

Enterprise and Industry

How to foster competitiveness of the European PV Industry?

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Outline

- Context
- Task forces relevant for REI
- Main results of DG ENTR Study on REI (focus on solar PV)
- Perspectives for solar PV/REI



Context

- EU manufacturing faces strong global competition
- EU climate and energy policies
- EU Industrial Policy
- EU Research and Innovation policies



Task Forces Relevant for REI

- Task Force on Advanced Manufacturing for Clean Production
- High-Level Group on Key Enabling Technologies
- Task Force for Smart Grids

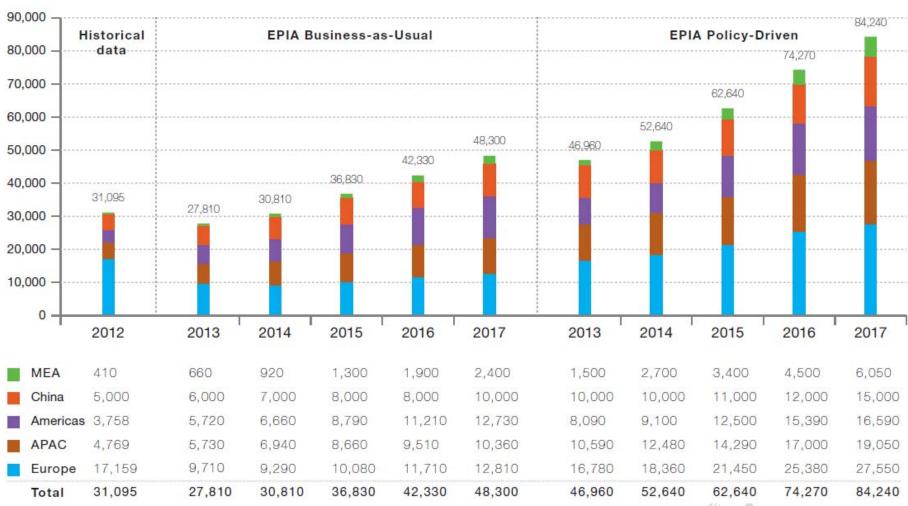


ENTR Study on Competitiveness of EU REI

- 6 key REI sectors: wind, solar, biomass, hydropower, geothermal and ocean
- Main study objectives:
 - > Analysis of impact of EU legislation
 - Outlook per sector (EU and globally)
 - > Detailed analysis for solar PV and offshore wind
 - > Feed for thoughts for improving EU competitiveness
- Final results by end July 2014



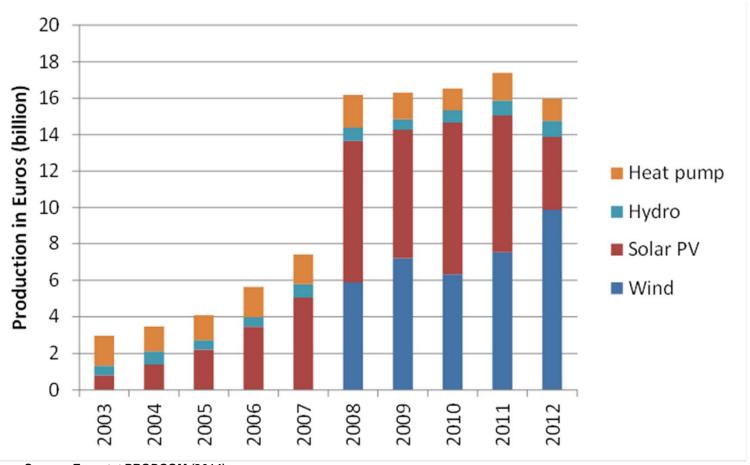
Evolution of Global Annual Solar PV Market per Region (in MW)



Source: EPIA (2013), Global Market Outlook for Photovoltaics, 2013-2017



EU Production of Solar PV and Other Key REI Sectors



Source: Eurostat PRODCOM (2014)

Note: other REI sectors are missing; hydro data concern only small hydro; no data for wind before 2008.



EU Solar PV Manufacturing in the Growing Global Market Context

- Main EU producers: Germany followed by Italy, France
- German manufacturers

➤ 2008: ≈60% of the global market

> 2011: ≈15%

German exports

> 2010: €5.8bn (peak)

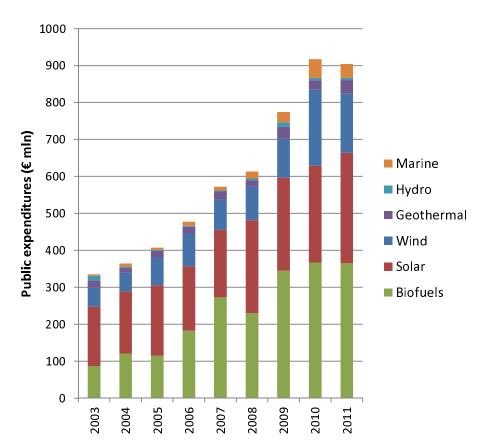
> 2013: €1.9bn (fall by 67%)

