

# **Green Power Market - Global Industry Size, Share, Trends, Opportunity, and Forecast, Segmented By Power (Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Geothermal Energy, Hydropower, Bioenergy), By Application (Electricity Generation, Transportation, Heating, Others). By End User (Utility, Residential, Industrial, Commercial), By Region, By Competition, 2018-2028**

<https://marketpublishers.com/r/G42E3E138299EN.html>

Date: November 2023

Pages: 190

Price: US\$ 4,900.00 (Single User License)

ID: G42E3E138299EN

## **Abstracts**

Global Green Power Market was valued at USD 40.08 billion in 2022 and is anticipated to project robust growth in the forecast period with a CAGR of 15.19% through 2028.

The Green Power market, also known as the renewable energy market, refers to the sector of the energy industry dedicated to the production, distribution, and utilization of electricity generated from environmentally sustainable and low-carbon sources. It represents a fundamental shift away from traditional fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, towards cleaner and more sustainable alternatives.

Key sources of green power include solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass energy. These sources harness natural processes to generate electricity with minimal or zero greenhouse gas emissions, making them essential components of global efforts to combat climate change and reduce environmental impact.

The Green Power market encompasses a wide range of activities, including the development of renewable energy infrastructure, research and innovation in energy technologies, government policies and incentives, and the integration of renewable sources into existing energy grids. It also involves promoting energy efficiency and

sustainability practices to minimize energy consumption and reduce the overall carbon footprint.

The growth of the Green Power market is driven by increasing environmental awareness, government initiatives, technological advancements, and the pursuit of energy security, economic opportunities, and job creation. It plays a pivotal role in the global transition towards a more sustainable and environmentally responsible energy system.

## Key Market Drivers

### Environmental Concerns and Climate Change Mitigation

The global green power market is experiencing substantial growth due to increasing environmental concerns and the urgent need to mitigate climate change. As the world grapples with the alarming consequences of greenhouse gas emissions, there is a growing consensus on the importance of transitioning to cleaner and more sustainable sources of energy. This driver is fueled by a heightened awareness of the detrimental effects of fossil fuels on the environment, including air and water pollution, deforestation, and habitat destruction.

One of the key drivers within this category is the commitment of countries worldwide to reduce their carbon emissions. The Paris Agreement, signed by nearly 200 nations, set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, providing a clear mandate for the adoption of green power technologies. To meet these targets, governments are implementing policies and incentives to promote the development and deployment of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power. This has created a conducive environment for investment in green power projects.

Additionally, consumers are becoming more environmentally conscious, driving demand for green energy solutions. Many individuals and businesses are willing to pay a premium for electricity generated from renewable sources, further encouraging the growth of the green power market. This shift in consumer behavior is prompting energy companies to invest in renewable energy infrastructure to meet this rising demand.

### Technological Advancements and Cost Reduction

The global green power market is thriving due to continuous technological advancements and significant cost reductions in renewable energy technologies. Over

the past few decades, there has been remarkable progress in the efficiency and affordability of green power solutions, making them increasingly competitive with conventional fossil fuels.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, for example, have experienced dramatic cost reductions, making solar energy one of the most cost-effective sources of electricity generation in many regions. Similarly, advancements in wind turbine design and energy storage technologies have made wind power more efficient and reliable. These technological improvements have significantly enhanced the feasibility and scalability of green power projects, attracting both public and private sector investments.

In addition to cost reductions, innovations in energy storage systems have played a crucial role in driving the adoption of green power. Energy storage allows for the integration of intermittent renewable sources, such as solar and wind, into the grid, making the supply of green energy more reliable and stable. Advancements in battery technology, including increased energy density and longer lifespans, have made energy storage systems more economically viable, enabling the integration of green power on a larger scale.

As technology continues to advance, it is expected that green power will become even more accessible and cost-competitive, further accelerating its global adoption.

### Government Policies and Incentives

Government policies and incentives play a pivotal role in driving the global green power market. Many countries have implemented a range of measures to support the growth of renewable energy sources and create a favorable environment for investments in green power projects.

One of the most significant policy drivers is the establishment of renewable energy targets and mandates. Governments set specific goals for the percentage of energy that must come from renewable sources by a certain date. These targets create a clear market signal for renewable energy developers and investors, encouraging them to invest in green power infrastructure to meet these requirements.

