

WELCOME TO SOLAR DAY



RIGHT HERE IN COPENHAGEN



THE ERA OF THE SUN

RIGHT HERE IN ITALY

Winery with 228 REC solar panels installed in Barbaresco, Italy. Annual capacity 54 000 kWh
26 tons of CO₂ saved annually



Agenda

- Why is solar attractive?
- Current status
- What the solar industry can deliver
- What will be required to achieve our targets

A photograph of a family of four (a man, a woman, and two children) enjoying a backyard with a swimming pool. The man is sitting in a striped armchair reading a newspaper. The woman is sitting on the edge of the pool, and a young girl is sitting next to her. A young boy is walking up a set of stone steps towards the pool. In the background, there is a house with a large array of solar panels on the roof. The scene is set in a well-maintained yard with trees and landscaping.

WHY IS SOLAR ATTRACTIVE?

RIGHT HERE IN CALIFORNIA

Residential home with 61 REC solar panels installed in Monterey, California. Annual capacity: 19 435 kWh
13.1 tons of CO₂ saved annually

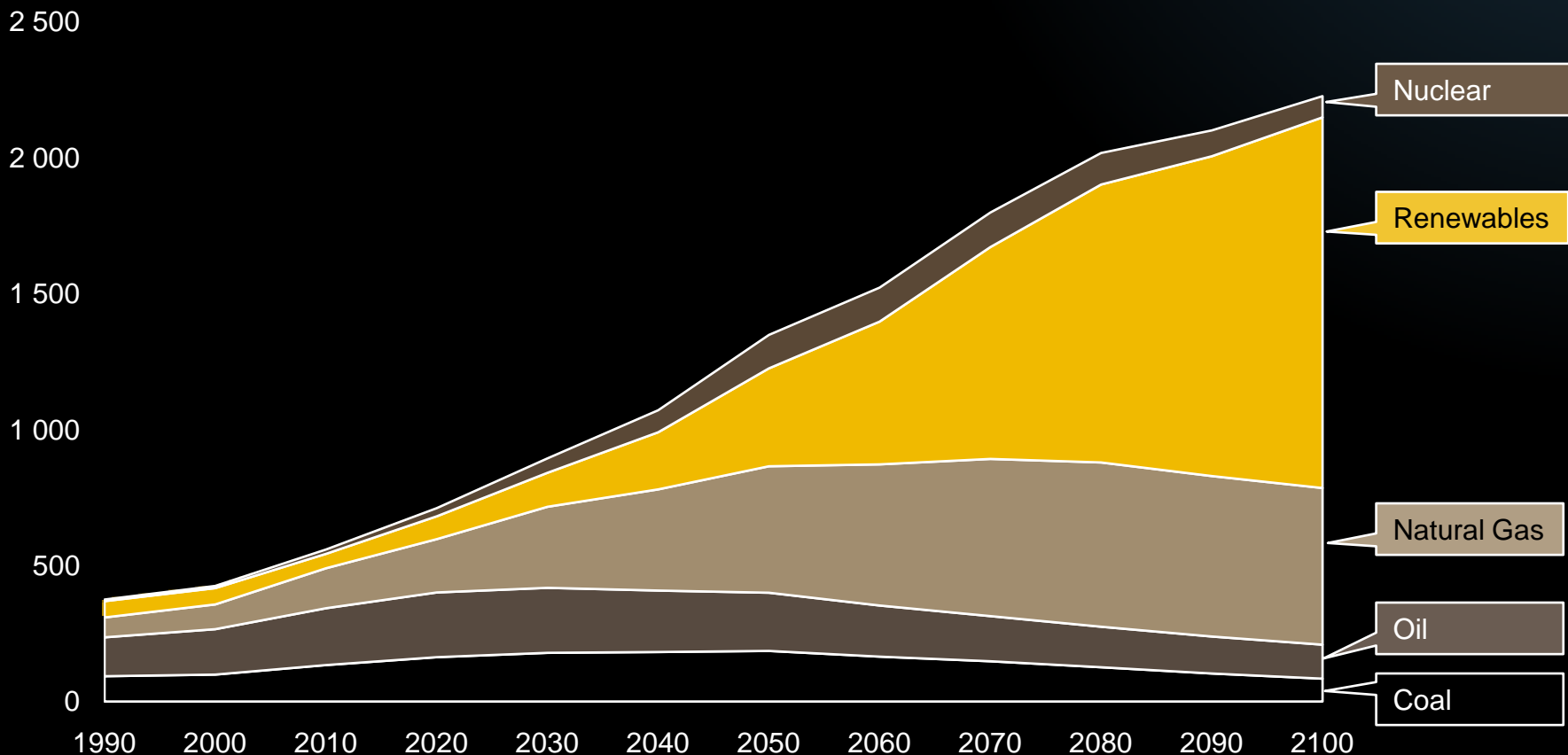


The world needs more energy

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Supply of different energy sources

