



# Market development and competitiveness of PV solar electricity

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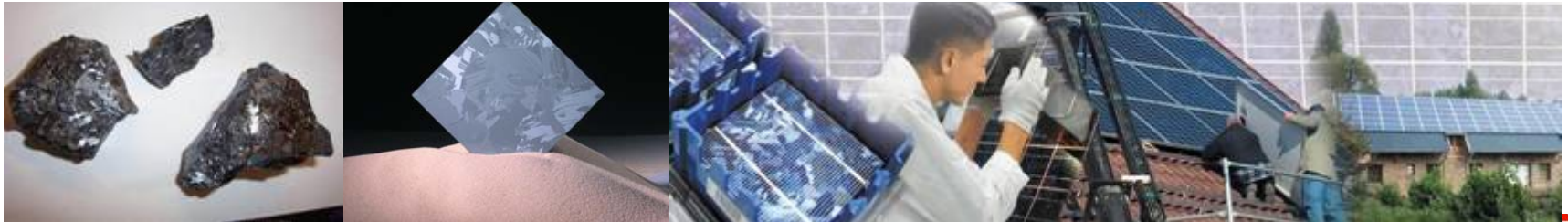
# WHO is EPIA?

- Exists since **1985**
- 74 members: 58 full + 16 associate
- **58** full: manufacturers on the overall value chain
- Budget **2005: 1.000.000 €** (EC 1/3 + 2/3 members and other incomes)
- Secretariat in Brussels - the heart of EUROPE :  
**5** permanent employees speaking **13** languages
- **6** Board members elected for **3** years

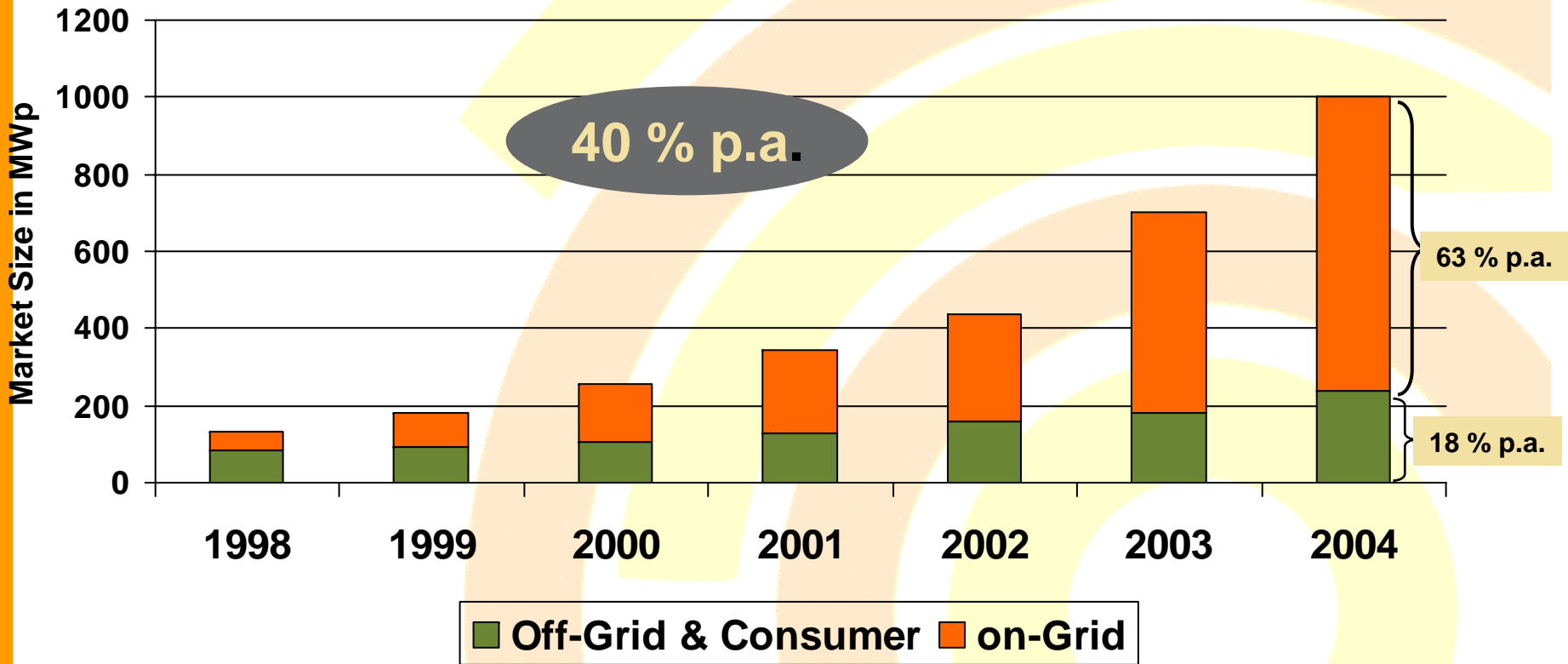
# EPIA and its members

**EPIA represents 95% of the photovoltaic European industry, covering the whole production chain.**

- **Silicon feedstock:** Wacker ...
- **Wafers and Ingots:** Crystallox, Scanwafer, PV Silicon, Pillar, Podolsky ...
- **Cells:** Q-cells, BP Solar, Isofoton, Shell Solar, Deutsche Solar,...
- **Modules:** RWE Schott Solar, Photowatt, Photovoltech...
- **Systems:** Tenesol, Naps Systems, Conergy, Phoenix,...
- **Inverters:** SMA, Philips, Sunways, Fronius...