Feed-in tariffs and power purchase agreements (PPAs) are another critical aspect of government support. Feed-in tariffs guarantee a fixed price for electricity generated from renewable sources, often higher than the market price, providing a steady income stream for renewable energy project developers. PPAs involve long-term contracts

between renewable energy generators and utilities, ensuring a market for green power production and revenue stability.

Furthermore, governments offer tax incentives, grants, and subsidies to reduce the upfront costs of green power projects. These financial incentives make it more attractive for investors to participate in the green power market, as they can expect a faster return on their investments.

Countries worldwide are also increasingly implementing carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems. These policies create economic incentives for reducing carbon emissions and favor the adoption of low-carbon and green power technologies.

In conclusion, government policies and incentives are instrumental in promoting the growth of the global green power market, as they provide regulatory and financial support to renewable energy projects and create a favorable investment climate for stakeholders.

### Energy Security and Diversification

Energy security and the need for energy diversification are significant drivers behind the global green power market's expansion. Traditional energy sources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, are often subject to geopolitical conflicts, supply disruptions, and price volatility. As a result, countries are increasingly seeking to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels and enhance their energy security by diversifying their energy mix with green power sources.

The volatility in fossil fuel prices, as demonstrated by historical oil price shocks, has underscored the economic vulnerability associated with heavy reliance on non-renewable resources. Green power, on the other hand, offers a more stable and predictable source of energy, as sunlight, wind, and water resources are generally abundant and free. This reduces a nation's exposure to the fluctuations of global energy markets and helps stabilize energy prices for consumers.

Moreover, energy diversification is crucial for countries looking to reduce their vulnerability to supply disruptions. Relying on a single energy source or a limited number of suppliers can leave a nation vulnerable to disruptions caused by geopolitical tensions or natural disasters. By investing in green power sources distributed across their territories, countries can enhance their energy resilience and ensure a reliable

energy supply.

Energy security concerns have prompted many governments to implement policies that promote the development of green power infrastructure, including renewable energy generation and energy storage projects. These policies aim to reduce dependence on fossil fuel imports and create a more resilient energy infrastructure capable of withstanding various challenges.

### Economic Opportunities and Job Creation

The global green power market is being driven by the significant economic opportunities it offers, including job creation and local economic development. As the transition to renewable energy accelerates, it is generating a multitude of jobs across various sectors, from manufacturing and construction to research and development.

The renewable energy sector has become a substantial source of employment in many countries. Solar and wind farms require a skilled workforce for installation, maintenance, and operation. Manufacturing facilities for solar panels, wind turbines, and energy storage systems employ thousands of workers. Additionally, the research and development of green power technologies create high-value jobs in scientific and engineering fields.

Furthermore, the green power market stimulates local economic development. Investment in renewable energy projects injects capital into communities where these projects are located. Landowners who lease their land for wind or solar farms receive income, and local businesses benefit from increased economic activity. Tax revenue generated from renewable energy projects can also support essential public services and infrastructure development.

The economic opportunities associated with green power extend beyond job creation. Renewable energy projects often require a supply chain of components and materials, providing opportunities for local businesses to participate in the renewable energy value chain. Additionally, the export of green power technologies and expertise can become a source of economic growth for countries with advanced renewable energy industries.

In summary, the economic opportunities and job creation potential of the global green power market make it an attractive option for governments and investors looking to stimulate local economies and reduce unemployment.

## Technological Innovation and Grid Integration

Technological innovation and the integration of green power into existing energy grids are essential drivers of the global green power market. Advances in renewable energy technologies are making green power sources more efficient, reliable, and capable of meeting the demands of modern energy systems.

One key area of innovation is the development of smart grids and grid management technologies. Smart grids enable the seamless integration of renewable energy sources into the existing energy infrastructure. They can balance supply and demand, manage energy storage systems, and optimize the distribution of green power across the grid. This enhances the stability and reliability of green power generation, addressing one of the historic challenges of intermittent renewable sources.

Additionally, innovations in energy storage technologies are revolutionizing the green power market. Advanced batteries, pumped hydro storage, and other energy storage systems are improving the ability to store excess energy generated during periods of high renewable output and release it when demand is high or renewable generation is low. This not only makes green power sources more reliable but also enables them to contribute to grid stability.

Furthermore, emerging technologies such as advanced materials for solar panels, next-generation wind turbine designs, and breakthroughs in bioenergy and geothermal power are expanding the range of green power options available. These innovations increase the overall capacity and efficiency of renewable energy sources, making them more competitive with fossil fuels.

