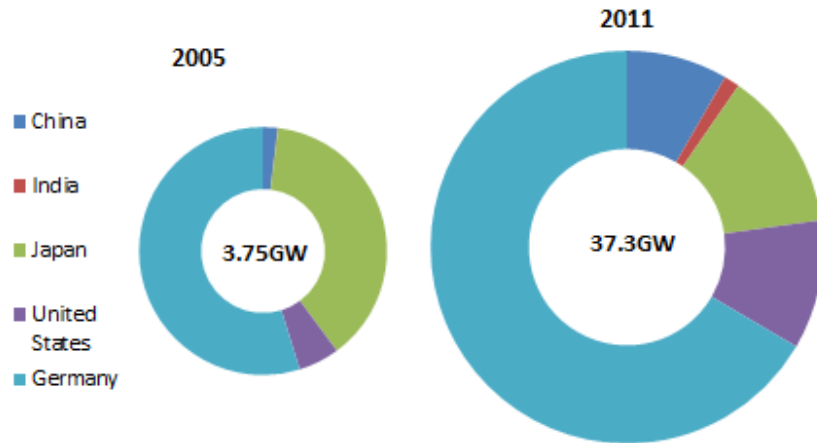
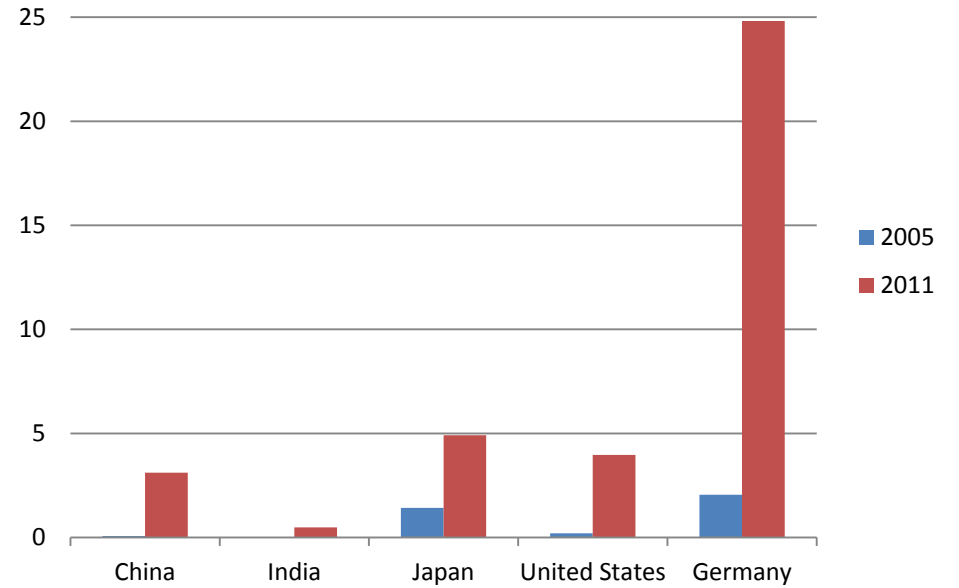


The Importance of Policy in Delivering on the Clean Energy Economy

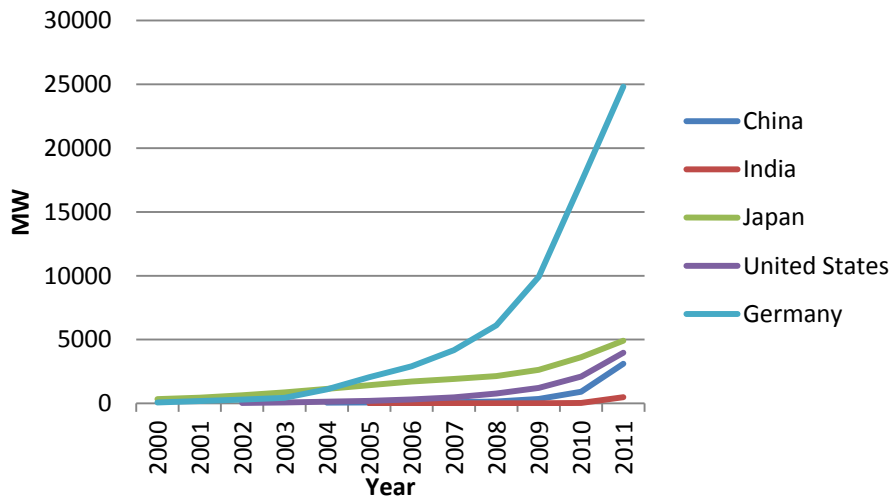
Proportion of cumulative installed solar PV capacity, 2005 and 2011



