop and
off-grid**

40 GW

Total investment of USD 150 bn



...and backed it up with a slew of policy measures...

Amendments in Electricity Act	Increase in solar RPO to 8%, introduction of RGO Waiver of inter-state transmission charges and CSS
Renewable Energy Act 2015	Comprehensive sector-wide framework for investment
UDAY scheme for DISCOMs	Transfer of debt to state governments Reduction in interest cost burden Improved operational efficiency
Renewable Energy Certificates	Solar REC prices rationalised Vintage multipliers introduced
State solar policies	Draft model state policy Solar policies announced by most major states



... and financial incentives

Accelerated Depreciation

80% depreciation in first year

Duty exemption

Waiver/ reduction on customs duty and excise duty for equipment

Tax Holiday

10-year tax holiday (MAT payable)

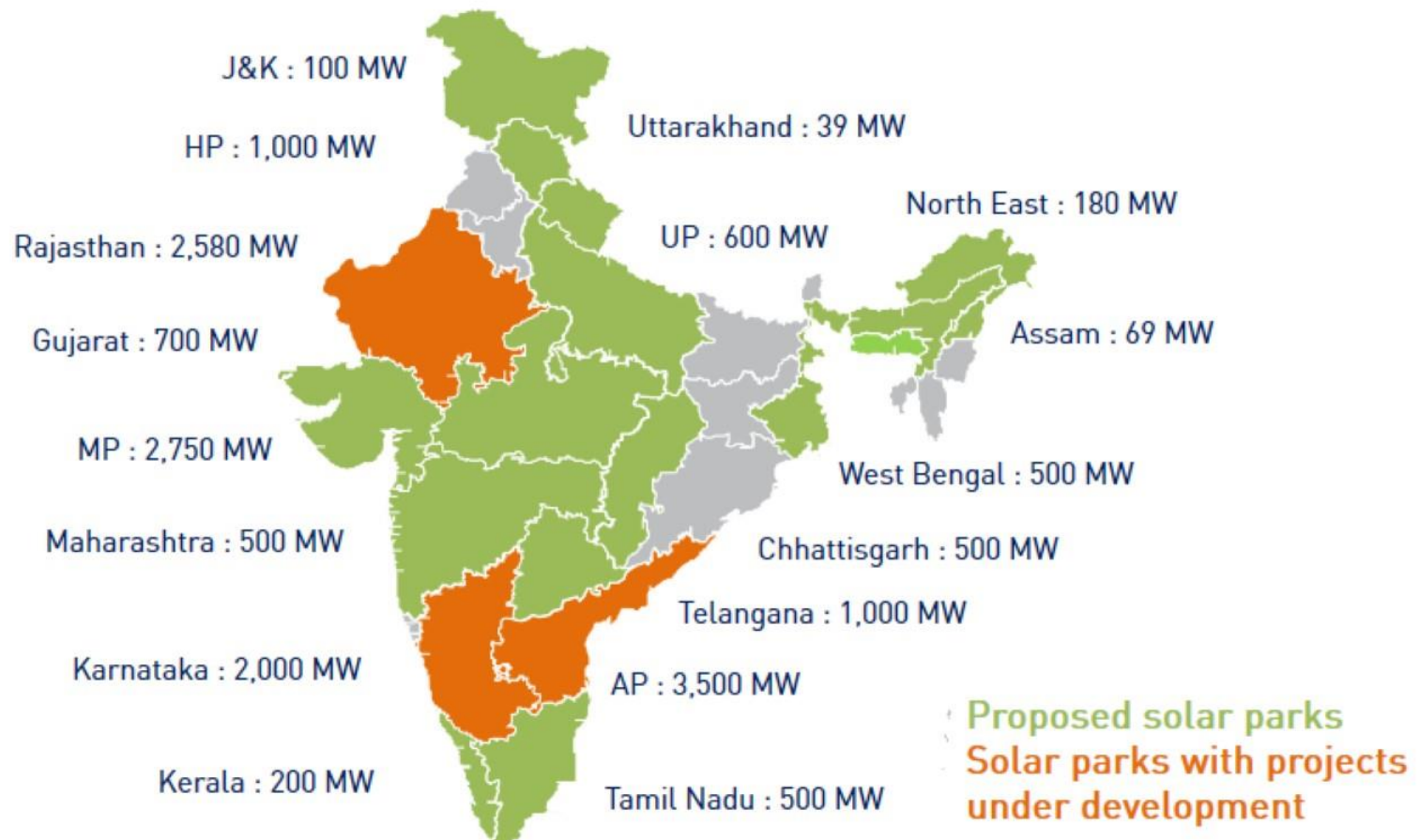
Special Incentive Package Scheme

Financial incentive of up to 25% of the capital cost of module manufacturing facilities












Development of government solar parks to provide land and transmission to projects has been a major success