In conclusion, technological innovation and grid integration are vital drivers of the global green power market, enabling the effective deployment of renewable energy sources and their integration into modern energy systems. These advancements are critical for meeting the increasing global demand for clean and sustainable energy.

## Government Policies are Likely to Propel the Market

### Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and Renewable Energy Targets

Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and renewable energy targets are key government policies driving the global green power market. These policies mandate that a certain percentage of a region's electricity must come from renewable sources by a

specified date. They provide a clear and legally binding commitment to increasing the use of green power, stimulating investment in renewable energy projects.

RPS and renewable energy targets vary by region, with some countries setting ambitious goals for a complete transition to renewable energy in the coming decades. For example, the European Union has set a target to achieve 32% renewable energy consumption by 2030, and many individual member states have even more ambitious targets. Similarly, several U.S. states, such as California and New York, have adopted aggressive RPS policies, driving significant growth in their green power sectors.

These policies create a predictable and supportive regulatory environment that encourages developers and investors to participate in green power projects. By setting specific benchmarks, governments send a clear signal to the market, spurring innovation and innovation and competition among renewable energy providers. Moreover, RPS and renewable energy targets contribute to reducing carbon emissions, enhancing energy security, and fostering economic growth through the creation of jobs in the renewable energy sector.

#### Feed-in Tariffs (FiTs) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

Feed-in Tariffs (FiTs) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are essential government policies that incentivize the development of the global green power market by guaranteeing a stable and attractive income for renewable energy generators.

FiTs involve government-set tariffs that guarantee a fixed payment per unit of renewable energy produced. This fixed rate is often higher than the market price for electricity, ensuring that renewable energy developers receive a reliable and profitable return on their investments. FiTs are particularly effective in the early stages of green power market development, as they provide a clear financial incentive for renewable energy projects.

PPAs, on the other hand, involve long-term contracts between renewable energy producers and utilities or other buyers. These contracts stipulate the price at which the utility will purchase electricity from renewable sources over an extended period, typically 10 to 20 years. PPAs provide revenue certainty and reduce the financial risk associated with green power projects, making them attractive to investors.

Many countries and regions have implemented FiTs and PPAs as part of their green power market support mechanisms. These policies not only encourage the deployment

of renewable energy infrastructure but also help stabilize the revenue streams for project developers, facilitating access to financing and investment in the sector.

### Investment Incentives, Grants, and Subsidies

Government investment incentives, grants, and subsidies are powerful tools for promoting the global green power market by reducing the upfront costs and financial risks associated with renewable energy projects.

Investment incentives, such as tax credits or deductions, provide financial benefits to individuals or entities that invest in green power infrastructure. These incentives can offset a significant portion of the capital costs associated with renewable energy projects, making them more financially attractive to investors.

Grants and subsidies, on the other hand, provide direct financial support to renewable energy developers. Governments allocate funds to support the development, deployment, and research of green power technologies. These grants and subsidies can be used to cover project development expenses, purchase equipment, or conduct research and development activities.

These policies not only stimulate investment in green power projects but also promote technological innovation and job creation in the renewable energy sector. They are particularly important in the early stages of market development when the costs of renewable energy technologies may still be relatively high. As the green power market matures and technology costs continue to decrease, these incentives can be adjusted to reflect market dynamics and achieve cost-effectiveness.

### Carbon Pricing Mechanisms

Carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes and cap-and-trade systems, are significant government policies that incentivize the adoption of green power technologies by imposing costs on carbon emissions. These policies internalize the external costs of carbon pollution, providing economic incentives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Carbon taxes involve levying a tax on the carbon content of fossil fuels, thereby increasing their cost and encouraging the use of cleaner alternatives. The revenue generated from carbon taxes can be reinvested in green power initiatives or used to offset other taxes.



Cap-and-trade systems, on the other hand, set a cap on total carbon emissions and allocate a limited number of emissions allowances to businesses and industries. These allowances can be bought and sold, creating a market for carbon emissions.

Companies that reduce their emissions below their allocated allowances can sell surplus allowances to those exceeding their limits. This system encourages emissions reductions and provides a financial incentive for companies to invest in green power and energy efficiency measures.

Carbon pricing mechanisms drive the transition to green power by making fossil fuels more expensive and renewable energy sources more attractive economically. They also generate revenue that can be reinvested in renewable energy research, development, and infrastructure, further supporting the growth of the green power market.