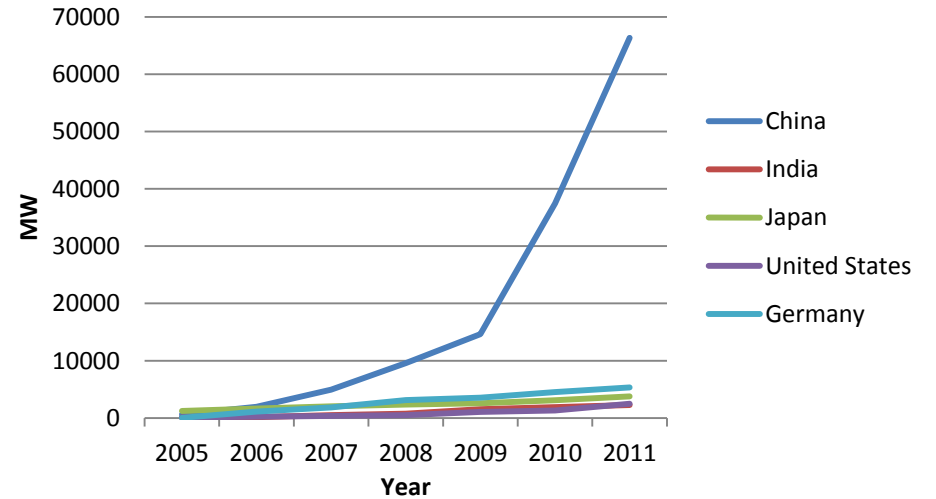
Cumulative Installed Solar PV Capacity, 2005 and 2011