# World PV Market Size and Application Segmentation



# Market Segments

Off-Grid Industrial



Consumer



Off-Grid Residential



On-Grid



90 MW / 8%

20 MW / 2%

90 MW / 9%

800 MW / 80%

Economically viable

Dependant on market support programs

Source: Strategies Unlimited

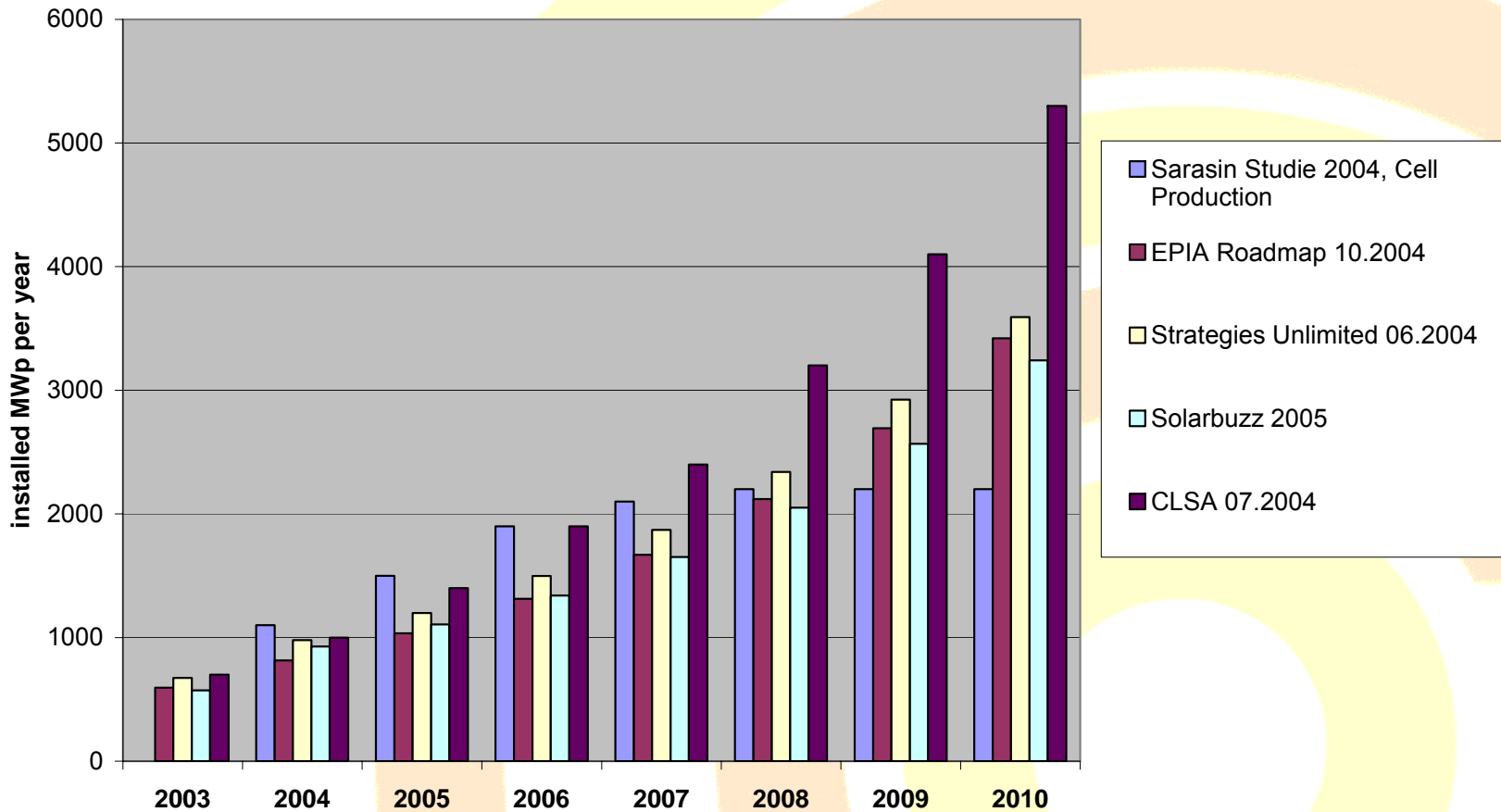
Market in 2004

# Competitiveness of PV Solar Electricity

- proven in the three segments:
  - industrial off-grid
  - consumer
  - rural electrification
- coming soon in grid-connected systems
  - First, in local replacement of peak tariff electricity kWh in liberalized southern OECD countries (... 2010 ... 2015)
  - Second, the same in more northern OECD countries (... 2020 ... 2025)