### Green Procurement and Public Sector Leadership

Green procurement policies and public sector leadership play a crucial role in advancing the global green power market by increasing the demand for renewable energy and setting an example for the private sector.

Green procurement policies require government agencies to prioritize the purchase of goods and services that meet specific environmental criteria, including the use of renewable energy. By procuring renewable energy for government facilities and operations, governments demonstrate their commitment to sustainability and create a market for green power.

Public sector leadership goes beyond procurement and involves government entities setting ambitious renewable energy targets for their operations. Many governments have committed to sourcing 100% of their electricity from renewable sources, driving the development of renewable energy infrastructure. This leadership not only reduces the carbon footprint of government operations but also encourages private-sector businesses to follow suit.

Moreover, public sector investment in renewable energy projects, such as solar installations on government buildings or wind farms on public lands, can catalyze private sector investment by showcasing the economic and environmental benefits of green power.

By utilizing their purchasing power and leading by example, governments can

significantly influence the growth of the global green power market and inspire other stakeholders to embrace renewable energy solutions.

## Research and Development Funding

Government research and development (R&D) funding is a critical policy driver for the global green power market. By investing in research and development initiatives, governments support the advancement of renewable energy technologies, drive innovation, and enhance the competitiveness of green power in the energy market.

Government-funded R&D programs can target various aspects of green power, including improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of renewable energy technologies, developing energy storage solutions, and addressing grid integration challenges. These programs often involve collaborations between government agencies, academic institutions, and the private sector, fostering a conducive environment for innovation and knowledge exchange.

In addition to technological advancements, R&D funding can also support the development of new policy frameworks and regulatory approaches that facilitate the integration of green power into the energy landscape. This includes research into grid management techniques, energy storage systems, and the environmental impacts of renewable energy projects.

By investing in R&D, governments not only drive progress in green power technologies but also ensure the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the renewable energy sector. This policy driver is essential for staying at the forefront of technological developments and achieving continuous improvements in the green power market.

## Key Market Challenges

### Intermittency and Reliability

One of the significant challenges facing the global green power market is the inherent intermittency and variability of renewable energy sources. Solar, wind, and other renewable resources are dependent on natural conditions that can fluctuate unpredictably. This intermittency creates challenges for ensuring a reliable and stable energy supply, which is essential for meeting the demands of modern societies.

Solar power generation, for instance, is directly tied to sunlight availability, which varies

daily and seasonally. Cloud cover, weather conditions, and the time of day all impact solar energy output. Similarly, wind power generation depends on wind speed and consistency, which can vary from one moment to the next. These fluctuations in renewable energy output can strain the stability of electrical grids and necessitate backup power sources to maintain a consistent energy supply.

Grid integration is a critical aspect of addressing this challenge. Modernizing energy grids to accommodate intermittent renewable sources and developing advanced grid management technologies are essential steps in mitigating the reliability issues associated with green power. Energy storage systems, such as batteries and pumped hydro storage, play a crucial role in storing excess renewable energy during periods of high generation and releasing it when demand is high or renewable generation is low.

Another solution is diversifying the renewable energy mix. By combining various sources of green power, such as wind, solar, and hydro, and geographically distributing them, it becomes more likely that at least one source will be generating power at any given time, reducing the impact of intermittency on the grid. However, this approach requires significant investment in infrastructure and interconnection between regions.

Furthermore, addressing intermittency and reliability challenges requires ongoing research and development efforts to improve renewable energy forecasting, grid management techniques, and energy storage technologies. Governments, industry stakeholders, and researchers must collaborate to find innovative solutions to ensure the stability and reliability of green power systems.

### High Initial Capital Costs and Financing

Another significant challenge facing the global green power market is the high initial capital costs associated with renewable energy projects and the availability of financing to fund these projects. While the operational and maintenance costs of renewable energy systems are generally low, the upfront investment required for their development can be substantial, deterring some potential investors and developers.

The costs associated with renewable energy projects include the purchase and installation of equipment (such as solar panels or wind turbines), land acquisition, permitting, grid connection, and other infrastructure investments. These initial capital costs can be a barrier, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which may have limited access to financing.

Financing renewable energy projects often requires long-term investments, and the financial community may perceive them as riskier than traditional energy projects due to factors like technological uncertainty, regulatory changes, and project development timelines. This can result in higher financing costs or difficulties in securing loans or investment.