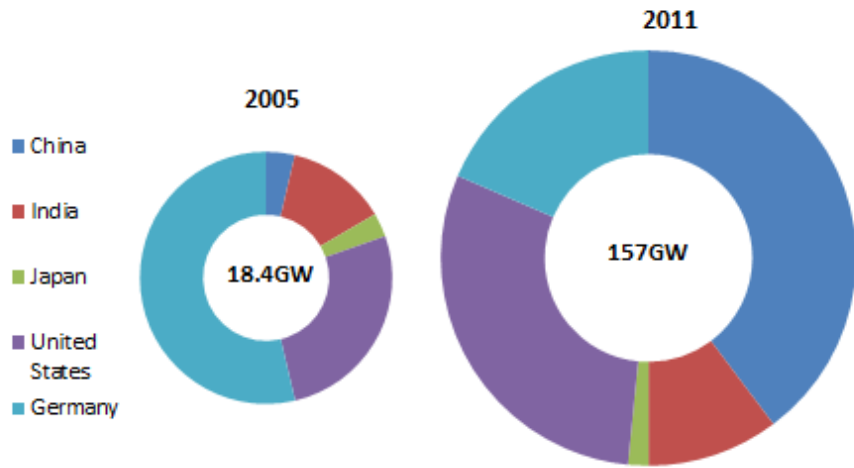
Cumulative Installed Capacity: Solar PV



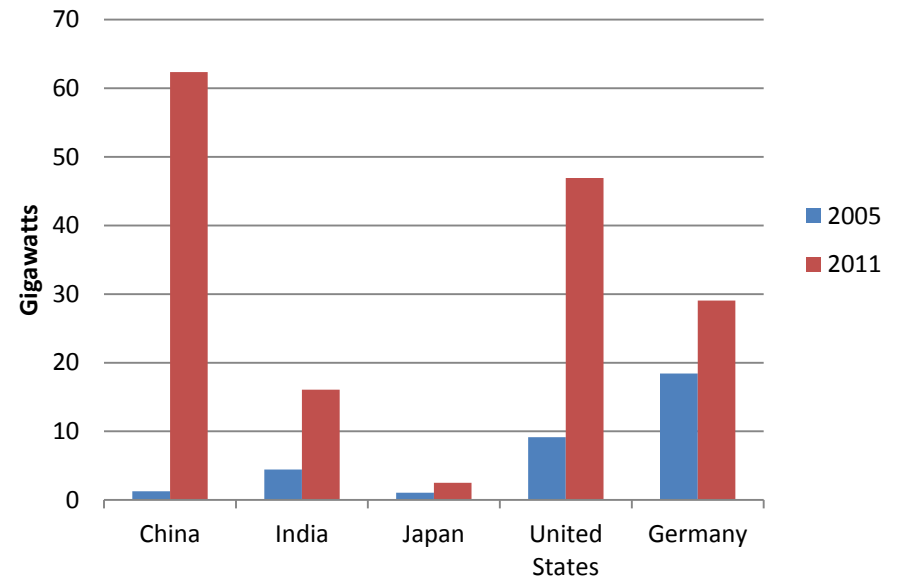
Annual Manufacturing Capacity: Solar Cells and Modules



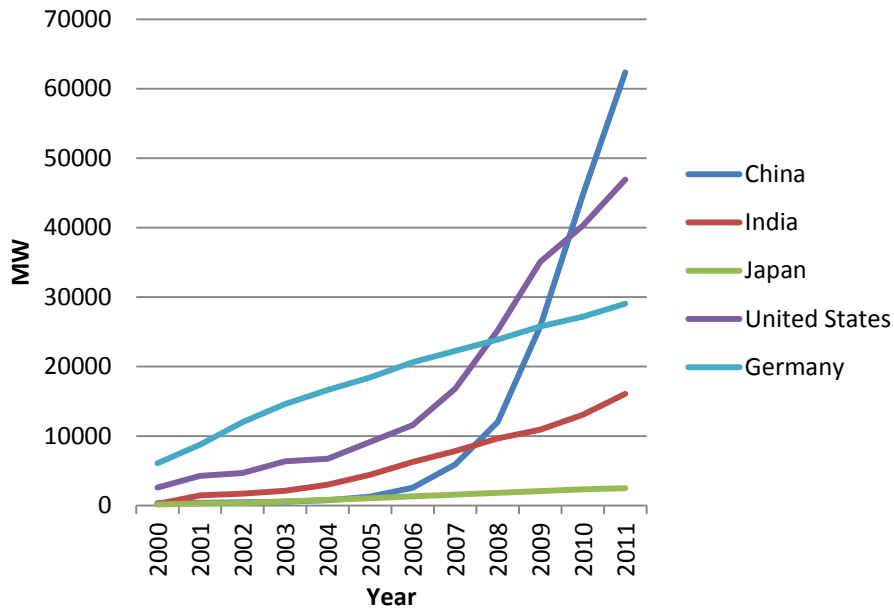
Proportion of cumulative installed on-shore wind capacity, 2005 and 2011