33 solar parks with a total capacity of 20 GW are under development

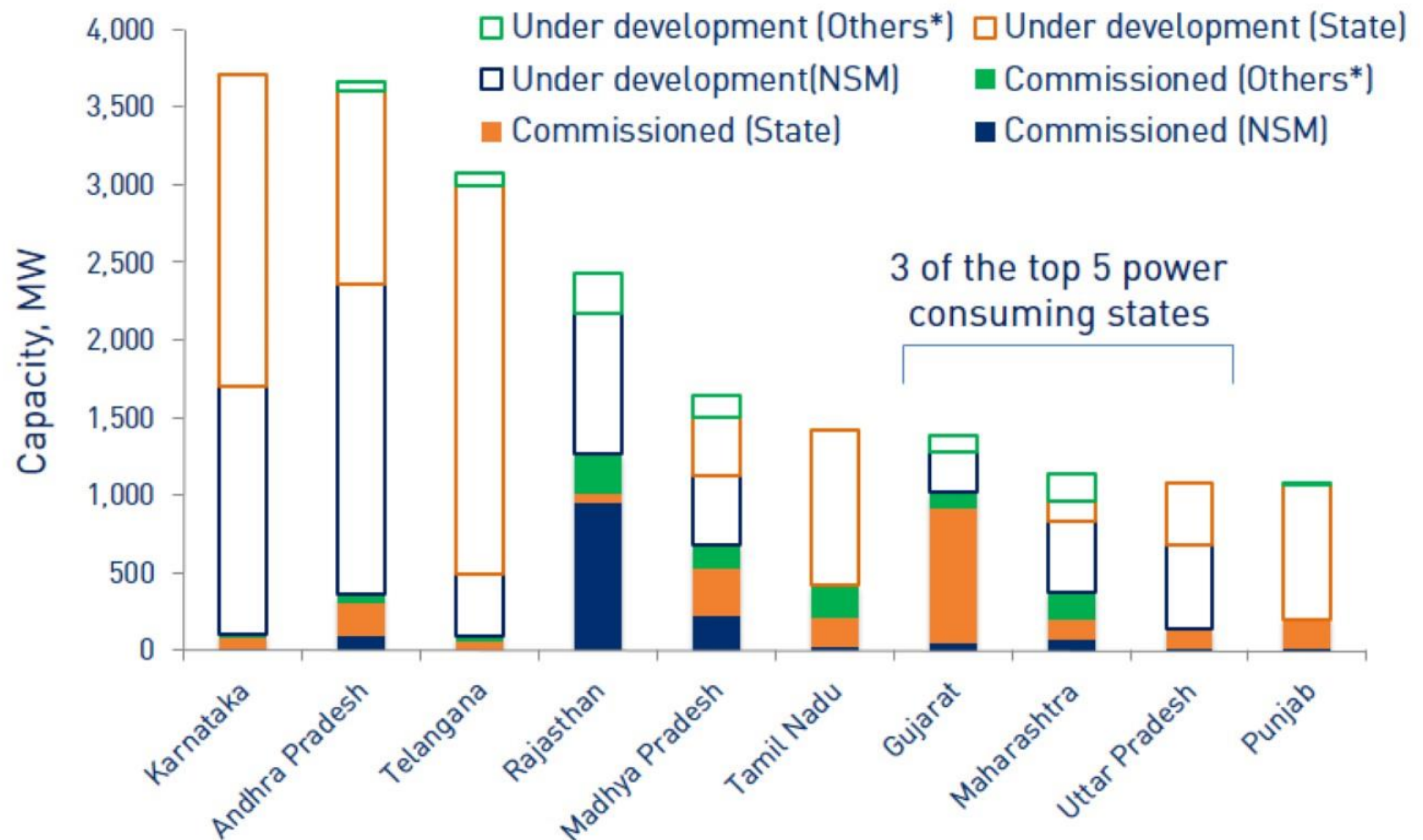


Different project development structures offer different risk-reward opportunities

	Allocation	Offtake	Scalability	PPA term	Key risks
NSM				25 years	Transmission, bid competition, financing
State projects				25 years	Transmission, offtake, policy uncertainty, transmission, financing
Other projects				10-25 years	Open Access policy