# Different World PV Market Projections

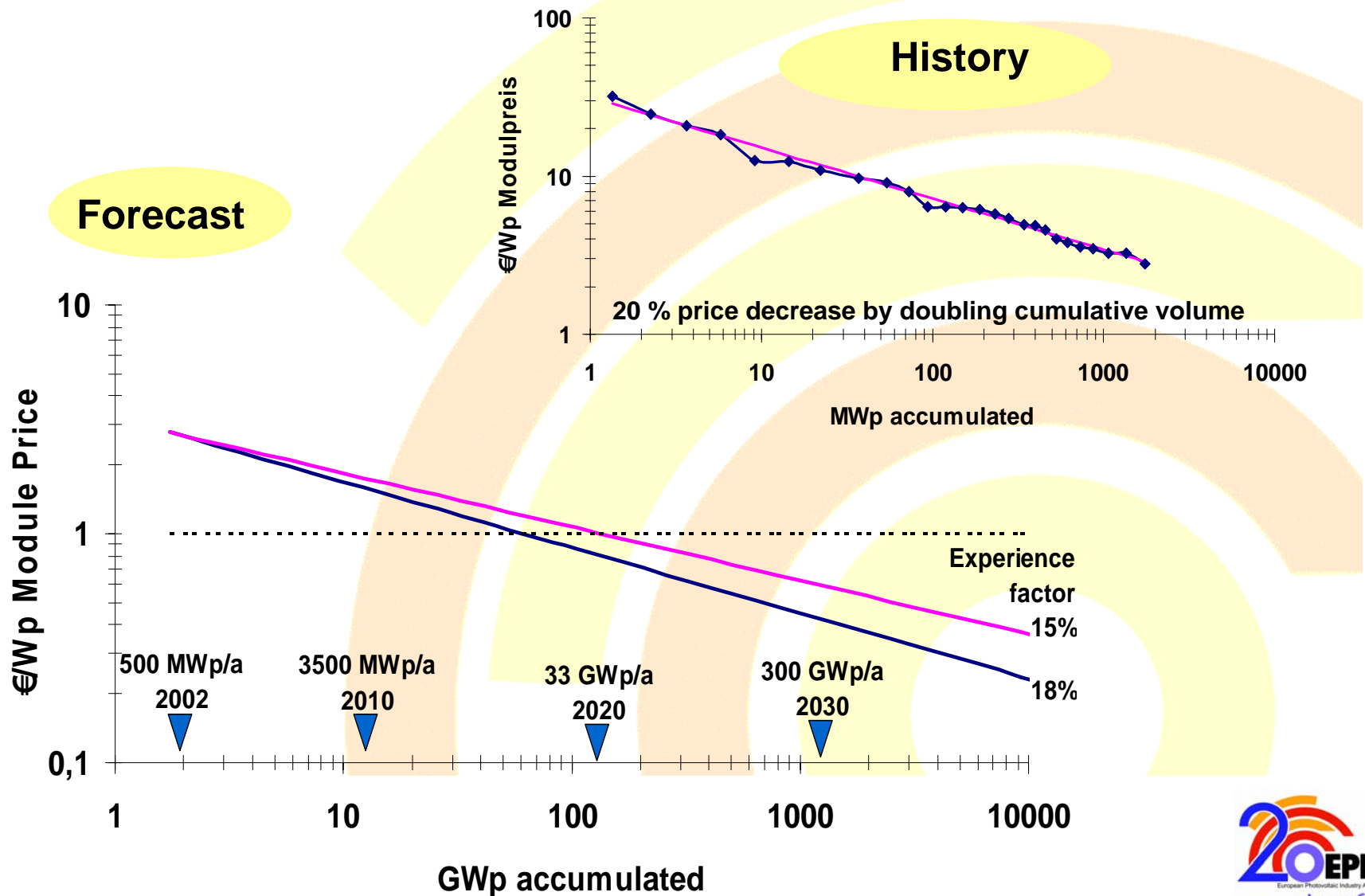
Different World PV Market Projections



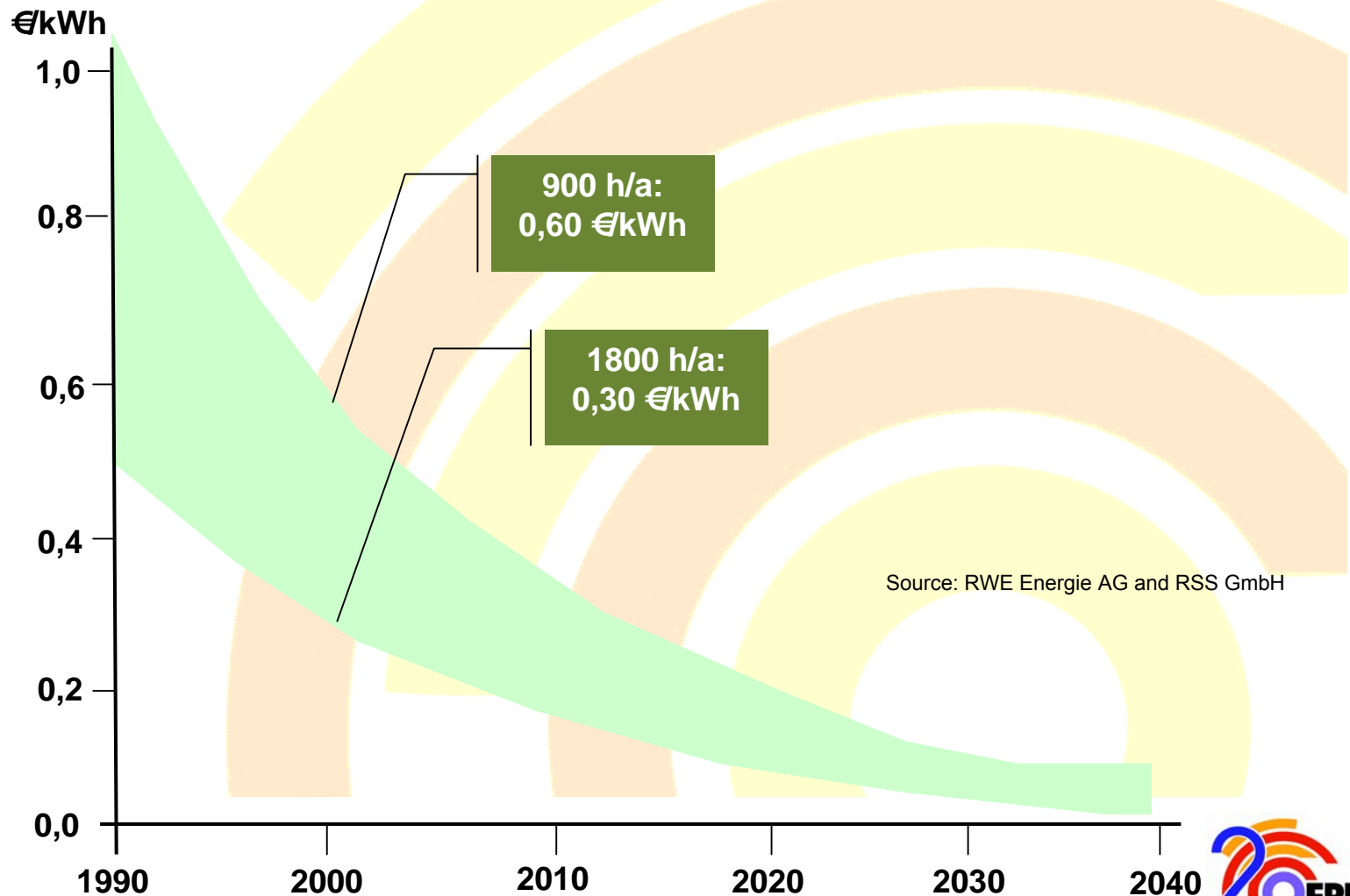
# Point of time for competitiveness of grid connected PV Solar Electricity without support

- **Cost and price decrease for technology driven PV solar electricity systems**
  - experience curves
  - technology roadmap
- **Cost and price increase for conventional electricity**
  - depletion of fuel
  - internalization of external cost (CO<sub>2</sub>, ... )
  - price differentiation of peak and bulk electricity in truly liberalized markets
- **Degree of correlation between times of peak power demand (high price) and delivery of PV produced electricity**

