# Policy Instruments to Support RE Industrial Value Chain Development (RE-ValuePolicies)

IEA-RETD Workshop on Policy Instruments to Support RE Industrial Value Chain Development (RE-ValuePolicies)

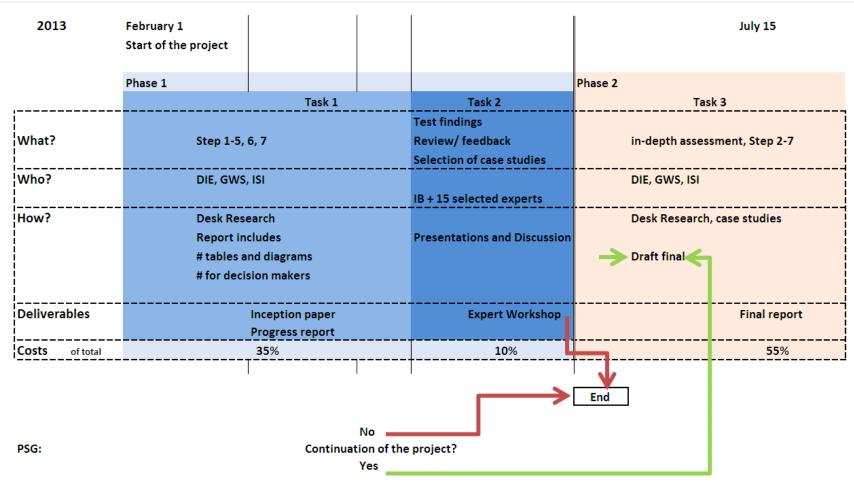
May 2, Bonn (Session 1)

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### Why this workshop?





#### **Questions to the participants**

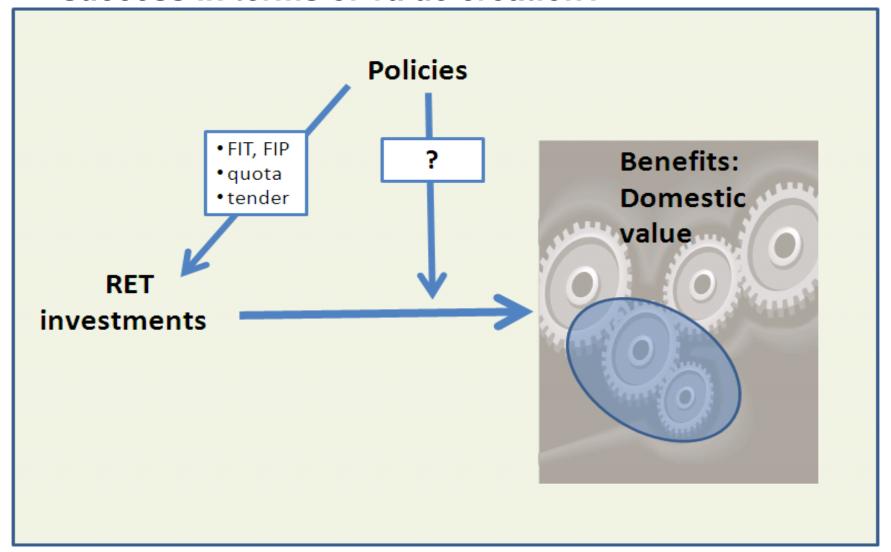


#### In each session, we like to know:

- Where do you agree and where do you disagree?
- What seems interesting but requires more explanations?
- What do you consider interesting for further analysis?



## How can deployment success be turned into economic success in terms of value creation?



#### Scopes



#### Regional scope – time horizon – RET - policy

- OECD IEA RETD countries
- Next 5 years next 10 years
- All RET focus on wind and solar
- All policy sectors. « Industrial policy » = all policies that either help to attract an industry along the value chain or help to keep it
- Success = industry exists

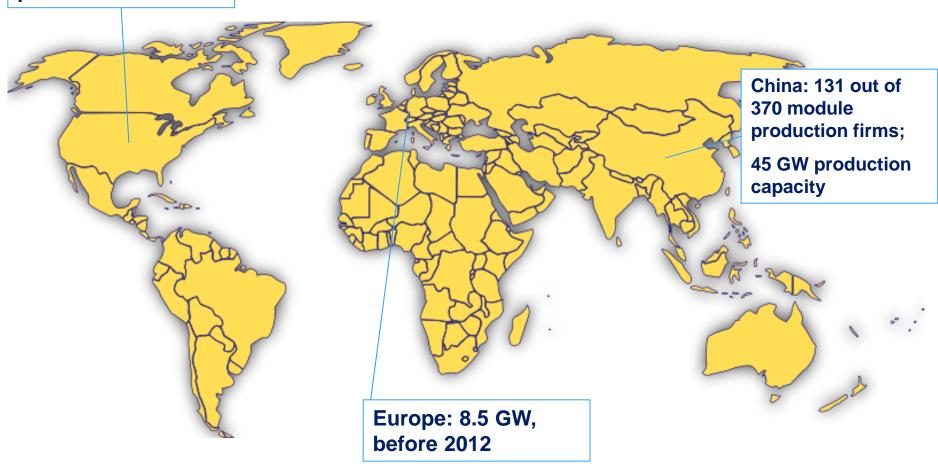
#### Where are the opportunities?