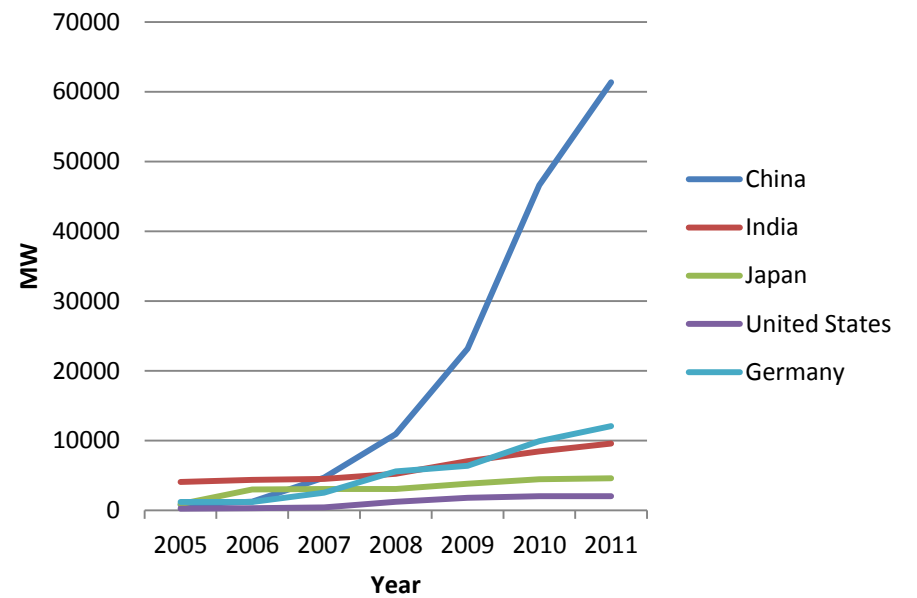
Cumulative Installed Wind Capacity: 2005 and 2011



Cumulative Installed Capacity: Wind



Annual Manufacturing Capacity: Wind Turbines



Five-Country Comparison of Renewable Energy Policies and Progress

	China	Germany	India	Japan	United States
National RE Targets	15% RE by 2020	35% RE by 2020 80% by 2050	15% RE by 2020	10% RE by 2020	No national policy; RPS & RE targets at state level, varied levels & timeframes
Solar PV Snapshot in 2011	Tot. Installed Capacity: 3.1 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 66.3 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 24.8 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 5.3 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 0.5 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 2.2 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 4.9 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 3.8 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 3.9 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 2.5 GW
Wind Snapshot in 2011	Tot. Installed Capacity: 62 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 61.3 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 29 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 9.5 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 16 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 4.6 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 2.5 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 2 GW	Tot. Installed Capacity: 46.9 GW Annual Mfg. Capacity: 12 GW
Key National Investments/Policies	Ambitious targets; fixed FITs; tax incentives & subsidies; low finance rates	Ambitious targets; comprehensive RE law w/ FITs, tax incentives, & provisions for grid interconnection; investment incentive packages; structured innovation policies & programs, including public-private partnerships & workforce development	Ambitious targets (for solar); FITs; capital subsidies; tax incentives	FITs; investment subsidies; tax incentives; national research programs	Federal tax credits; loan guarantees; federal research programs
Predictability of Policies	Key support policies linked to goals of 5-year national economic development plans & to achieving long-term ambitious targets	Key policies linked to stable, national & comprehensive renewable energy law	Key policies linked to goals of National Action Plan for Climate Change; low-carbon strategies increasingly integrated into national economic development objectives	Long-term solar PV support policies eliminated in mid-2000s in support of nuclear energy. New national RE policies & targets in place since 2009 with longer-term 2030 vision	No long-term predictability at national level; many key incentives need re-authorizing every 2-3 years to avoid expiration
Key Takeaways	Policies/incentives mainly designed to boost efficiency & reduce costs; has driven exponential manufacturing but has contributed to global oversupply & in some instances lower quality	Comprehensive, stable & predictable policy framework has been key driver to building the country's clean energy industry	Potential to be a bigger global competitor but limitations in infrastructure, access to finance, & inconsistent policies at state & national level have hampered growth	Not a major player in wind. Eliminating solar support temporarily stagnated solar installations, but high export capacity maintained despite cheaper options from other countries	Patchwork of short-term policies seems to have been less effective & more costly in driving the clean energy industry

GW = gigawatts, RE = renewable energy, FIT = feed-in tariff