# Price Experience Curve for PV Modules

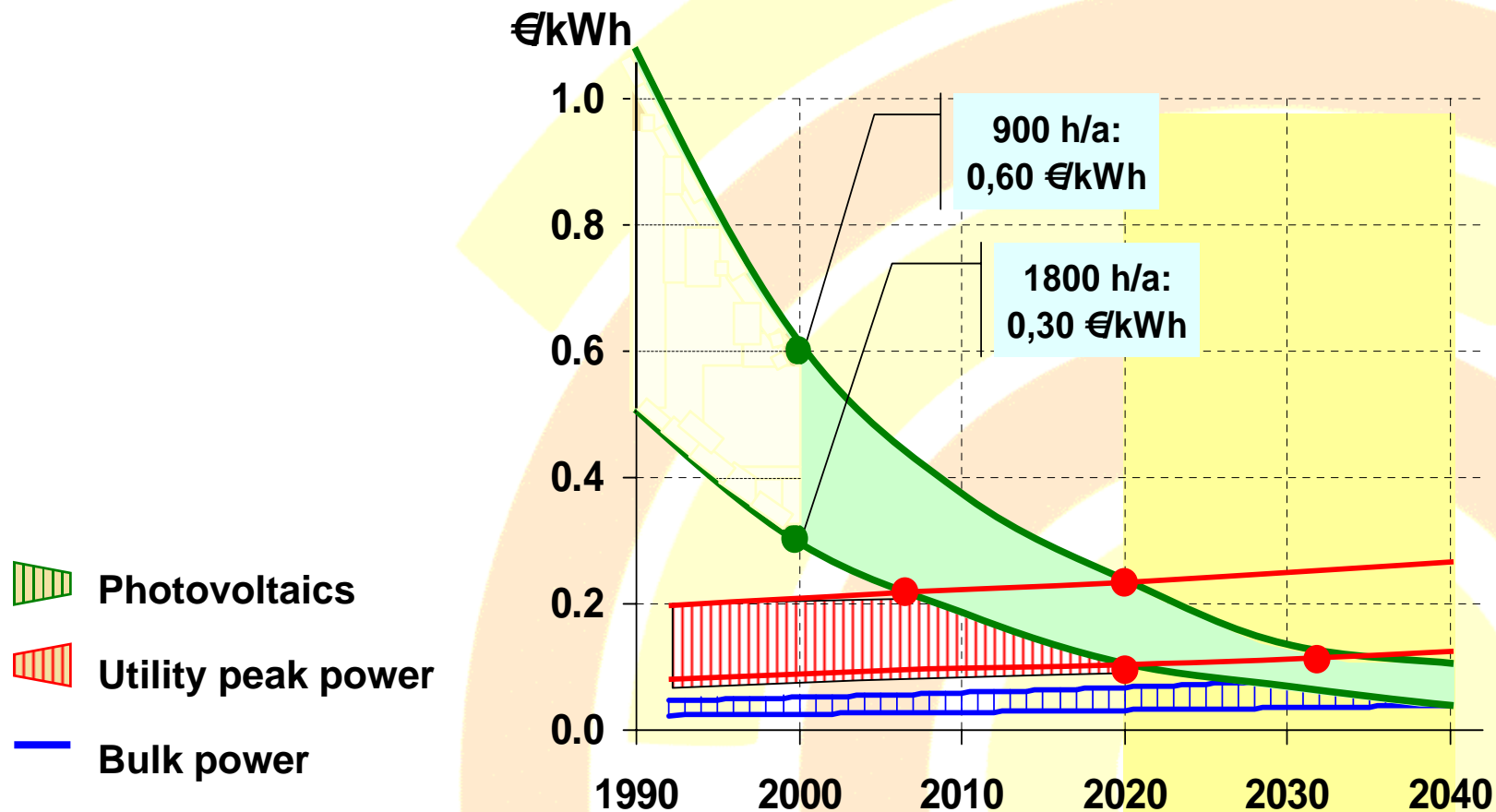


# Price decrease for electricity from grid connected PV Solar electricity systems



# Competitiveness

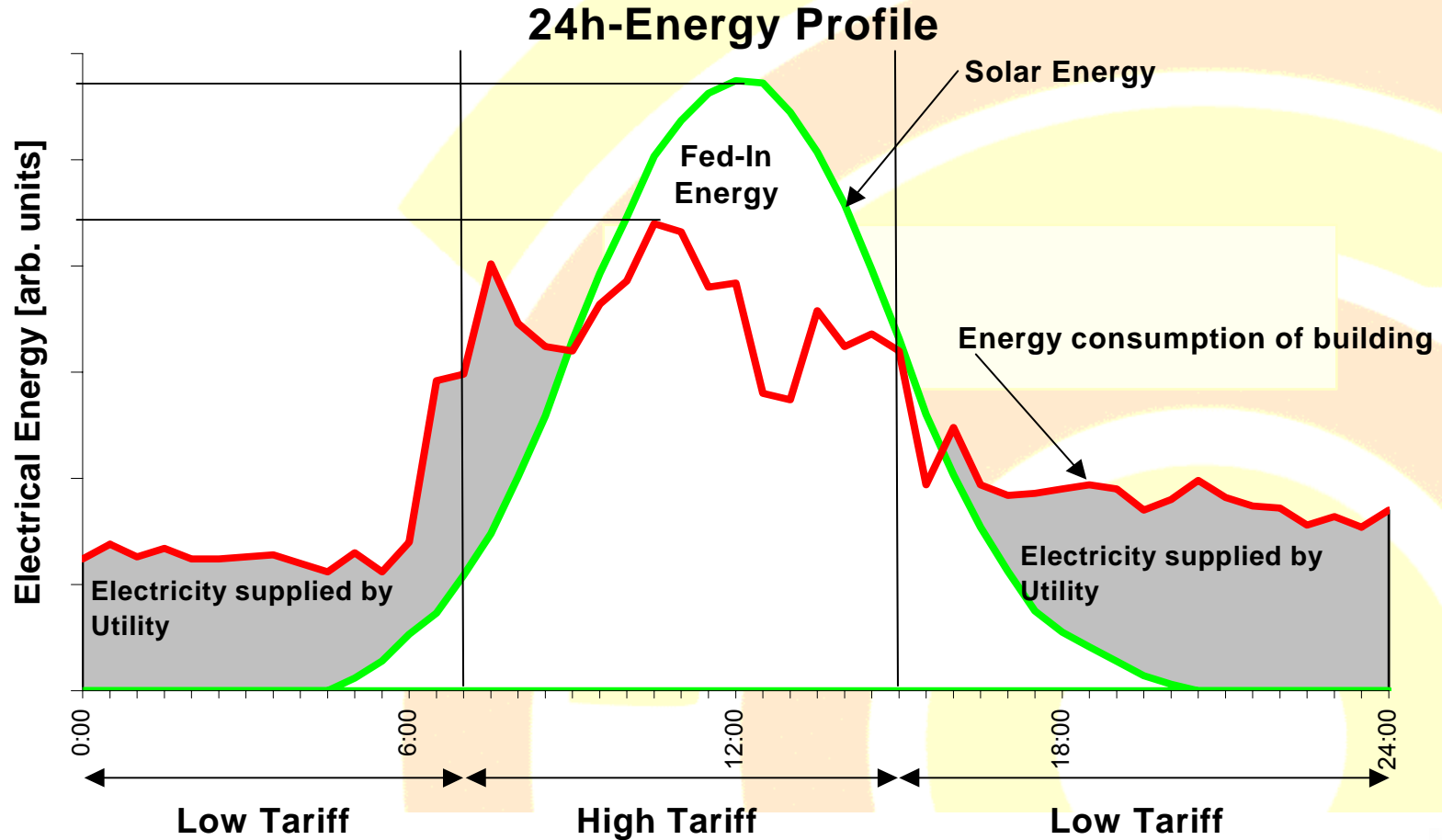
## Electricity Generating Cost for PV and utility prices



