# Study on Market-based Policy Instruments for Biogas Power Generation Promotion

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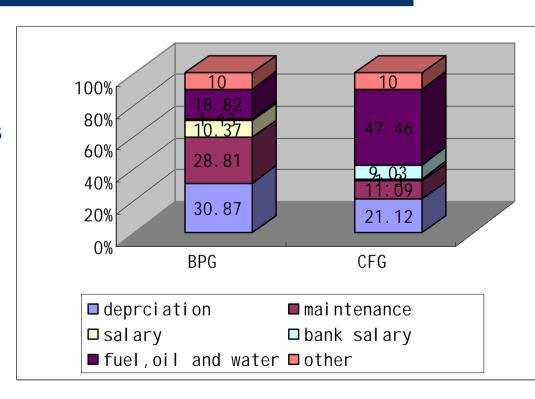
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- 1.1 Abundant resource
  - 6000 million m<sup>3</sup> annually can be get from IOW( water and solid) =4284 thousand TCE
  - Beer and alcohol industry
- 1.2 broad market
  - Huge power demand: 6.5% (IEA, 2000-2010)
  - Above 200 BPG sets or stations and total installed capacity are 5 MW

- 1.3 main obstacle in China for BPG
  - Equipment: small unit capacity and low efficiency
  - High electricity <u>supplying cost</u> and <u>price</u>
    - Supplying cost: 0.27 RMB; Price: 0.42 RMB
    - Higher than coal-fired electricity
    - 10 ~ 15%; 30 ~ 35%
  - Lacking of concrete market-based policy instruments

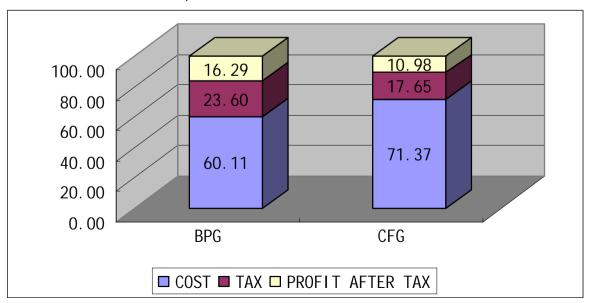
### High electricity supplying cost

- High Capital Assets Depreciation cost
  - 21% for CFG;31% for BPG
- High Equipment
   Maintenance cost



#### High electricity price

- High tax burden: BPG 24% VS CFG17%
- For 1 KWh, Tax for BPG 0.10 RMB VS for CFG0.06 RMB



- Research arrangements
  - To set different policy scenario
  - To analyze the Influence to electricity price
  - To do the cost and benefit analysis
  - To complete policy appraisal and proposal

#### 2. Research Method -- BPG market competence appraisal model

$$NPV = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \frac{PQ_{i} - P_{p}^{i} - P_{I}^{i} - VAT_{i} - TOI_{i} - OC_{i}}{(1+r)^{i}} - I \ge 0$$

$$P_{cr} = \left\{ P \middle| \sum_{i=0}^{N} \frac{PQ_{i} - P_{p}^{i} - P_{I}^{i} - VAT_{i} - TOI_{i} - OC_{i}}{(1+r)^{i}} - I = 0 \right\}$$

P: Price (including tax);  $Q_i$ : The electricity amount to grid for the I year;  $P_I^i$ : Capital back to bank for the I year;  $P_I^i$ ; Interest back to bank for the I year : VAT for the I year

 $VAT_i$ : VAT for the I year  $VAT_i$ : Income tax for the I year  $OC_i^i$ : Operation cost for the I year I initial investment

: Capital cost

# 3. Policy research-- policy scenario

#### scenario

```
I
P1.1
P1.2
P1.3
II
P2.1 half VAT
P2.2
P2.5
P2.6 no income tax
```

# 3. Policy researchpolicy scenario

III

P3.1

P3.2

P3.3

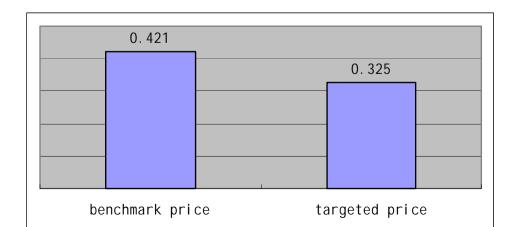
P3.4

IV

P4.1

### 3. Policy research-- Influence to electricity price

- Cost consist
  - Price = cost + tax + profit after tax
  - Targeted price ( new CFG ) : 0.325 RMB/kWh
  - Benchmark price :
    - Price (including tax): 0.421 RMB/kWh



### 3. Policy research-- Influence to electricity price

- Different influence of different scenario
  - Preferential investment policies
    - A little influence to the price change.
    - i.e., price=0.4 RMB /kWh under the policy of 3 yrs loan provided without interest
  - Preferential tax policies
    - Outstanding influence
    - i.e., influence ratio=5.9% under the policy of no income tax
    - 14.5% under the policy of no VAT
  - Combined policies
    - Outstanding influence
    - influence ratio=5 10%-25%, very close or equal to the targeted price
  - Preferential price policies
    - Most promotional

### 3. Policy research--Cost and benefit analysis

#### Cost

- Cost gap (Cm): the cost gap of the BPG and CFG
- Cost of policy (Cp): additional investment given by government of the preferential policy

#### Benefit

- Environmental benefit (Be): reduction of the coal fired;
   reduction of wastewater pollution
- Tax benefit (Bt): more tax from BPG
- Resource benefit (Br): less water and coal consumption
- Society benefit (Bs): different to quantify

### 3. Policy research--Cost and benefit analysis

- Appraisal index
  - Net present valve: NPV
  - Ratio of benefit and cost: RCB

$$NPV) = \sum \{ [B_e(t) + B_t(t) + B_r(t) + B_s(t)] - [C_m(t) + C_p(t)] \} (1+r)^{-t}$$

$$RCB) = \sum [B_e(t) + B_t(t) + B_r(t) + B_s(t)] (1+r)^{-t} / \sum [C_m(t) + C_p(t)] (1+r)^{-t}$$

# 3. Policy research-- policy appraisal and proposal

- Policy appraisal
  - RCB or NPV
  - Influence to price
  - Promotion to technology commercialization
  - Obstacle during implementation
- Policy proposal