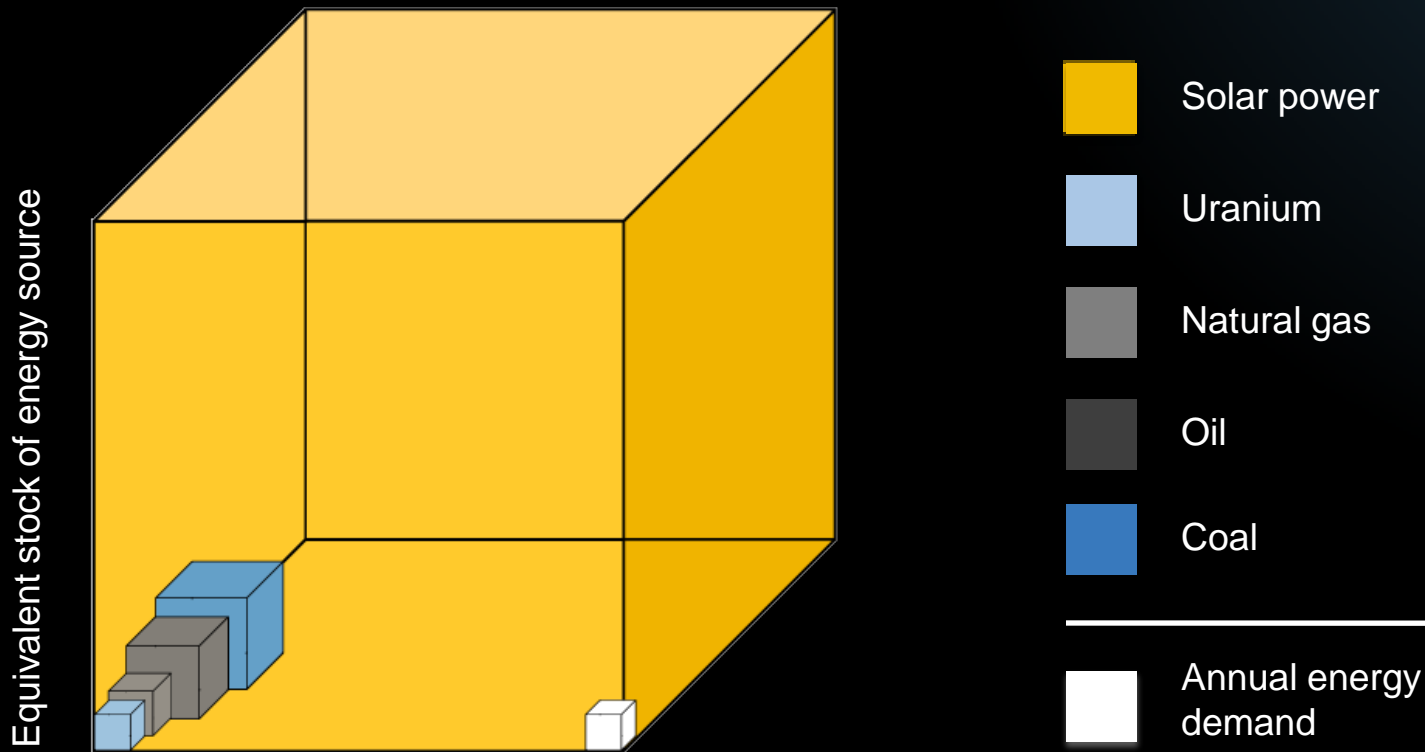
Exajoule



Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), SRES (Special Report on Emission Scenarios), Alt. 1

Definition: exajoule (EJ) is a unit of energy, 10^{18} joules, often used as unit of measure for world annual energy use