How much production capacity is needed – now and in the future?

North America: 21 production sites

2011: Capacity installed ~30 GW



### Where are the opportunities?



How much production capacity is needed – now and in the future?



E[r] scenario: North **America of great** importance (before unconventional gas)

E[r]: annual capacity installed ~35 GW

EPIA: annual capacity installed ~20 -40 GW





- Wind starts to face overcapacity, too
- Currently, worldwide capacity installed was around 50 GW with a global production capacity of nearly 80 GW

Where are the opportunities?

In new products and along the value chain!



#### First results: definition of value-added

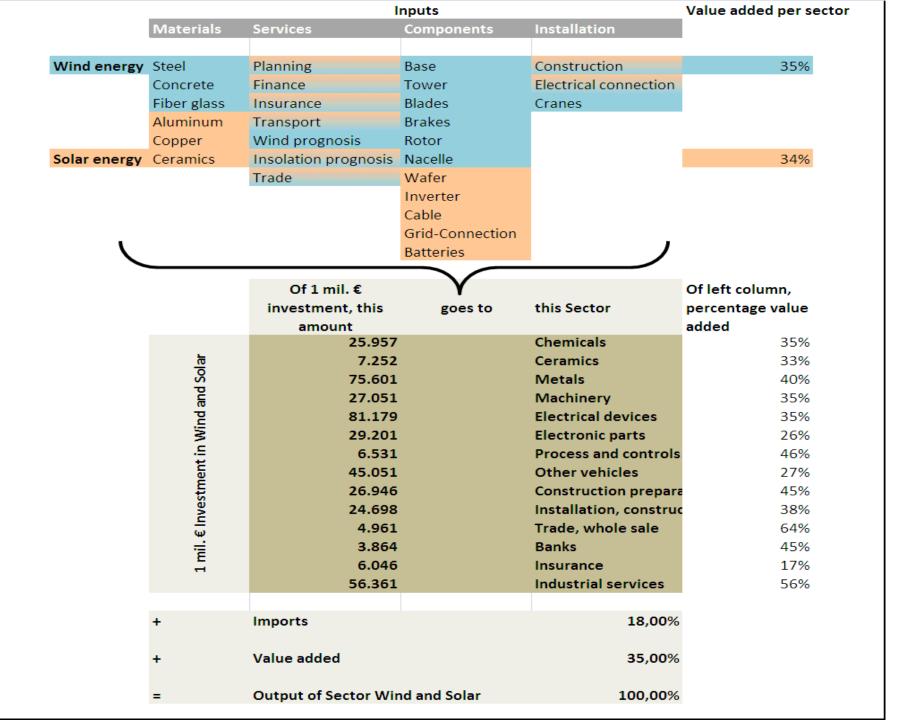
- Value creation is at the center of economic activity, be it of countries or firms.
- Micro-economic definition (firms): amount of money which remains in the firm after all payments for material inputs, services from others, interests on loans and taxes are settled
- Meso-level (economic sector): production value of the sector minus all purchases of inputs (at basic prices) from domestic providers or from imports
- Macro-economic definition (economy): sum of value-added over all sectors (plus taxes, minus subsidies) = GDP



## Value-chains (supply chains) – more than first round effects!



	e.g. Steel	e.g. Inverters	Trucks	e.g. cables	e.g. replace module	e.g. removal
Inputs	Ore	Copper	Inputs structure automotive	Copper	Input structure module	Transport
	Energy	Diode		Plastic		Container
	Machinery	Transistor		Energy		Environmen- tal tests
	Small parts	Capacitor				
Value added:	~ 20%	~ 25%	~ 18%	~ 33%	~ 20%	15% - 40%





#### First (tentative) conclusions

- Value creation opportunities from RET production and deployment are found in several economic sectors
- To create domestic value:
  - Support deployment, because installation and O&M are always domestic
  - Support up-stream industries specialize?
  - Support services



#### **Questions to participants:**

- Current analysis: Comprehensible?
- Future analysis:
  - More numerical examples?
  - Transfer to other countries?
  - Which technologies?



#### For additional information on RETD

Online: <u>www.iea-retd.org</u>

Contact: <u>IEA\_RETD@ecofys.com</u>





# First results: First and second round effects PV value chain (Germany 2012)

