

## **“Market Facilitation Organizations” (MFOs) for Renewable Energy**

- Market facilitation organizations are public or private entities that support the growth of particular markets through a variety of means. MFOs may provide:
  - networking and partner matching
  - information dissemination
  - market research
  - technology promotion
  - user education
  - business-deal identification and facilitation
  - training and technical assistance
  - consulting services
  - financing or financial intermediation
  - policy advocacy or advise
- Common forms of MFOs have been industry associations and government agencies, but in the past decade, a new generation of MFOs has emerged to support renewable energy.

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- International development experience suggests that MFOs can be powerful market stimulants.
- Some MFOs start with public funding and gradually replace it with private contracts that also indirectly fund the “public” side of their work. Others may rely on public membership or contributions. Foundations may provide support. One challenge is getting “core” funding for ongoing market facilitation, rather than project-based funding.

Examples of MFOs for renewable energy in China:

China Renewable Energy Industries Association

Energy Foundation

Greenpeace

WWF

Global Environment Institute

China World Bank/GEF Renewable Energy Development Project (REDP)

China World Bank/GEF Renewable Energy Scale-Up Project (CRESP)

China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)

Energy Research Institute/Center for Renewable Energy Development (ERI/CRED)

**Table 4: Renewable Energy Promotion Policies 表 4: 推进可再生能源发展的政策**

Country 国家	Feed-in tariff 购电 法	Renewable portfolio standard 份额标准	Capital subsidies, grants, or Rebates 资本补贴/ 折扣	Investment excise, or other tax credits 投资减免 税	Sales tax, energy tax, VAT reduction 销售减免 税	Tradable renewable energy certificates 新能源证书	Energy production payments/ tax credits 生产补贴及 减免税	Net Metering 净计量	Public investment, loans, or financing 公共资金支 持	Public competitive bidding 投标政策
<b>Developed and transition countries (34) 发达国家及过渡性国家</b>										
Australia		X	X			X			X	
Austria	X		X	X		X				
Belgium		X	X	X		X		X		
Canada	(*)	(*)	X	X	X			(*)	X	(*)
Cyprus	X		X							
Czech Republic	X		X	X	X	X		X		
Denmark	X			X		X		X		
Estonia	X				X					
Finland			X		X	X	X			
France	X		X	X	X	X			X	X
Germany	X		X	X	X				X	
<b>.....and 23 other developed and transition countries 及 23 个其它发达国家</b>										
<b>Developing countries (14) 发展中国家</b>										
Argentina			X				X			
Brazil	X								X	
Cambodia			X							
China	X		X	X	X				X	X
Costa Rica	X									
Guatemala				X	X					
India	(*)	(*)	X	X	X				X	X
Indonesia	X									
Mexico				X				X		
Nicaragua	X			X						
Philippines				X	X				X	
Sri Lanka	X									
Thailand	X	X	X					X		
Turkey	X		X							

## Municipal Policies for Renewable Energy

- Many local governments around the world are enacting their own renewable energy policies.
- A number of cities have decided to purchase green power for municipal government buildings and operations, such as Portland and Santa Monica in the US, which purchase 100 percent renewable power.
- Many cities are adopting future targets of 10–20 percent of electricity from renewables for all consumers in the city, such as Adelaide, Australia; Cape Town, South Africa; Freiberg, Germany; and Sacramento, USA.
- Some city targets are for share of total energy consumption, not just electricity, such as Daegu, Korea, with a target of 5 percent by 2012.
- Some cities have CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction targets, such as Freiburg, Germany (25%); Gwangju, Korea (20%); Sapporo, Japan (10 percent); Toronto, Canada (20 percent for municipal government energy), Vancouver BC, Canada (6 percent), and The Hague, Netherlands.

## Municipal Policies for Renewable Energy

- Many cities are adopting future targets of 10–20 percent of electricity from renewables for all consumers in the city, such as Adelaide, Australia; Cape Town, South Africa; Freiberg, Germany; and Sacramento, USA.
- Some cities are establishing requirements for solar hot water in new construction, including Barcelona and many other cities in Spain. Some cities, like Oxford, UK, are targeting specific numbers of solar hot water and/or solar PV installations in the future.
- Urban planning that incorporates future clean-energy visions is gaining hold in many cities, often with participation from a variety of stakeholders, such as Göteborg, Sweden’s “Göteborg 2050” project.

**Table 7: Selected Major Cities with Renewable Energy Goals and/or Policies**

表 7: 有可再生能源目标和/或政策的大城市

City 城市	Renewable energy goals 可再生能源 目标	CO <sub>2</sub> reduction goals CO <sub>2</sub> 减排 目标	Policies for solar hot water 太阳能热 水器政策	Policies for solar PV 太阳 能光伏电 池政策	Urban planning, pilots 城市规划, 示范 性工程
Adelaide, Australia	X	X			X
Barcelona, Spain	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Town, South Africa	X	X			X
Chicago, USA	X				
Daegu, Korea	X	X			X
Freiburg, Germany	X	X		X	X
Göteborg, Sweden					X
Gwangju, Korea	X	X			X
The Hague, Netherlands		X			
Minneapolis, USA	X				X
Oxford, UK	X	X	X	X	X
Portland, USA	X	X	X	X	X
Qingdao, China					X
Santa Monica, USA					X
Sapporo, Japan		X			X
Toronto, Canada		X			
Vancouver, Canada		X			