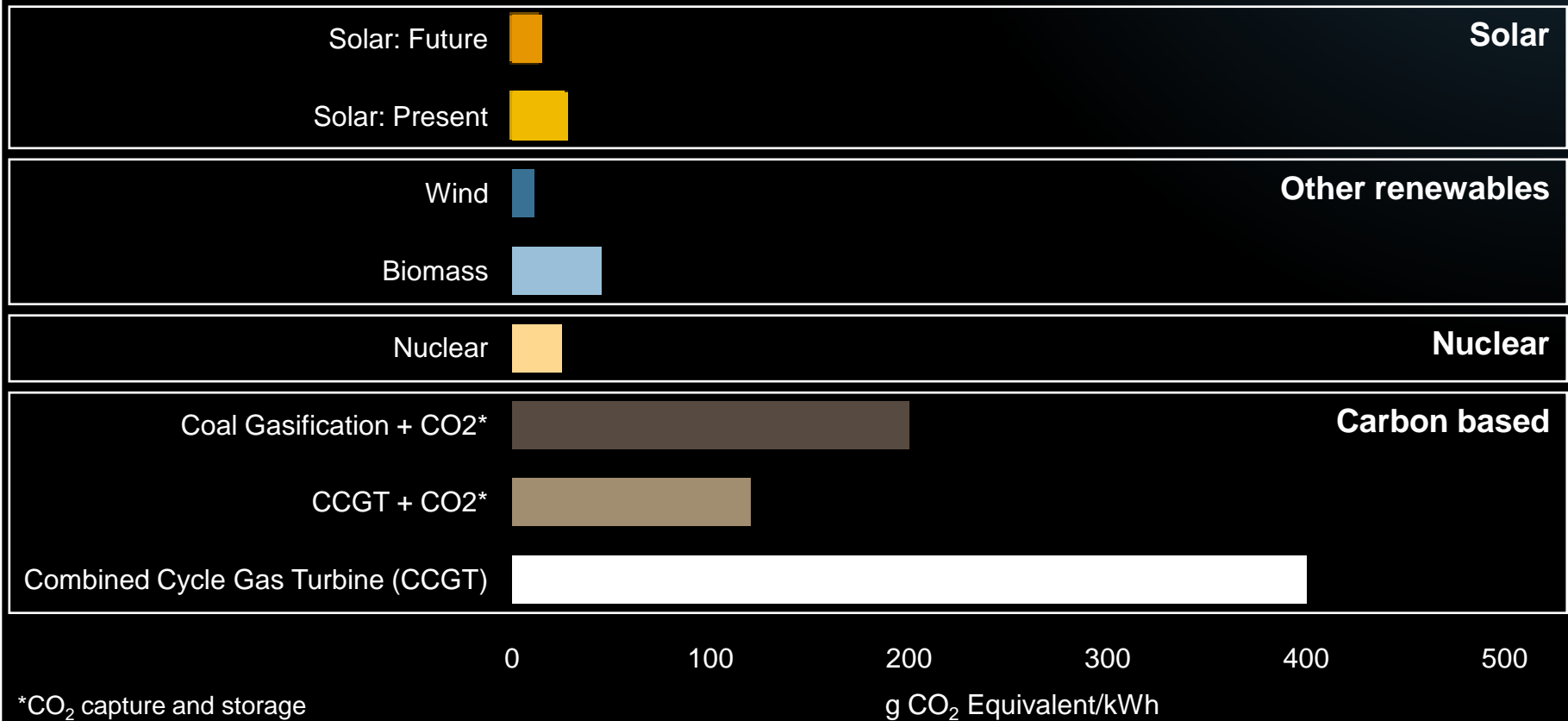
The sun supplies “virtually” unlimited energy



Fact: There is more energy delivered by the sun in one hour than what is consumed by the world's population in one year

