

(Supplement - 1)
Subsidy Programs for Renewable Energy Development

[Japan]

➤ **Medium / Small Hydropower Development Subsidy (by Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)**

(Source) http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/appli/public_offer/1802/180207a/

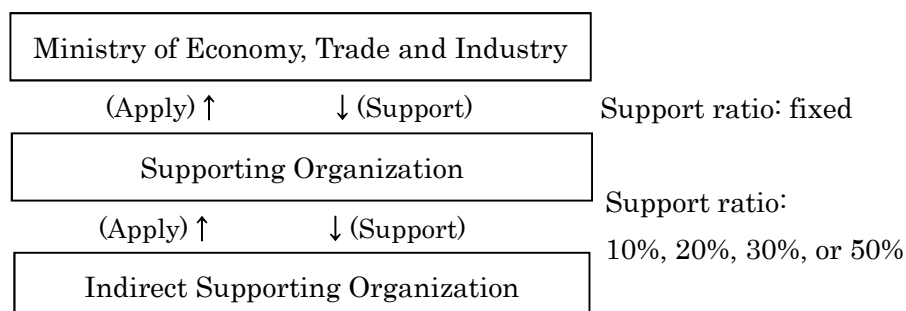
(1) Purpose and overview

The purpose of this program is to subsidize private organizations (hereinafter, “Supporting Organizations”) which offer financial support (hereinafter, “Supporting Scheme”) to medium / small hydropower projects (hereinafter, “Indirect Supporting Scheme”) so as to promote the structuring of stable and appropriate energy demand and supply balance in response to the internal and external, economic and social environment.

(2) Period of program

From FY1985 to FY2030

(3) Program scheme



(4) Program overview

The program subsidizes enterprises which install hydropower generation facility or introduce new technologies for the installation thereof (hereinafter, “Indirect Supporting Organization”).

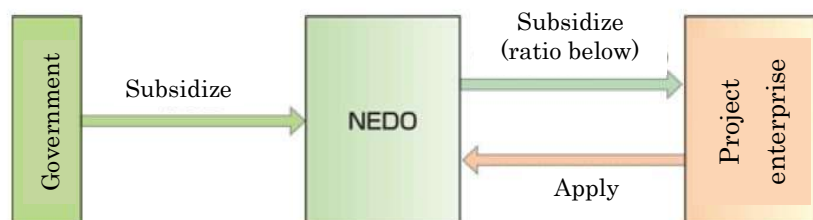
➤ **Medium / Small Hydropower Development Program (The New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO))**

(Source) http://www.nedo.go.jp/activities/FF_00333.html

(1) Purpose of program

In recent years, hydropower projects are located more deeply into mountains and smaller in scale. This factor raises the development cost compared to other energy sources, resulting in higher initial generating cost. This program subsidizes part of the

construction cost of medium or small hydropower projects in order to lower their initial generating cost and thereby encourage the development and utilization of such projects.



Eligibility	(1) Projects for installing or modifying hydropower plant having output between 1 MW and 30 MW except for pumped storage type (2) Projects for modifying turbine or generator to increase the output by 100 kW or over in connection with restoration for damage to it caused by reasons not attributable to the project enterprises (3) Projects for introducing new technologies to construction of hydropower plant having output between 1 MW and 30 MW
Support ratio	(1) Output of 5 MW or less: within 20% Output of over 5 MW up to 30 MW: within 10% (2) Output of 5 MW or less: within the percentage of output increase Output of over 5 MW up to 30 MW: within 50% of output increase (3) Part where new technologies are introduced: within 50%

*(1) Special measure of increase by 10% is applied to projects with low profitability

(2) Period of program

From 1999 to 2010

➤ **Small Hydropower Introduction Promotion Model Projects (New Energy Promotion Council)**

(Source) http://www.nepc.or.jp/topics/2015/0424_1.html

(1) Purpose of program

The program subsidizes the modeling cost for demonstration of hydropower test facility to promote development of high-performance, low-cost hydropower technologies, standardization of auxiliary facilities to utilize the economy of scale, designing of efficient project management models not dependent on siting conditions, etc with a view to solving the obstacle to introduction of small hydropower plants due to the “high cost” of downsizing scale, site restrictions and so on.

(2) Eligible recipients

Small hydropower facility manufacturers of turbine or generator (including modification) or power producers owning hydropower plant (private enterprises incorporated or individuals paying corporate taxes, non-profit groups, or local public organizations)

(3) Target projects

Demonstrative projects using test facility for commercialization which meet the criteria

for project scale, etc with a view to promoting introduction of small hydropower plants.