Southern and central states have taken the lead in capacity development





There is intense market interest in the sector

International utilities



International developers



PE backed IPPs



Indian corporates

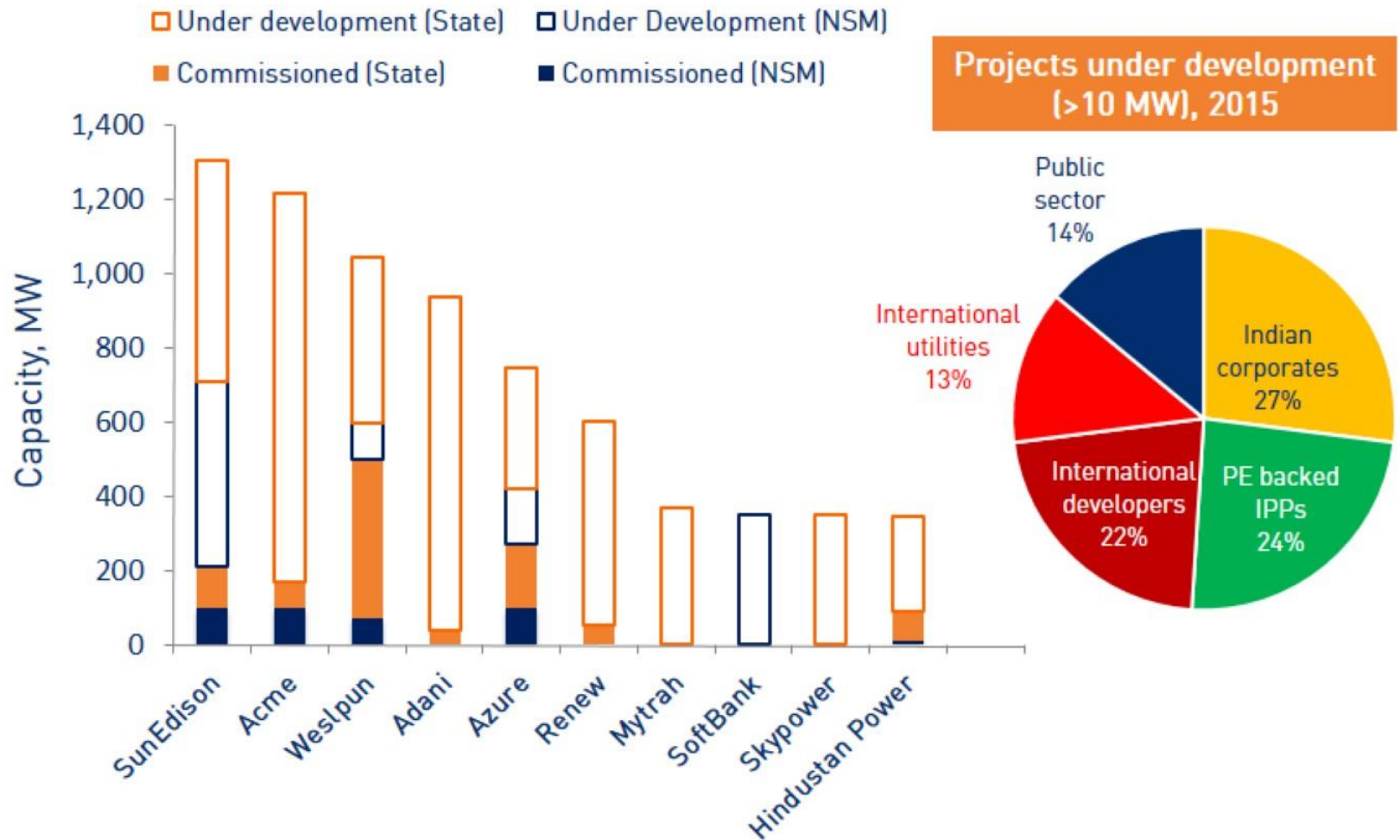