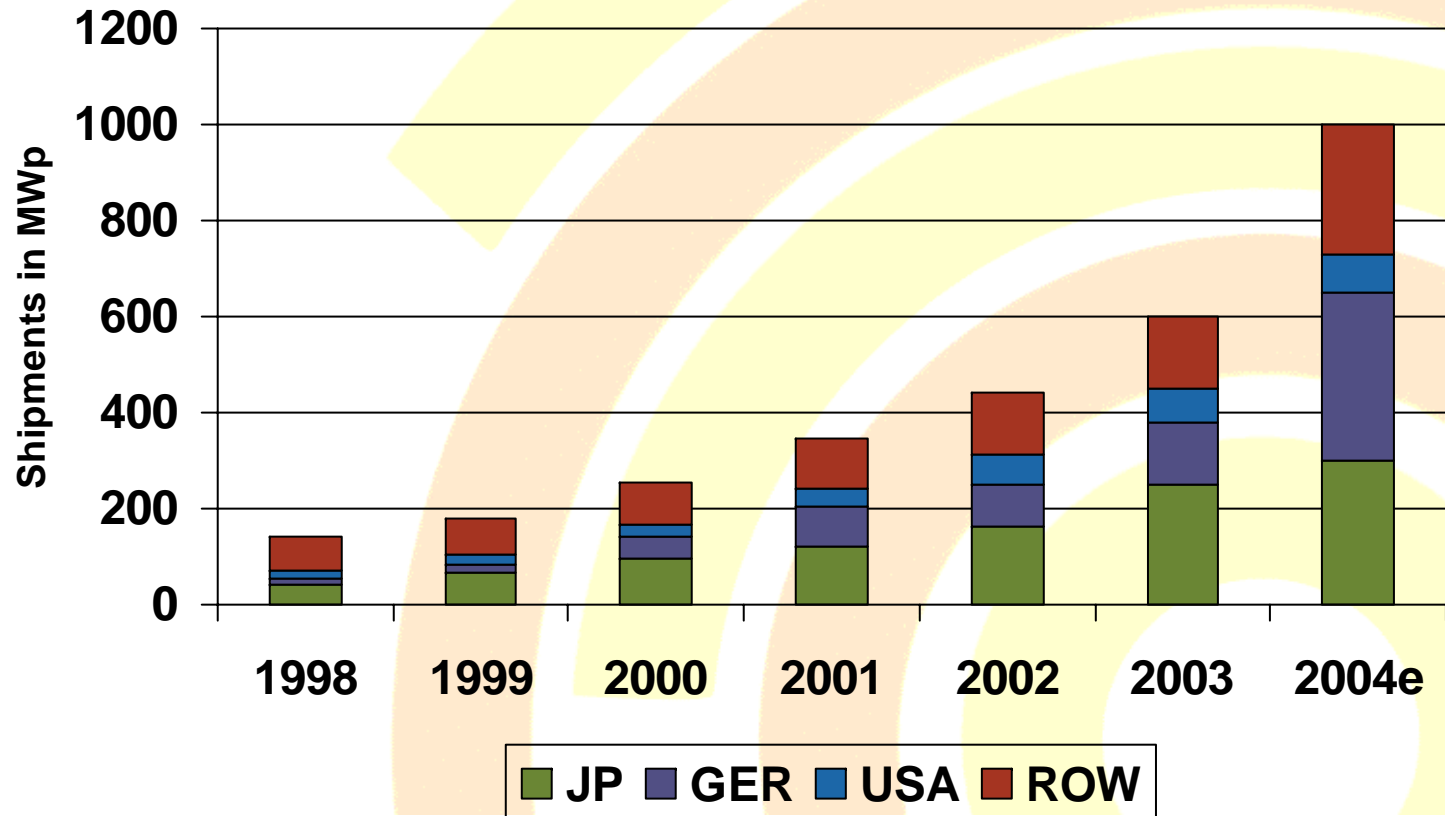
Source: RWE Energie AG and RSS GmbH

# Competitiveness

## Correlation between Daily PV Power Production and Energy Consumption of an Office Building in Spain



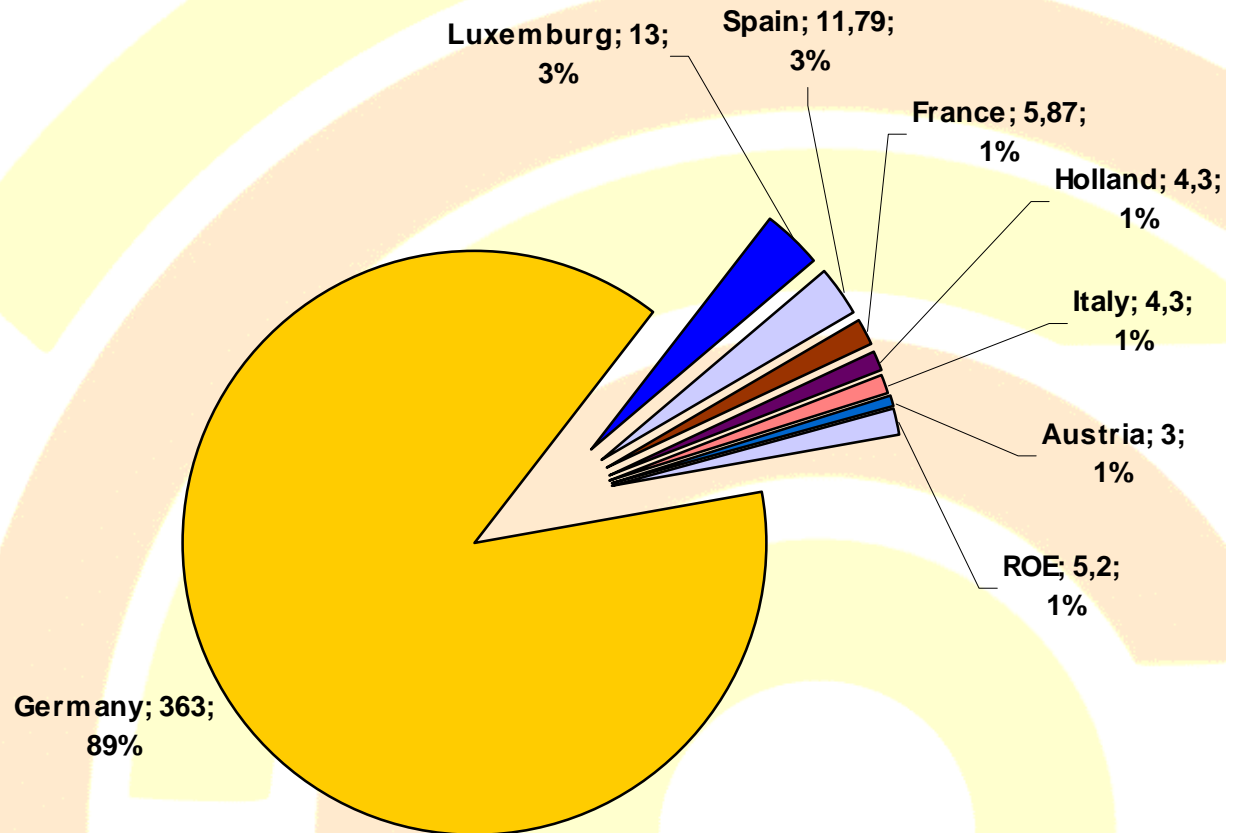
# Historical Market Growth of the Solar Electricity Industry by Region



Source: PV News & Strategies Unlimited

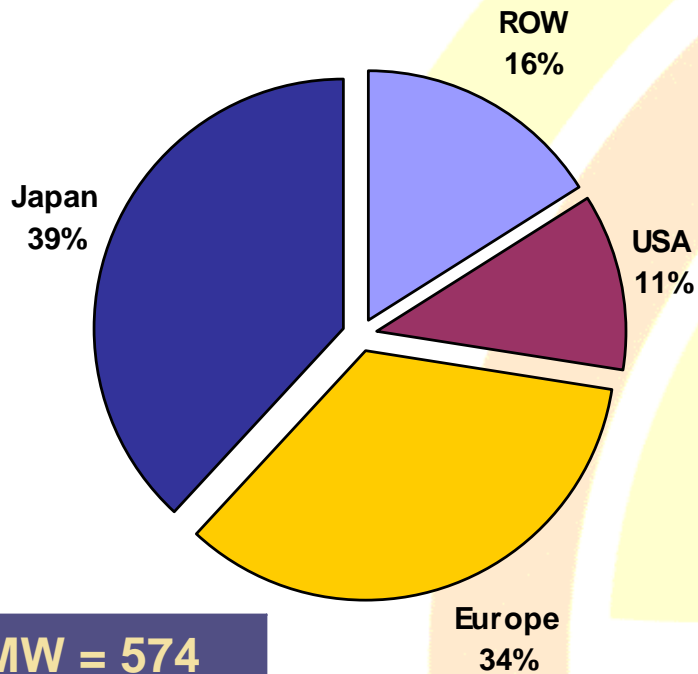
# EU PV Market 2004

In 2004 363 MW were installed in Germany, which represented 89% of the European PV market