Government policies, such as feed-in tariffs, power purchase agreements, and tax incentives, have been instrumental in attracting investment in the green power market by mitigating some of these financial challenges. These policies provide revenue certainty, reduce the perceived risk, and enhance the attractiveness of renewable energy projects to investors.

Additionally, green bonds and other innovative financial mechanisms are emerging to provide funding for renewable energy projects. These financial instruments are designed to raise capital specifically for green initiatives and offer a means for investors to support sustainable projects while generating returns.

Collaboration between public and private sectors is essential to address this challenge. Governments can create supportive policy frameworks and provide targeted incentives to reduce the financial burden on renewable energy projects. Financial institutions and investors, in turn, can develop innovative financing models and investment strategies that align with the long-term goals of the green power market.

In conclusion, while the green power market holds immense potential for a sustainable and clean energy future, overcoming the challenges of intermittency and high initial capital costs requires concerted efforts from governments, industry stakeholders, and the financial community to ensure its continued growth and success.

## Segmental Insights

### Hydropower Insights

The Hydropower segment held the largest market share in 2022 & expected to maintain it in the forecast period. Hydropower is one of the oldest and most established forms of renewable energy generation. Many countries have extensive hydropower infrastructure in place, including dams, turbines, and power plants. This maturity gives hydropower a competitive advantage as it has a well-developed supply chain and experienced workforce. Reliability and Baseload Power: Hydropower is highly reliable and can provide consistent baseload power, unlike some other renewable sources like wind and

solar, which are intermittent. Baseload power is the minimum level of electricity demand that must be met continuously. This makes hydropower an essential component of a stable and secure electricity grid. Scalability: Hydropower projects can be scaled up or down to match electricity demand. Large dams and hydroelectric plants can provide significant capacity, while smaller run-of-river or micro-hydropower installations are suitable for more localized needs. This scalability makes hydropower adaptable to a wide range of energy requirements. Many hydropower facilities have built-in energy storage capabilities. They can store water in reservoirs during periods of low demand and release it to generate electricity during peak demand, acting as a natural form of energy storage. Pumped hydro storage, a specific type of hydropower, is used for grid-scale energy storage, enhancing grid stability. Hydropower infrastructure has a long lifespan, often exceeding 50 years or more with proper maintenance. This longevity reduces the need for frequent replacements and ensures a consistent and reliable source of green power. Hydropower produces very low greenhouse gas emissions during operation, contributing to climate change mitigation efforts. It is considered a clean and sustainable energy source in terms of its environmental impact compared to fossil fuels. Large hydropower projects can stimulate economic development in regions where they are located. They create jobs during construction and operation, provide revenue through energy sales, and may support tourism and recreational activities around reservoirs. Many governments have historically supported hydropower development through favorable policies, incentives, and subsidies, further promoting its dominance in the green power market.

## Utility Insights

The Utility segment held the largest market share in 2022 and is projected to experience rapid growth during the forecast period. Utilities are typically responsible for generating and distributing electricity on a large scale, serving a vast customer base. As such, they have the capacity to invest in and operate large renewable energy projects, such as wind farms and solar power plants. These utility-scale projects can generate significant amounts of green power, making utilities pivotal players in the market. In many regions, governments have implemented regulatory mandates that require utilities to increase the share of renewable energy in their energy portfolios. These mandates are often part of broader efforts to combat climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To comply with these regulations, utilities are incentivized to invest in green power generation. Utilities benefit from economies of scale when it comes to renewable energy generation. Building and operating large renewable energy facilities can be more cost-effective per unit of electricity produced compared to smaller-scale installations. This cost efficiency allows utilities to provide green power to customers at competitive rates.

Utilities own and manage the electricity grid, giving them the ability to seamlessly integrate renewable energy into the existing infrastructure. This is crucial because many renewable sources, such as wind and solar, are intermittent. Utilities have the expertise and resources to manage grid stability and balance electricity supply and demand effectively. Utilities typically have greater access to financing options, including capital markets and loans, which enables them to fund substantial green power projects. Investors and financial institutions often view utility-scale renewable energy projects as lower-risk investments due to the stable revenue streams generated from long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) and government incentives. Investing in green power allows utilities to diversify their energy portfolios. By incorporating a mix of renewable energy sources, utilities can reduce their reliance on fossil fuels, which are subject to price volatility, supply disruptions, and environmental regulations. This diversification enhances their long-term resilience and sustainability. Many utilities recognize the environmental benefits of transitioning to green power sources. They aim to reduce their carbon footprint and align their operations with sustainability goals and public expectations for responsible environmental stewardship. As technology in the renewable energy sector advances, utilities are at the forefront of adopting and implementing new and more efficient technologies. This ensures that they remain competitive and can provide a consistent supply of green power to their customers.