Public sector companies





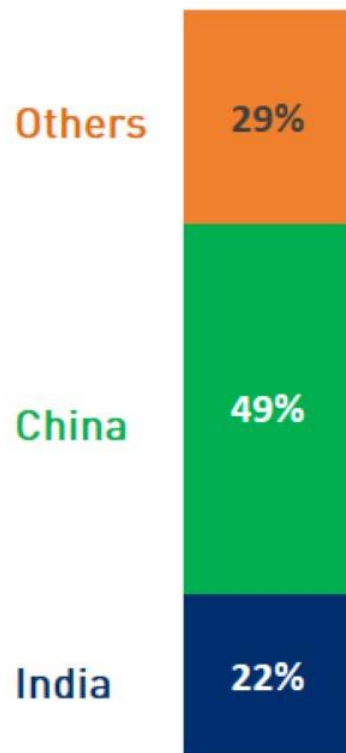
International developers and PE funds are the most aggressive players...



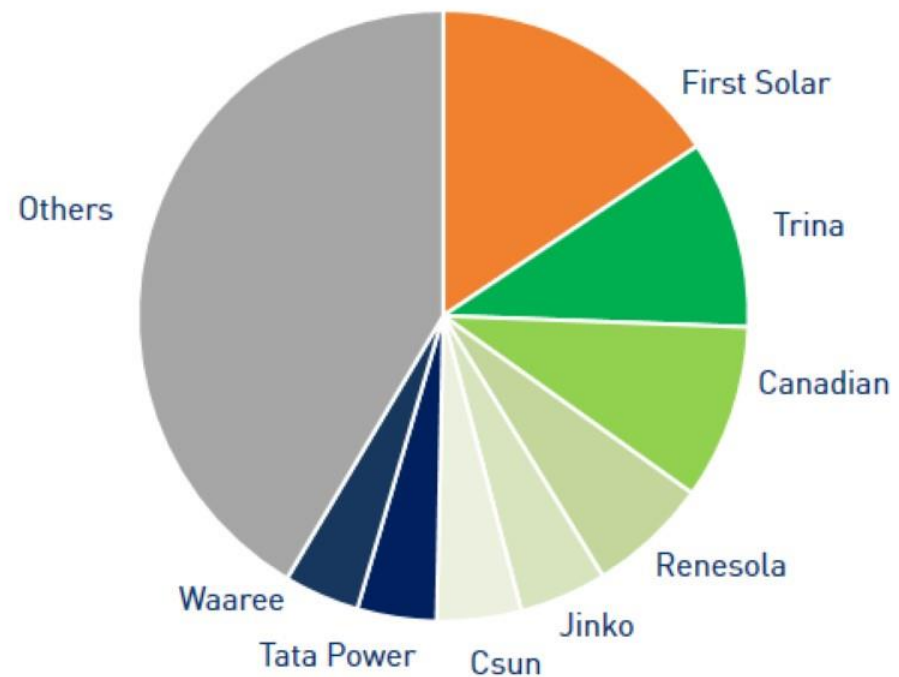


Modules are largely imported from China

Source of imports (annual)