The CO₂ emission from solar energy is very low

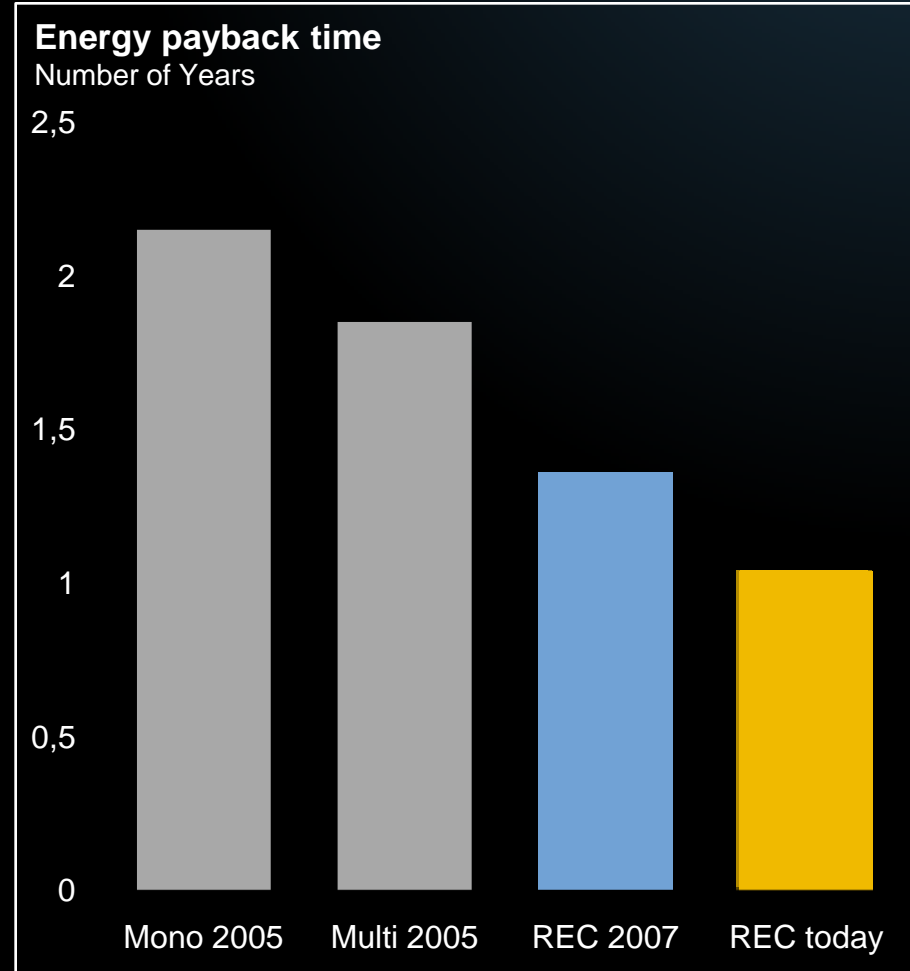
Life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions



Source: Annual Energy Review, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Solar energy payback time

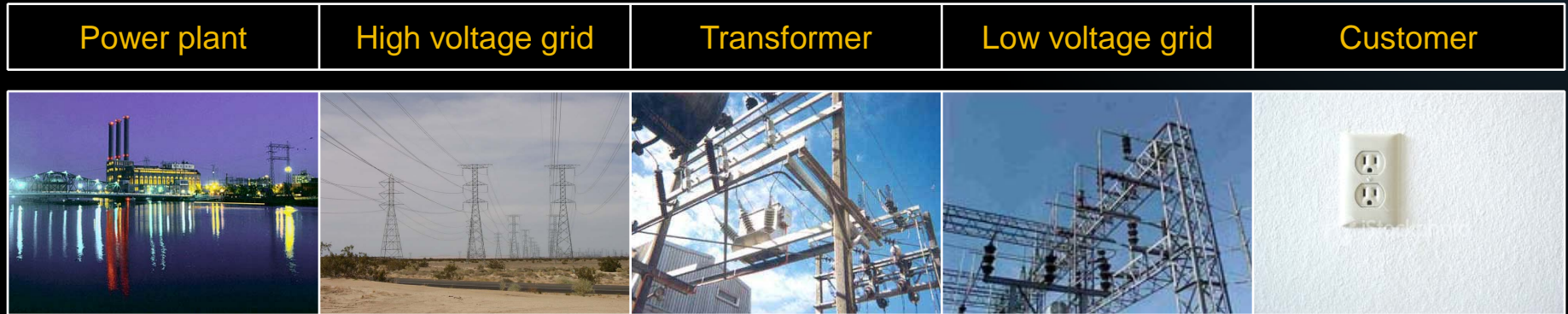
- Payback time of around one year
 - Energy payback is the time it takes a solar panel to generate the same amount of energy that was used to produce it
- For the remaining 24 years of its guaranteed lifetime, a solar panel will be 'energy positive'



