



4th India – Japan Energy Forum

Business opportunities in energy efficiency and renewables



The Energy and Resources Institute

31 January, 2012

Hotel Le Meridien, Janpath, New Delhi



Energy is one of the most important inputs for economic growth and human development. At the same time, the human development story has put a massive strain on the ecology of the planet due to an overuse of traditional carbon based forms of energy to drive growth and development. The recent natural calamity at the Fukushima plant has underlined the urgency required in deliberations over clean and renewable forms of energy. At the same time, energy efficiency is increasingly being seen as one of most cost effective and viable options to reduce the ever increasing gap between the energy demand and supply. This is true for both large industries and small and medium enterprises as well as in the commercial and residential sectors. It has now been accepted globally that one of the most important challenges facing governments and business community world over is to find cost effective sustainable solutions to their ever increasing energy needs.

The India-Japan Energy Forums jointly organized by TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute) from India and NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization) from Japan offer a platform to the Indian and Japanese experts to exchange ideas towards an energy secure sustainable model of growth. The first three editions of the Forum held in December 2006, February 2008 and February 2010 focused on national energy policies, energy conservation, climate change and technology cooperation. All these Forums facilitated an exchange of ideas and best practices between policy makers, business communities, technocrats and academicians. Needless to say, the Forums have provided an invaluable impetus to the cooperation between India and Japan in the energy and environment field.

Taking this initiative forward, TERI and NEDO are co-hosting the fourth edition of the India-Japan Energy Forum on January 31, 2012 at Hotel Le Meridien, Windsor



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Palace, New Delhi. The one day event will deliberate on various aspects related to energy efficiency and renewable energy with a focus on solar energy. The Forum will also feature a special session dedicated to the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and the opportunities that exist for the business community to participate in terms of development of the upcoming infrastructure in this corridor in a sustainable manner.

The problem of powering a fast growing economy and being dependent upon expensive and fast depleting oil imports is common between India and Japan. Japan is only 18% energy self-sufficient. It is the third largest oil consumer in the world, behind the US and China, and one of the largest importers of crude oil, liquefied natural gas (LNG) and coal. Since Japan lacks sufficient domestic hydrocarbon resources, Japanese companies have actively pursued the path of reducing their consumption through adoption of energy efficient technologies and promotion of renewable energy technologies. The Japanese Government has also enacted various policies including the Japan Energy Conservation Law to promote energy conservation in all sectors of the economy. This law was enacted in 1979 following the oil crises and has been amended several times, the last being in 2008 when more stringent measures were introduced to cover more facilities like business offices, shops, smaller companies etc. Japan is a pioneer in protecting the global environment and was one of the first countries to switch to LNG at a

time when cheap coal was available. It was the first in the world to take the initiative to facilitate the signing of the United National Protocol in Kyoto and pursued a policy of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. In view of its commitment to contribute to preventing climate change, Japan's energy strategy has remained focused on developing and promoting energy efficient technologies in all sectors as well as on reducing dependence on oil and coal as sources of energy and instead preferring nuclear, solar power and LNG as alternative sources. Since 2009, the Japanese government has been deliberating a new law implementing a Feed-in Tariff system. The law was enacted in August 2011 and is scheduled to take effect from July 2012. Japan is looking to emphasize its need to focus on clean, renewable energy sources.

India has over the past few decades emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in the world and is also home to the second largest population. Needless to say that even though when compared to the Japanese economy, the Indian economy is still growing, the hunger for energy in India is comparable to that in Japan. As a GDP growth rate of 8% is a stated ambition by successive governments, it becomes imperative to note that to deliver a sustained growth rate of 8% to 9% through next 20 years till 2031-32 and to meet the life line energy needs of all citizens, India needs, at the very least, to increase its primary energy supply by 3 to 4 times. India's commercial energy supply would need to grow at the rate of 6% per



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annum while its total primary energy supply would need to grow at 5% annually. Hence it is very clear that promoting energy efficiency and renewable forms of energy are the clear options that India looks forward to pursue in the years to come. The Government of India has already embarked upon an ambitious plan to promote energy efficiency and promote solar energy through the setting up of two separate missions namely, the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) and the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. The institutional and legal structures to ensure smooth implementation of various provisions and schemes under the two Missions have been put in place by the two nodal Ministries/Departments of the Government of India i.e. by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy respectively.