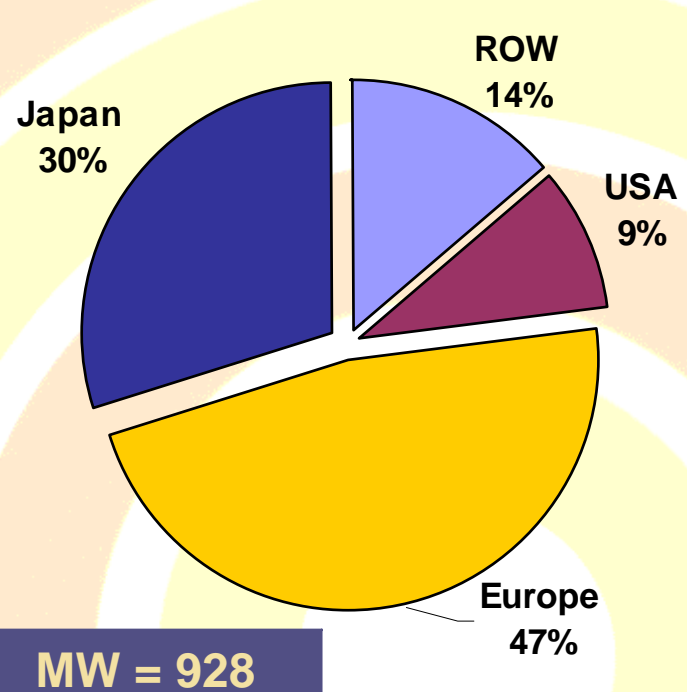


# World PV Market

2003



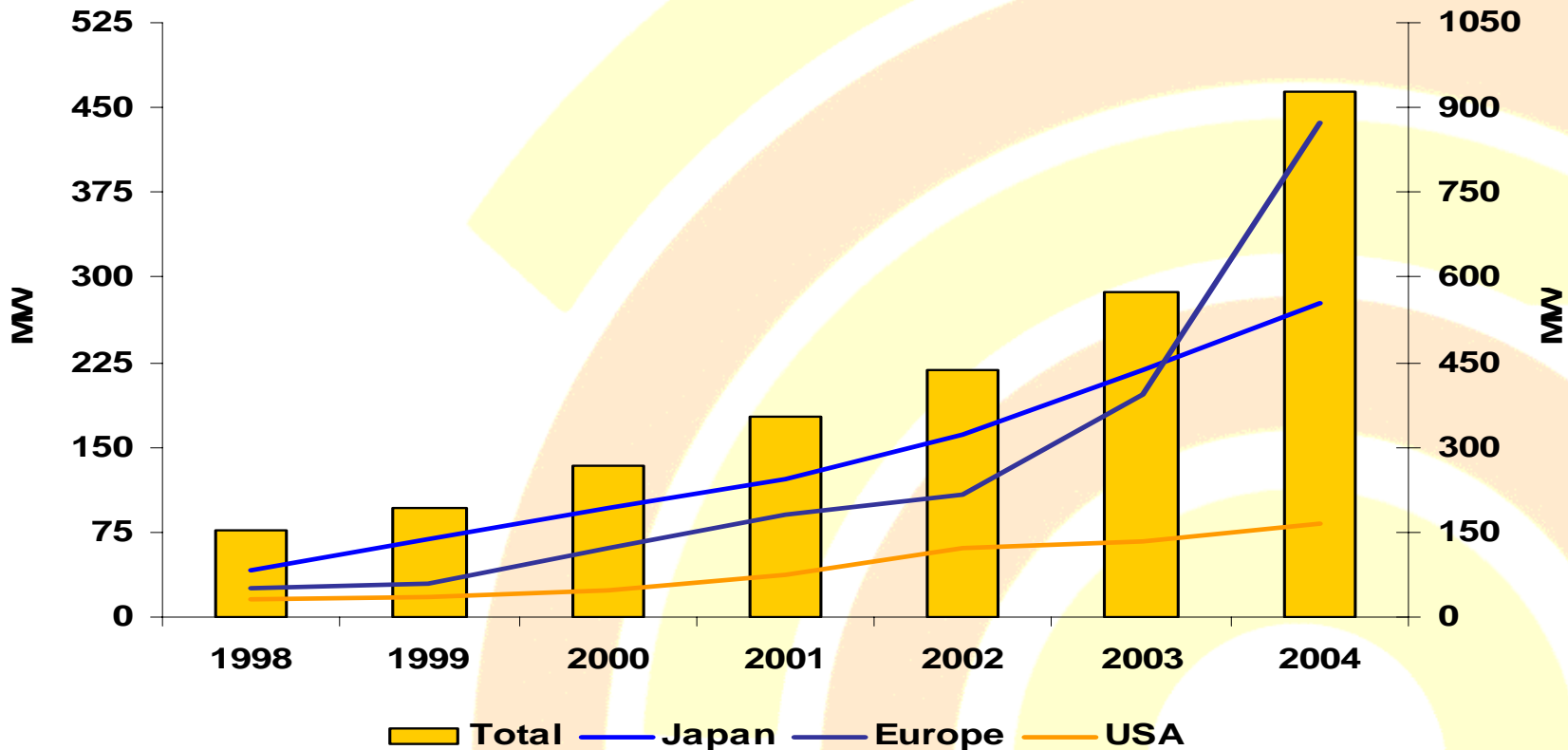
2004



# World PV Market

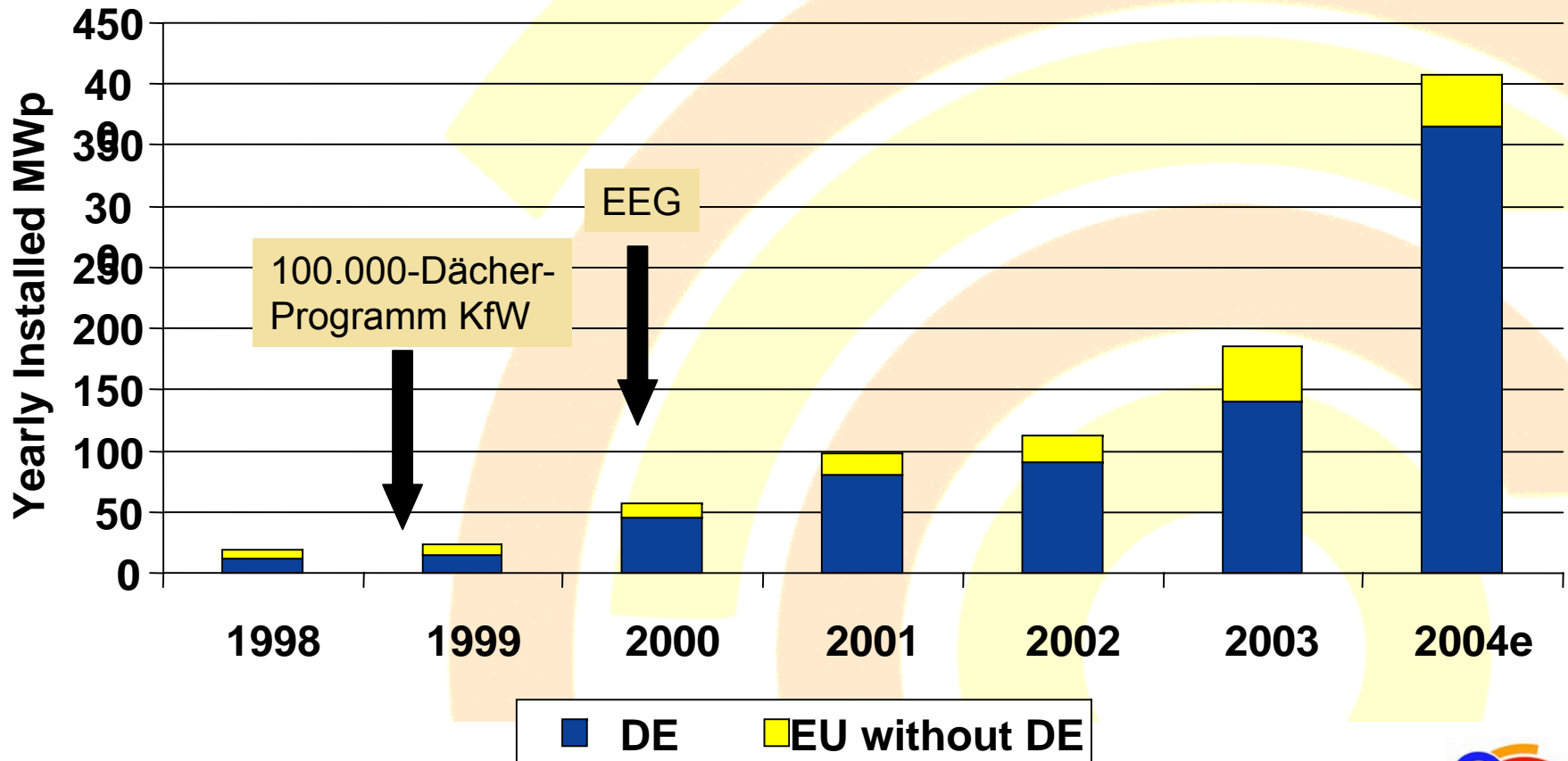
	2003		2004		▲ 03-04
	%	MW	%	MW	
Japan	39%	219	30%	278	27%
Europe	34%	197	47%	437	122%
USA	11%	66	9%	83	26%
ROW	16%	92	14%	130	41%
Total		574		928	62%