## Regional Insights

### Asia-Pacific

The Asia-Pacific region is the largest and fastest-growing market for green power in the world. The region is driven by a number of factors, including:

Rapid economic growth and urbanization

Government support for renewable energy

Falling costs of renewable energy technologies

China is the largest green power market in the world, followed by India, Japan, and South Korea. The Chinese government has set ambitious targets for renewable energy development, and the country is investing heavily in solar and wind power.

Other notable markets in the Asia-Pacific region include:

Australia: Australia is a major producer of renewable energy

## Contents

### **1. PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

- 1.1. Market Definition
- 1.2. Scope of the Market
  - 1.2.1. Markets Covered
  - 1.2.2. Years Considered for Study
- 1.3. Key Market Segmentations

### **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1. Objective of the Study
- 2.2. Baseline Methodology
- 2.3. Formulation of the Scope
- 2.4. Assumptions and Limitations
- 2.5. Sources of Research
  - 2.5.1. Secondary Research
  - 2.5.2. Primary Research
- 2.6. Approach for the Market Study
  - 2.6.1. The Bottom-Up Approach
  - 2.6.2. The Top-Down Approach
- 2.7. Methodology Followed for Calculation of Market Size & Market Shares
- 2.8. Forecasting Methodology
  - 2.8.1. Data Triangulation & Validation

### **3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **4. VOICE OF CUSTOMER**

### **5. GLOBAL GREEN POWER MARKET OUTLOOK**

- 5.1. Market Size & Forecast
  - 5.1.1. By Value
- 5.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 5.2.1. By Power (Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Geothermal Energy, Hydropower, Bioenergy),



- 5.2.2. By Application (Electricity Generation, Transportation, Heating, Others).
- 5.2.3. By End User (Utility, Residential, Industrial, Commercial)
- 5.2.4. By Region
- 5.2.5. By Company (2022)
- 5.3. Market Map

## **6. NORTH AMERICA GREEN POWER MARKET OUTLOOK**

- 6.1. Market Size & Forecast
  - 6.1.1. By Value
- 6.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 6.2.1. By Power
  - 6.2.2. By Application
  - 6.2.3. By End User
  - 6.2.4. By Country
- 6.3. North America: Country Analysis
  - 6.3.1. United States Green Power Market Outlook
    - 6.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 6.3.1.1.1. By Value
    - 6.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 6.3.1.2.1. By Power
      - 6.3.1.2.2. By Application
      - 6.3.1.2.3. By End User
  - 6.3.2. Canada Green Power Market Outlook
    - 6.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 6.3.2.1.1. By Value
    - 6.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 6.3.2.2.1. By Power
      - 6.3.2.2.2. By Application
      - 6.3.2.2.3. By End User
  - 6.3.3. Mexico Green Power Market Outlook
    - 6.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 6.3.3.1.1. By Value
    - 6.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 6.3.3.2.1. By Power
      - 6.3.3.2.2. By Application
      - 6.3.3.2.3. By End User