As both nations share a common problem it is only a logical conclusion that collaborative research, development, demonstration, and diffusion will offer the best means to overcome some of the barriers faced by both countries and build local capacities in technology development and delivery. Numerous studies undertaken in the past have shown that there exists huge potential for energy conservation and renewable energy in India. Tapping this potential will require strengthening of collaborations between business community, academia, governments, and other stakeholders at an international level. The 4th India–Japan Energy Forum aims to do just that.

Focus areas

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy with a focus on solar based technologies

A special session on the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor will also be organized.

Objective and Target Audience

The primary objective of the Forum is to provide a platform to the Indian and Japanese stakeholders to discuss various technological and policy related issues in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy. The speakers at the Forum will include representatives from METI, NEDO, BEE, MNRE, TERI and many other experts and industry leaders. The target audience for the forum includes government agencies, technology / product suppliers, industry, prospective users, experts, consultants and academic institutions.

Date 31 January, 2012

Venue Hotel Le Meridian, New Delhi

Fee There is no participation fee for attending the Forum



The New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), since its establishment in 1980 as a semi-governmental R&D management and funding agency originally tasked with the development of oil-alternative energy technologies, has been promoting collaborative efforts for a broad range of research and development projects that leverage the capacities of private companies, academia and government. In addition to renewable energy technology, NEDO also supports the research and development of industrial, energy conservation and environmental technologies. NEDO also conducts international projects as well as R&D and dissemination activities for industrial, energy-conservation and renewable technologies developed in Japan. In India, NEDO has conducted several dissemination projects relating to large-scale solar power, energy conservation in steel and cement plants, and energy conservation capacity buildings in cooperation with Government of India. By advancing developed technologies to the practical and commercialization stages, NEDO enhances Japan's industrial technologies and contributes to efforts to stabilize energy supplies and improve energy security, while also boosting sustainable development in accordance with domestic and international socioeconomic conditions.

In 2003, NEDO became an incorporated administrative agency, providing NEDO the ability to independently determine how to improve operations and manage organization more efficiently. NEDO was entrusted, in 2006, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment to acquire emission reduction credits to contribute to the fulfillment of Japan's Kyoto Protocol obligation.



The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), a dynamic and flexible organization with a global vision and local focus was established in 1974. A unique developing-country institution based in New Delhi, TERI is deeply committed to every aspect of sustainable development. From providing environment-friendly solutions to rural energy problems to helping shape the development of the Indian oil and gas sector; from tackling global climate change issues across many continents to enhancing forest conservation efforts among local communities; from advancing solutions to growing urban transport and air pollution problems to promoting energy efficiency in the Indian industries, the emphasis has always been on finding innovative solutions to make the world a better place to live in. However, while TERI's vision is global, its roots are firmly entrenched in Indian soil. All activities in TERI move from formulating local and national – level strategies to suggesting global solutions to critical energy and environment related issues. It is with this purpose that TERI has established regional centers in India at Bangalore (Karnataka), Panaji (Goa), Guwahati (Assam), Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Mukteshwar (Uttarakhand), and a presence in Japan, Malaysia, Belgium, UAE and Africa. It has also set up affiliate institutes – TERI- North America in Washington, DC, USA and TERI-Europe in London, UK.

For registration, contact

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31 JANUARY, 2012, HOTEL LE MERIDIEN, JANPATH, NEW DELHI

REGISTRATION FORM

We are pleased to nominate the following participant(s)

Name	Designation	Mobile / E-mail
1.
2.

Name :

Designation :

Organization :

Address :

City : **PIN code** :

Telephone : **Fax** :

Mobile :

E-mail : **Signature** :

Please complete the form and mail / fax / e-mail to



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