



# 3rd India-Japan Energy Forum



Energy-efficiency and  
renewables: opportunities  
for technology cooperation

15-16 February 2010  
Hotel Le Meridien, Janpath  
New Delhi

**teri**  
The Energy and Resources Institute

**NEDO**



# 3rd India-Japan Energy Forum

## Energy-efficiency and renewables: opportunities for technology cooperation

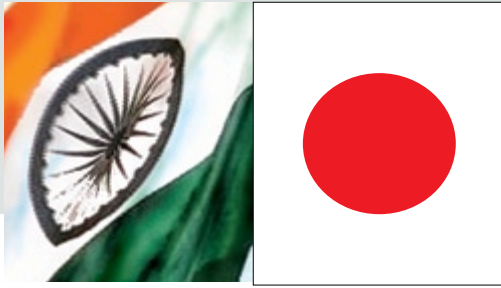


**B**uilding on the success of the first two India-Japan Energy Forums, TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute), India and NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization), Japan have decided to organize the 3rd India-Japan Energy Forum on 15-16 February 2010 in New Delhi. The earlier editions of the Forum, held in December 2006 and February 2008, focused on issues related to the respective national policies on energy, energy conservation, and climate change. Representatives from relevant governmental agencies/ministries and energy-related industries of both the countries participated in these events that were held in New Delhi. The two Forums helped strengthen the cooperative relations between the countries in the energy field. The 3rd India-Japan Energy Forum will take this process forward by focusing on the theme of technology cooperation. It will provide an opportunity to introduce and discuss various Japanese schemes at the national level that promote technology cooperation between the two countries. In addition, the Forum will be an excellent opportunity for the Japanese technology suppliers to showcase their technologies for the benefit of the Indian industry.

According to the Integrated Energy Policy, India needs to increase its energy supply by three to four times by 2031 to meet the sustained growth scenario. Conserving energy is perhaps one of the best and most cost-efficient ways to partly

meet this requirement. Mainstreaming renewable energy technologies like wind, solar, small hydro, and biomass offers enormous economic, social, and environmental benefits. India is already making rapid strides in terms of deploying various renewable energy technologies. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), unveiled by the Government of India recently, lays special emphasis on both energy efficiency and promotion of renewable energy technologies. Two separate missions, one each focusing on energy efficiency and renewable energy, have been set up to accelerate activities in these two fields. Japan is also committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and has extremely ambitious targets to improve its energy efficiency. Japan was one of the first countries to enact the Energy Conservation Law (regarding the rational use of energy) in 1979. This law, which was modified in 2005, aims to promote efficient use of energy by implementing necessary guidelines/policies for industry, commercial buildings, equipment, and machinery manufacturers. Being one of the foremost countries in technology development, Japan is an ideal partner for India in its endeavour to achieve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy technologies. With these realities in the background, the Energy Forum is expected to be an ideal platform to promote technology cooperation between the industry stakeholders of the two countries. The primary objective of the 3rd India-Japan Energy Forum, therefore, is to contribute to the broader goal of cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy through exchange of knowledge and technology in this field. The Forum will also help create business opportunities by creating an enabling policy environment.

From the climate change perspective, it has now been widely recognized globally that low-carbon technologies have a central role to play in reducing the carbon dioxide emissions. Since rapid growth is occurring in developing countries, major investments in the power, industrial, and renewable energy sectors are expected over the coming decades in these countries. It is, therefore,



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of utmost importance that cooperative activities involving introduction of new technologies, between developed countries like Japan and developing countries like India, gain momentum. The major barriers to technology transfer that are often cited include high capital costs, limited access to capital, poor access to information, institutional and administrative difficulties in developing technology transfer contracts, lack of infrastructure to absorb riskier technologies, limited capacity of recipient firms, and intellectual property rights. Collaborative research, development, demonstration, and diffusion offers one of the best means to overcome some of these barriers and build local capacities in technology development and delivery and promote technology cooperation between the developed and the developing countries. This requires strengthening of collaborations between academia, industry, governments, and other stakeholders at an international level. The 3rd India-Japan Energy Forum can, therefore, also provide an opportunity to explore opportunities for technological cooperation between various agencies from India and Japan in specific sectors like renewable energy, industry, and power.



### Focus

- Climate change and technology cooperation
- Technology transfer and deployment
- Barriers and opportunities
- Business matching opportunities in industrial, renewables, and power sector

### Objectives and target audience

The primary objective of the Energy Forum is to encourage technological cooperation between the two countries. Speakers would include policy-makers, experts and industry leaders. The target audience for the Forum includes government agencies, technology/product suppliers and prospective users, experts, consultants and academic institutions.

### Dates

15-16 February 2010

### Venue

Hotel Le Meridien, New Delhi

### Fee

There is no participation fee for attending the Forum.

Leading suppliers of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies from Japan will be displaying their products at the Forum.



## ABOUT NEDO

The New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), since its establishment in 1980 as a semi-governmental agency 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 new and renewable energy technology, NEDO also supports the research and development of industrial, energy efficiency, environmental, and mining technologies. By advancing developed technologies to the practical application 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, Japan's largest and core research and development management organization, became an incorporated administrative agency, providing it the ability to independently determine how to improve operations and manage the 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.



## ABOUT TERI

TERI, established in 1974, is a not-for-profit, non governmental organization based in New Delhi. A unique developing-country institution, 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 centres in India at Bangalore (Karnataka), Panaji (Goa), Guwahati (Assam), and Mukteshwar (Uttarakhand); an office in Mumbai (Maharashtra) and a presence in Japan, Malaysia, and the UAE. It has also set up affiliate institutes – TERI- North America in Washington, DC, USA and TERI-Europe in London, UK.

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