## **7. EUROPE GREEN POWER MARKET OUTLOOK**

## 7.1. Market Size & Forecast

### 7.1.1. By Value

## 7.2. Market Share & Forecast

### 7.2.1. By Power

### 7.2.2. By Application

### 7.2.3. By End User

### 7.2.4. By Country

## 7.3. Europe: Country Analysis

### 7.3.1. Germany Green Power Market Outlook

#### 7.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast

##### 7.3.1.1.1. By Value

#### 7.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast

##### 7.3.1.2.1. By Power

##### 7.3.1.2.2. By Application

##### 7.3.1.2.3. By End User

### 7.3.2. United Kingdom Green Power Market Outlook

#### 7.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast

##### 7.3.2.1.1. By Value

#### 7.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast

##### 7.3.2.2.1. By Power

##### 7.3.2.2.2. By Application

##### 7.3.2.2.3. By End User

### 7.3.3. Italy Green Power Market Outlook

#### 7.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

##### 7.3.3.1.1. By Value

#### 7.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

##### 7.3.3.2.1. By Power

##### 7.3.3.2.2. By Application

##### 7.3.3.2.3. By End User

### 7.3.4. France Green Power Market Outlook

#### 7.3.4.1. Market Size & Forecast

##### 7.3.4.1.1. By Value

#### 7.3.4.2. Market Share & Forecast

##### 7.3.4.2.1. By Power

##### 7.3.4.2.2. By Application

##### 7.3.4.2.3. By End User

### 7.3.5. Spain Green Power Market Outlook

#### 7.3.5.1. Market Size & Forecast

- 7.3.5.1.1. By Value
- 7.3.5.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 7.3.5.2.1. By Power
  - 7.3.5.2.2. By Application
  - 7.3.5.2.3. By End User

## **8. ASIA-PACIFIC GREEN POWER MARKET OUTLOOK**

- 8.1. Market Size & Forecast
  - 8.1.1. By Value
- 8.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 8.2.1. By Power
  - 8.2.2. By Application
  - 8.2.3. By End User
  - 8.2.4. By Country
- 8.3. Asia-Pacific: Country Analysis
  - 8.3.1. China Green Power Market Outlook
    - 8.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 8.3.1.1.1. By Value
    - 8.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 8.3.1.2.1. By Power
      - 8.3.1.2.2. By Application
      - 8.3.1.2.3. By End User
  - 8.3.2. India Green Power Market Outlook
    - 8.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 8.3.2.1.1. By Value
    - 8.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 8.3.2.2.1. By Power
      - 8.3.2.2.2. By Application
      - 8.3.2.2.3. By End User
  - 8.3.3. Japan Green Power Market Outlook
    - 8.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 8.3.3.1.1. By Value
    - 8.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 8.3.3.2.1. By Power
      - 8.3.3.2.2. By Application
      - 8.3.3.2.3. By End User
  - 8.3.4. South Korea Green Power Market Outlook
    - 8.3.4.1. Market Size & Forecast

- 8.3.4.1.1. By Value
- 8.3.4.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 8.3.4.2.1. By Power
  - 8.3.4.2.2. By Application
  - 8.3.4.2.3. By End User
- 8.3.5. Australia Green Power Market Outlook
  - 8.3.5.1. Market Size & Forecast
    - 8.3.5.1.1. By Value
  - 8.3.5.2. Market Share & Forecast
    - 8.3.5.2.1. By Power
    - 8.3.5.2.2. By Application
    - 8.3.5.2.3. By End User

## **9. SOUTH AMERICA GREEN POWER MARKET OUTLOOK**

- 9.1. Market Size & Forecast
  - 9.1.1. By Value
- 9.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 9.2.1. By Power
  - 9.2.2. By Application
  - 9.2.3. By End User
  - 9.2.4. By Country
- 9.3. South America: Country Analysis
  - 9.3.1. Brazil Green Power Market Outlook
    - 9.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 9.3.1.1.1. By Value
    - 9.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 9.3.1.2.1. By Power
      - 9.3.1.2.2. By Application
      - 9.3.1.2.3. By End User
  - 9.3.2. Argentina Green Power Market Outlook
    - 9.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
      - 9.3.2.1.1. By Value
    - 9.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
      - 9.3.2.2.1. By Power
      - 9.3.2.2.2. By Application
      - 9.3.2.2.3. By End User
  - 9.3.3. Colombia Green Power Market Outlook
    - 9.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