• Currently, 80% of world market supplied by Asian (China/Taiwan) manufacturers



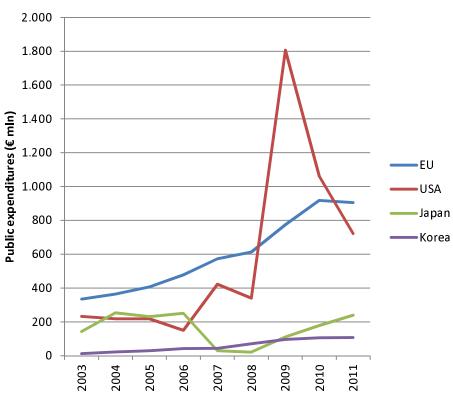
Public R&D Investment for REI

EU investment



Source: IEA/OECD database (2013)

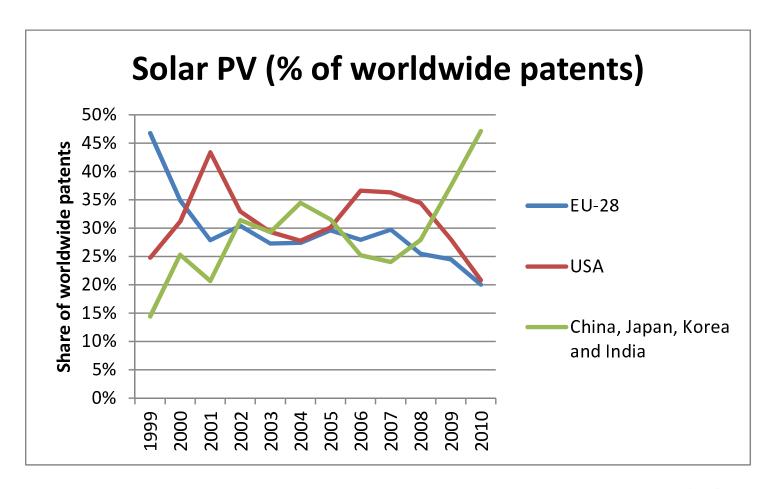
Investment in other regions



Source: IEA/OECD database (2013)



Worldwide Comparison of Patent Applications for Solar PV

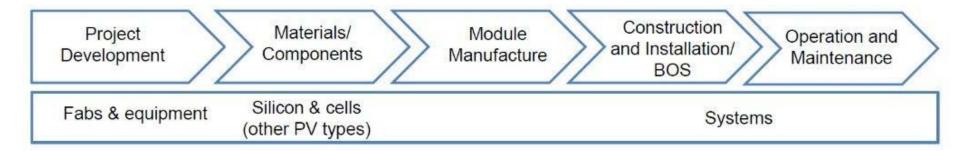


Source: IEA/OECD database (2013)



Have EU Solar PV Manufacturers a Future in EU?

PV Value Chain



- Need to retain/build key aspects of value chain to maintain competitive advantage
- EU key competitive strengths:
 - Quality
 - Reputation



EU Solar PV Can Compete Best on Quality and Service Differentiation

Component Suppliers	Module manufacturers	System integrators / Project Development / Installation / O&M	Service providers (including R&D)
Retain quality leadership 'Europe has to compete on quality' (China competes on labour cost; USA on energy costs) Competitive pricing Global client base and diversified product offerings Acquisition of non-EU raw material suppliers	Vertical integration Technological prowess based on high levels of R&D spend Focus on highly automated / optimised manufacturing Focus on very highly optimised products/low failure rates to enable higher pricing (10-15%) Scale – to help drive down component costs Source EU components to reduce transport costs Become leaner (e.g. reducing admin staff) Build sales outside EU	Focus on high growth markets in the EU Avoid EU markets with unstable support landscape High price-performance ratio to deliver longer term value to customers is important Flexibility to expand and contract Provide more services/information to customers More knowledge about customer needs/wants Maintain knowledge of developments in module technology Development of energy storage systems	Selling technical knowledge to asset owners (e.g. developers, utilities, IPPs) High investment in innovation Continue to be focused on customer service as a differentiator Collaboration with EU companies in third markets





Lessons learnt from Solar PV

- Need to look at whole value chain
- EU cannot compete where labour costs significant (e.g. cells)
- EU can compete on quality and services (high value added) → Innovation
- EU market will remain important



Perspectives for REI

- Similar analysis carried out for offshore wind (details in the final report)
- Need for more data on REI value chains
- Global REI market growing
- EU needs to keep cutting-edge R&D and innovation



Thank you for your attention!