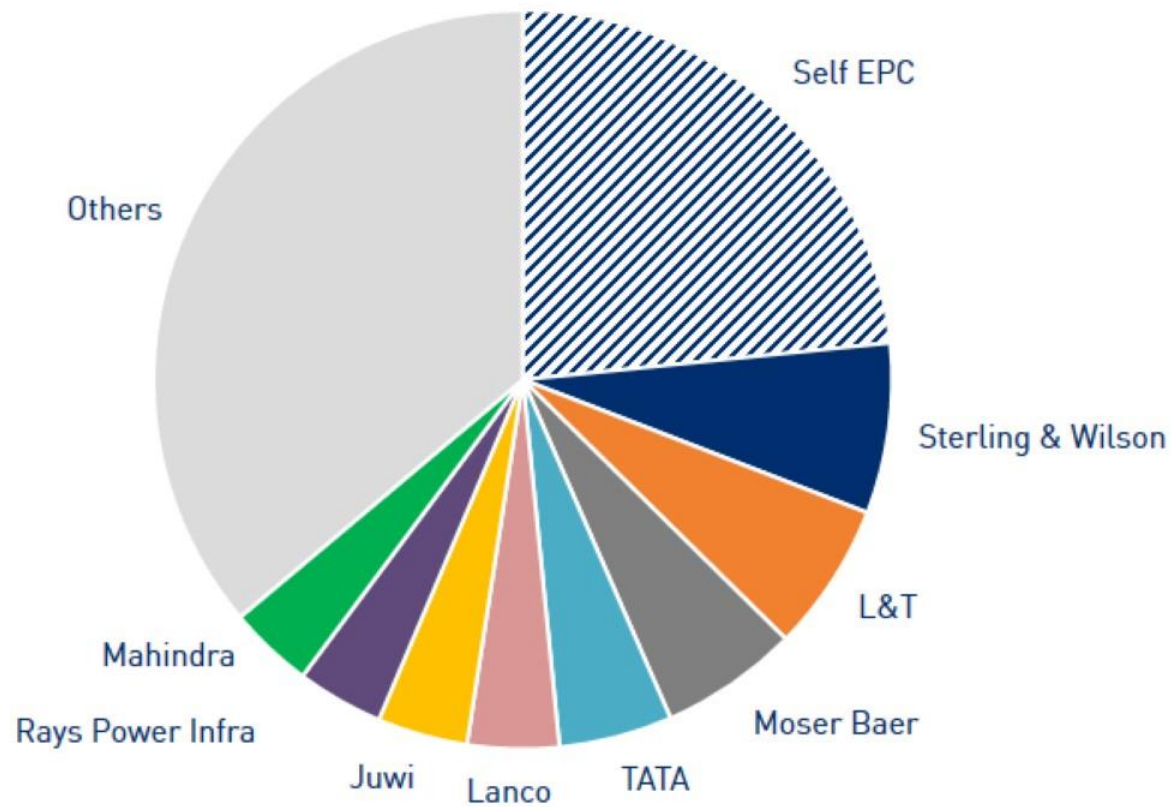


Cumulative market share



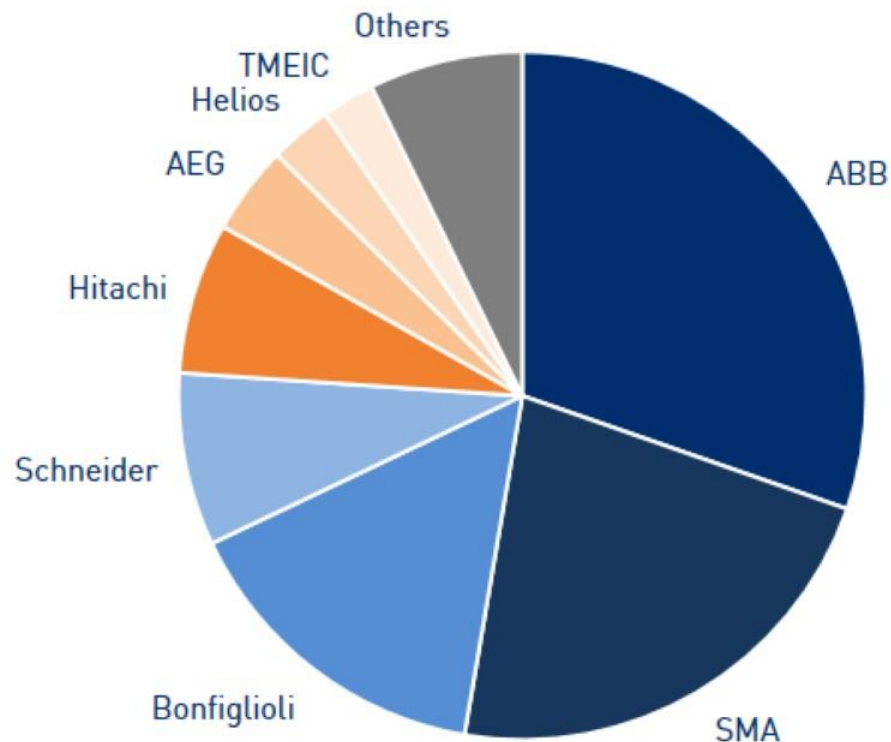
Source: BRIDGE TO INDIA research
Data until Sep-2015

The EPC market is dominated by local players and developers