9.3.3.1.1. By Value

9.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

9.3.3.2.1. By Power

9.3.3.2.2. By Application

9.3.3.2.3. By End User

## **10. MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA GREEN POWER MARKET OUTLOOK**

10.1. Market Size & Forecast

10.1.1. By Value

10.2. Market Share & Forecast

10.2.1. By Power

10.2.2. By Application

10.2.3. By End User

10.2.4. By Country

10.3. MEA: Country Analysis

10.3.1. South Africa Green Power Market Outlook

10.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast

10.3.1.1.1. By Value

10.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast

10.3.1.2.1. By Power

10.3.1.2.2. By Application

10.3.1.2.3. By End User

10.3.2. Saudi Arabia Green Power Market Outlook

10.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast

10.3.2.1.1. By Value

10.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast

10.3.2.2.1. By Power

10.3.2.2.2. By Application

10.3.2.2.3. By End User

10.3.3. UAE Green Power Market Outlook

10.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

10.3.3.1.1. By Value

10.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

10.3.3.2.1. By Power

10.3.3.2.2. By Application

10.3.3.2.3. By End User

10.3.4. Kuwait Green Power Market Outlook

10.3.4.1. Market Size & Forecast

- 10.3.4.1.1. By Value
- 10.3.4.2. Market Share & Forecast
  - 10.3.4.2.1. By Power
  - 10.3.4.2.2. By Application
  - 10.3.4.2.3. By End User
- 10.3.5. Turkey Green Power Market Outlook
  - 10.3.5.1. Market Size & Forecast
    - 10.3.5.1.1. By Value
  - 10.3.5.2. Market Share & Forecast
    - 10.3.5.2.1. By Power
    - 10.3.5.2.2. By Application
    - 10.3.5.2.3. By End User

## **11. MARKET DYNAMICS**

## **12. MARKET TRENDS & DEVELOPMENTS**

## **13. COMPANY PROFILES**

- 13.1. NextEra Energy, Inc.
  - 13.1.1. Business Overview
  - 13.1.2. Key Revenue and Financials
  - 13.1.3. Recent Developments
  - 13.1.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
  - 13.1.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 13.2. Vestas Wind Systems A/S
  - 13.2.1. Business Overview
  - 13.2.2. Key Revenue and Financials
  - 13.2.3. Recent Developments
  - 13.2.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
  - 13.2.5. Key Product/Services Offered
- 13.3. Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy, S.A.
  - 13.3.1. Business Overview
  - 13.3.2. Key Revenue and Financials
  - 13.3.3. Recent Developments
  - 13.3.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
  - 13.3.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.4. Ørsted A/S

- 13.4.1. Business Overview
- 13.4.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 13.4.3. Recent Developments
- 13.4.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
- 13.4.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.5. Iberdrola, S.A.

- 13.5.1. Business Overview
- 13.5.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 13.5.3. Recent Developments
- 13.5.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
- 13.5.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.6. Électricité de France S.A.

- 13.6.1. Business Overview
- 13.6.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 13.6.3. Recent Developments
- 13.6.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
- 13.6.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.7. Enbridge Inc.

- 13.7.1. Business Overview
- 13.7.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 13.7.3. Recent Developments
- 13.7.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
- 13.7.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.8. Enel Green Power S.p.A.

- 13.8.1. Business Overview
- 13.8.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 13.8.3. Recent Developments
- 13.8.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
- 13.8.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.9. First Solar, Inc

- 13.9.1. Business Overview
- 13.9.2. Key Revenue and Financials
- 13.9.3. Recent Developments
- 13.9.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person
- 13.9.5. Key Product/Services Offered

#### 13.10. Canadian Solar Inc.

- 13.10.1. Business Overview
- 13.10.2. Key Revenue and Financials

13.10.3. Recent Developments

13.10.4. Key Personnel/Key Contact Person

13.10.5. Key Product/Services Offered

## **14. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

About Us & Disclaimer



## I would like to order

Product name: Green Power Market - Global Industry Size, Share, Trends, Opportunity, and Forecast, Segmented By Power (Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Geothermal Energy, Hydropower, Bioenergy), By Application (Electricity Generation, Transportation, Heating, Others). By End User (Utility, Residential, Industrial, Commercial), By Region, By Competition, 2018-2028

Product link: <https://marketpublishers.com/r/G42E3E138299EN.html>

Price: US\$ 4,900.00 (Single User License / Electronic Delivery)

If you want to order Corporate License or Hard Copy, please, contact our Customer Service:

[info@marketpublishers.com](mailto:info@marketpublishers.com)

## Payment

To pay by Credit Card (Visa, MasterCard, American Express, PayPal), please, click button on product page <https://marketpublishers.com/r/G42E3E138299EN.html>

To pay by Wire Transfer, please, fill in your contact details in the form below:

First name:  
Last name:  
Email:  
Company:  
Address:  
City:  
Zip code:  
Country:  
Tel:  
Fax:  
Your message:

**\*\*All fields are required**

Customer signature \_\_\_\_\_

Please, note that by ordering from marketpublishers.com you are agreeing to our Terms & Conditions at <https://marketpublishers.com/docs/terms.html>

To place an order via fax simply print this form, fill in the information below  
and fax the completed form to +44 20 7900 3970