# World PV Market



World PV Market 2004 = 928 MW

# Market Data Europe including the 100,000 Rooftop Program / Feed-in Tariff (EEG) in Germany



Source: IEA PVPS

# Feed-in law as an industry political action to reach competitiveness for the European industry of new technologies

## New Technology

- Global for production and application
- Two digit growth rates at least over two decades
- High-tech production at industrial location, later move of downstream value added steps
- Relevance for electricity market
- Prove of competitiveness within two decades

## Industry political action

- No budgetary means but long-term secured financing
- No subsidy for industry but support for end-customer

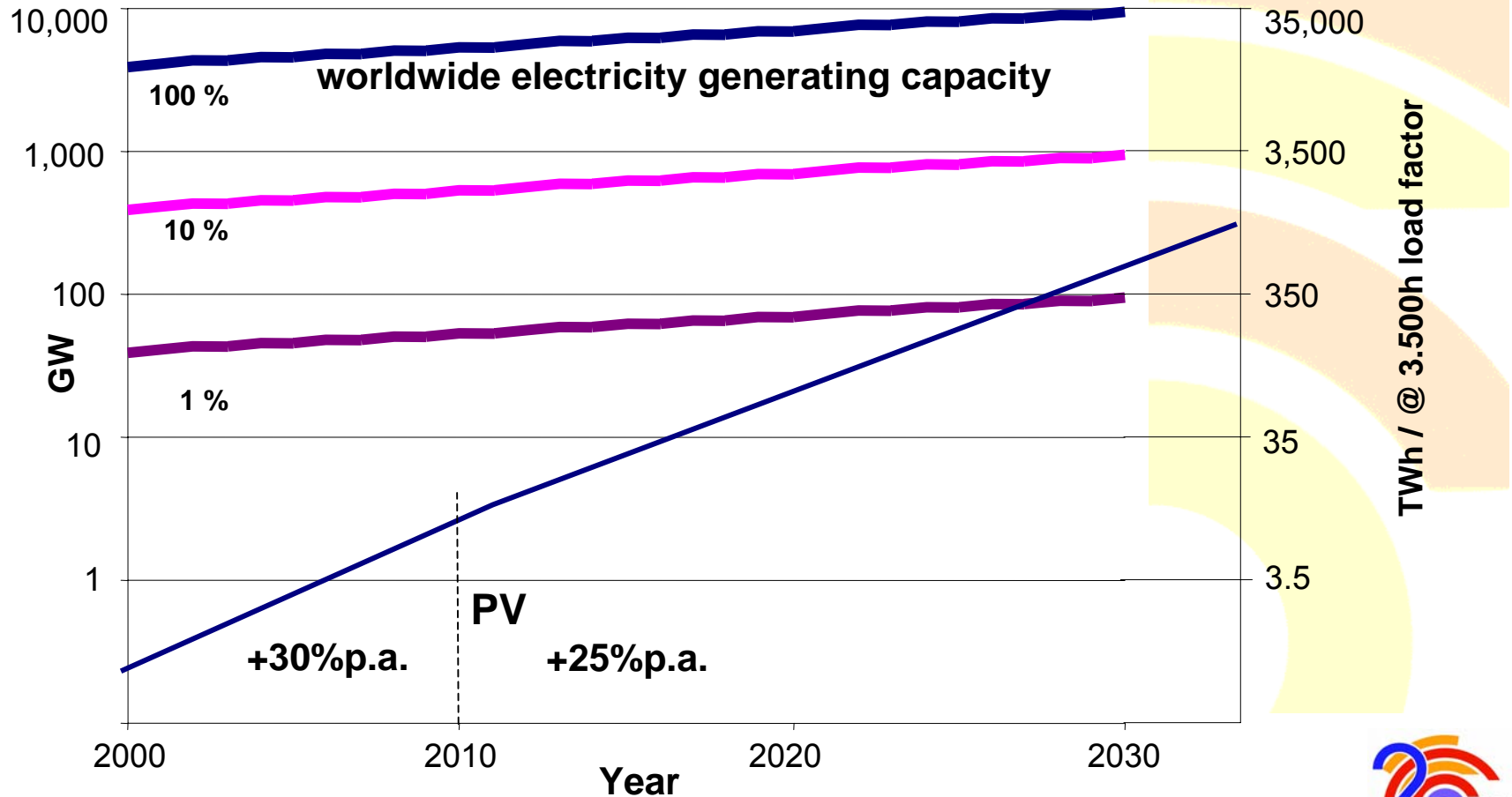
# EU directive directed to the contribution of renewable energies to the electricity production in Europe in 2010

**Target 2010**    **22 %** from ca. 3500 TWh ( $\equiv$  770 TWh !)

**Status 2003**    ca. **12 %** (mainly "old" hydro, increasing wind)

Remaining gap has to be closed by "new" renewables (wind, "small" hydro, biomass, geothermal, PV solar electricity)

# Development prediction of worldwide electricity capacity in relation to PV solar electricity contribution





Thank you for your attention !