Source: BRIDGE TO INDIA research
Data until Sep-2015

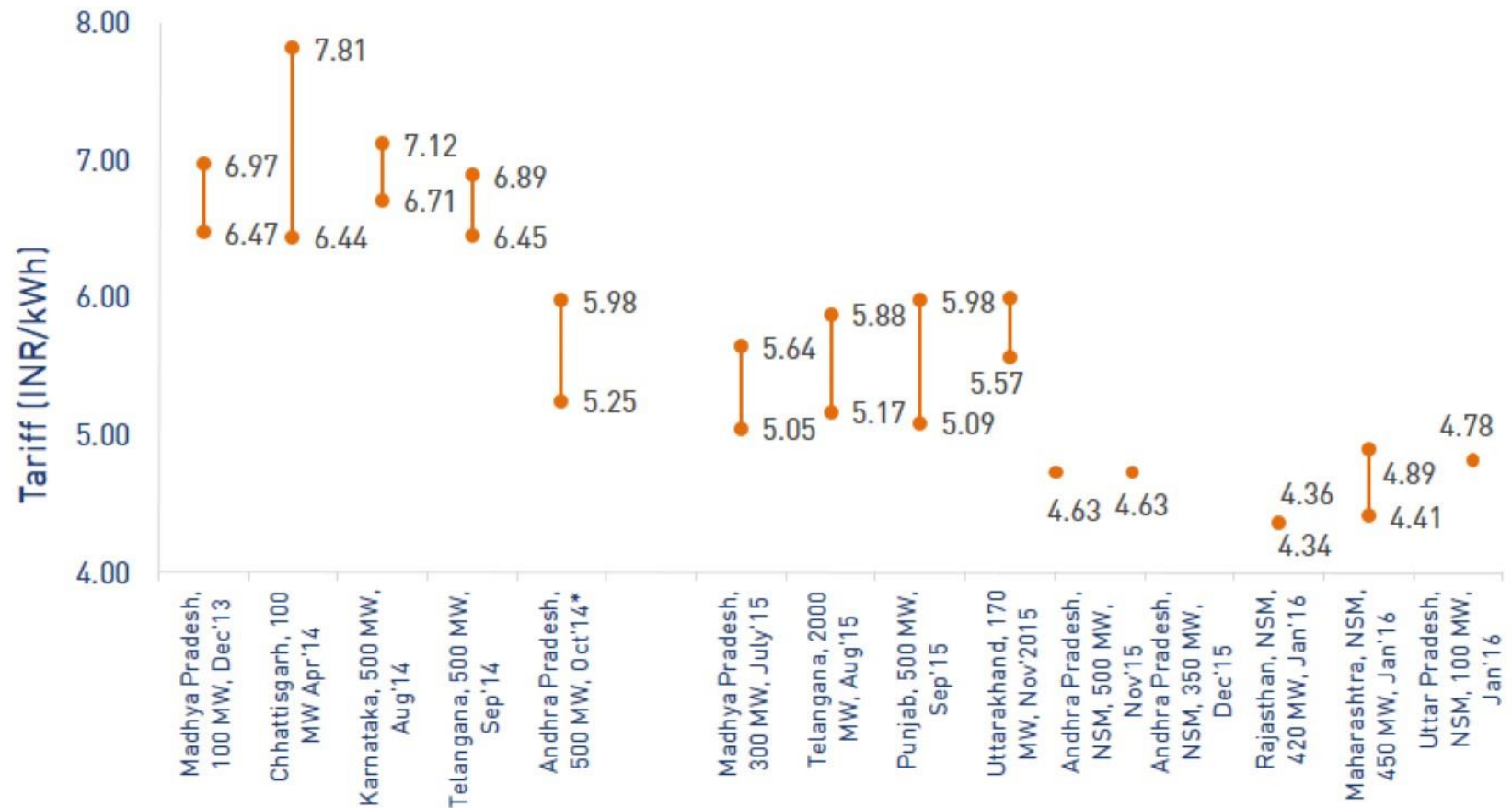
Inverter market has been dominated by European companies but Asian companies are now getting a foothold