(4) Support ratio

2/3 or less of the eligible target project cost

➤ **Greater-Kanto Industrial Advancement Center (GIAC) / Green Power Fund :**

(Source) Establishment of “Green Power Fund”

(<http://www.tepco.co.jp/cc/press/00092701-j.html>)

“Green Power Fund” was proposed by the electric power industry at a meeting of New Energy Subcommittee of Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy (On July 14, 2000) as a program for subsidizing wind or solar power facilities from the donations made by socially-minded volunteers who wish to expand the introduction of natural energy.

The fund is managed by Greater-Kanto Industrial Advancement Center.

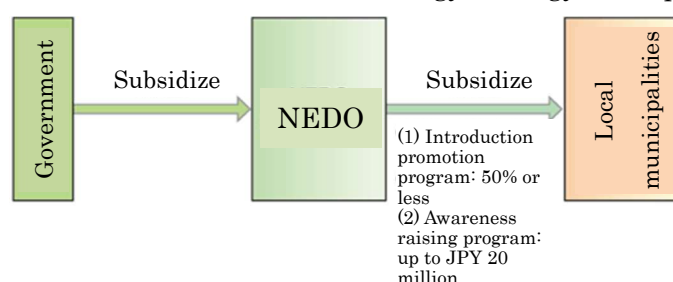
(<http://www.asien-jinzai.com/387.html>)

➤ **Regional New Energy Introduction Promotion Program (The New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO))**

(Source) http://www.nedo.go.jp/activities/ZZ_00321.html

Overview of Program

The program subsidizes local public organizations or non-profit groups for part or fixed ratio of the cost for “facility introduction projects” or “introduction promotion projects” launched in connection with the national energy strategy of “Implementation Plan”.



Period of program: from 1996 to 2012

Output: 1,000 kW or less

【United States of America】

➤ **The State of Alaska Renewable Energy Grant(REF)**

(Source) <https://www.govgrantshelp.com/grants/45050-Renewable-Energy-Fund-REF-Alaska/>

The Alaska Renewable Energy Fund (REF) provides benefits to Alaskans by assisting communities across the state to reduce and stabilize the cost of energy. The program is designed to produce cost-effective renewable energy for heat and power to benefit Alaskans statewide. The program also creates jobs, uses local energy resources, and keeps money in local economies.

The REF was established by the Alaska State Legislature in 2008, and extended 10 years in 2012. The REF is managed by the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) and provides public funding for the development of qualifying and competitively selected renewable energy projects in Alaska.

【United Kingdom】

➤ **Scottish Community and Householder Renewables Initiative(SCHRI):**

(Source) <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/129310/0030793.pdf>

The Scottish Community and Householder Renewable Initiative (SCHRI) was established in 2002 to provide a one-stop offering grants, advice and project support to assist the development of new community and household renewable energy schemes in Scotland.

Funding was initially provided by the Scottish Executive for a three year period from 2002/03 to 2004/05. A further extension of the initiative was announce at the end of 2004, providing a further £ 6.6million and extending the program to March 2008.

➤ **East Midlands Development Agency (emda):**

(Source) <http://www.eugris.info/displayorganisation.asp?o=24>

East Midlands Development Agency (emda) is one of nine Regional Development Agencies in England, which were set up in 1999 to bring a regional focus to economic development. The emda business-led Board leads the agency in directing a wide ranging strategy and business programmes, focusing on three key drivers: Enterprise and Innovation, Climate for Investment, Employment, Learning and Skills.

➤ **The Sustainable Development Fund of the Peak District National Park:**

(Source) <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/learning-about/news/archive/2009/news/sustainable-development-fund-helps-peak-district-grow-green>

The Sustainable Development Fund, managed by the Peak District National Park Authority, gives grants to businesses and organisations that help sustain communities or the environment or promote education and social well-being. It receives about £200,000 a year from Defra (The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) to support the long-term future of the area.

➤ **Scottish Government Community And Renewable Energy Scheme (CARES):**

(Source) <https://www.localenergy.scot/>

The CARES loan fund was announced by the Scottish Government on 15th February 2011. It is a new scheme which aims to provide loans towards the high risk, pre-planning consent stages of renewable energy projects which have significant community engagement and benefit. The scheme is managed on behalf of Scottish Ministers by Local Energy Scotland.

➤ **Application of Feed-in Tariffs to Off-Grid Areas**

(Source) <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/renewable-energy/electricity/offgrid>

Feed-in Tariffs scheme (FIT) introduced in the United Kingdom in April 2010 is a governmental program for promoting small-scale renewable energy or low-carbon power generation.

This scheme obligates the approved power retailers to purchase electric power generated by licensed facilities up to 5 MW output and excess power supplied to the power grid at fixed prices. The purchase prices designated by the government are “generation price” paid for generated energy and “selling price” paid for excess power sales.

Electric power generated by all licensed facilities is covered by the scheme, including off-grid areas. Of course, the purchase of excess power from generation facilities in off-grid areas is not optional.

(Reference) <http://iea-rettd.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/IEA-RETD-REMOTE.pdf>

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