Source: BRIDGE TO INDIA research
Data until Sep-2015



Tariffs discovered through bidding have fallen drastically and now stand at ~INR 4.5/kWh (JPY 7.4)



Note: Andhra Pradesh, 500 MW tender in Oct 2014 had tariff escalation of 3% pa in the first 10 years.

But are these tariffs viable?

Developers under pressure to scale up; but capital is scarce

Risk not priced appropriately

Many developers assuming EPC risk

Project quality compromised

Contents

About BRIDGE TO INDIA

Indian power sector overview

Indian solar sector – current status and prospects

Risks and challenges



Grid integration and stability is the biggest challenge to long-term growth of the sector

175 GW of renewable capacity in 2022 would meet ~70% of national power demand at peak generation

- “Must-run” status granted to solar although NO evacuation guarantees
- Grid curtailment as high as 15% in select locations
- Insufficient peaking and balancing reserves
 - Lack of sufficient hydel or gas based generation capacity
 - Storage still too expensive

Green Corridors under development

National Smart Grid Mission approved

National Storage Mission in planning stages

DISCOM insolvency is a major concern although there is cause for some optimism

- Accumulated DISCOM deficit of INR 40 trillion (3% of GDP)
- No defaults so far, payment delays more likely
- UDAY reform package accepted by 15 states but past experience is not encouraging
 - Transfer of 75% debt to state governments
 - Reduction in interest cost burden
 - Improved operational efficiency

Debt financing is likely to get tougher as the sector scales up

Total bank credit to power sector – USD 90 b; incremental demand for renewables up to 2022 – USD 120 b

International lenders

Very selective, low appetite

Long due diligence and documentation process

Long-term swaps very restrictive

Indian lenders

Many banks reaching sector exposure limits

Floating rate debt

Usually with some recourse

Poor due diligence & documentation capability

Capital markets

Very selective, low appetite



It is a very exciting market opportunity but be prepared for the ups and downs

Very strong fundamentals

Too big to ignore >> multi-decade growth opportunity

Risks need to be understood and analyzed thoroughly

Different opportunities have varying risk-reward



BRIDGE
TO
INDIA

Thank you!

Jasmeet Khurana

www.bridgetoindia.com

Email –
jasmeet.khurana@bridgetoindia.com