Source: Alsema et al. (EU Crystal Clear project), 21st European PV Conference, Dresden, 2006

Solar energy produced at point of consumption

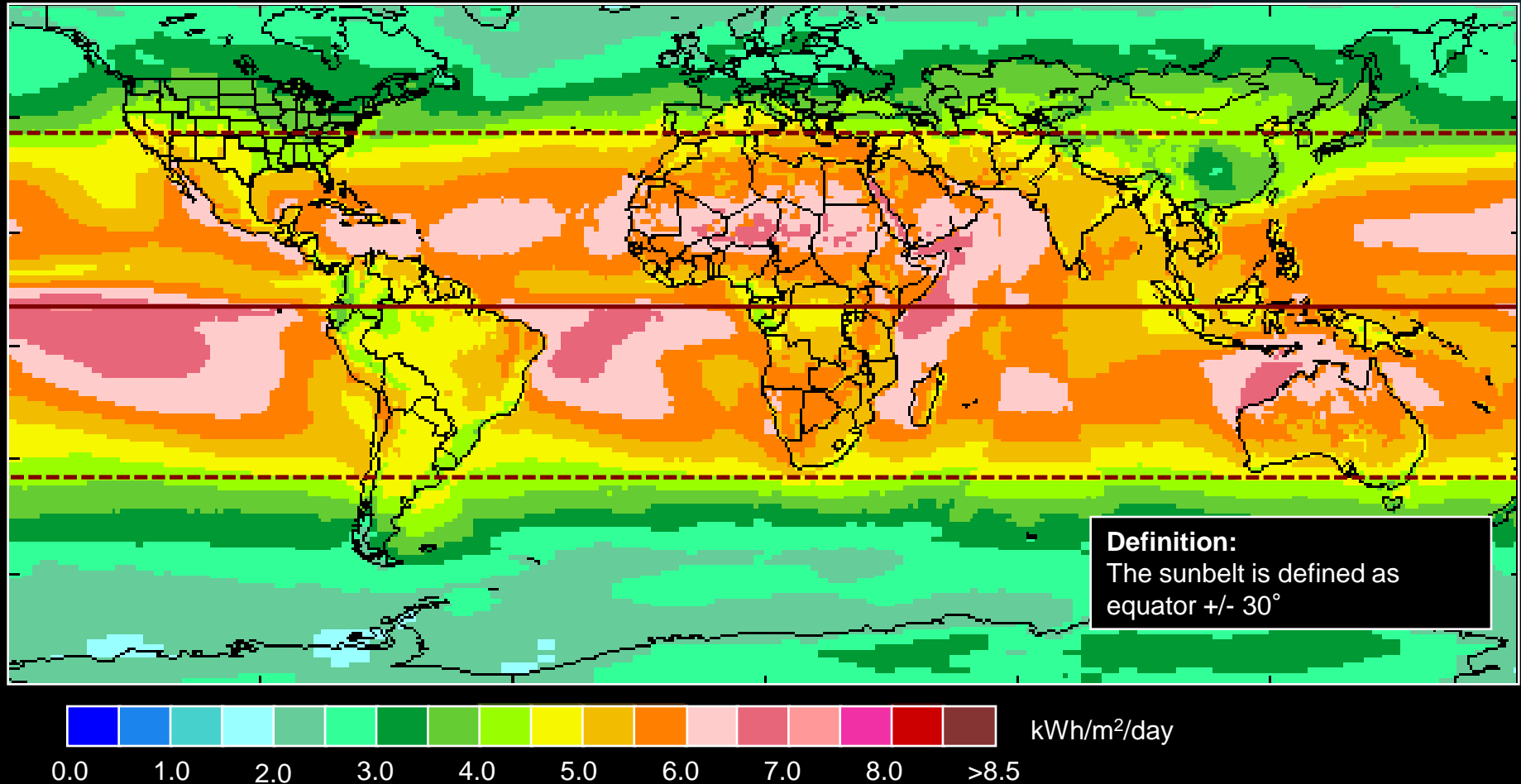
DISTRIBUTION



- The price of electricity includes generation cost as well as transmission cost
- Solar energy has the advantage that it can be produced near, or at the point of consumption
- Price comparisons should therefore be determined at the point of use

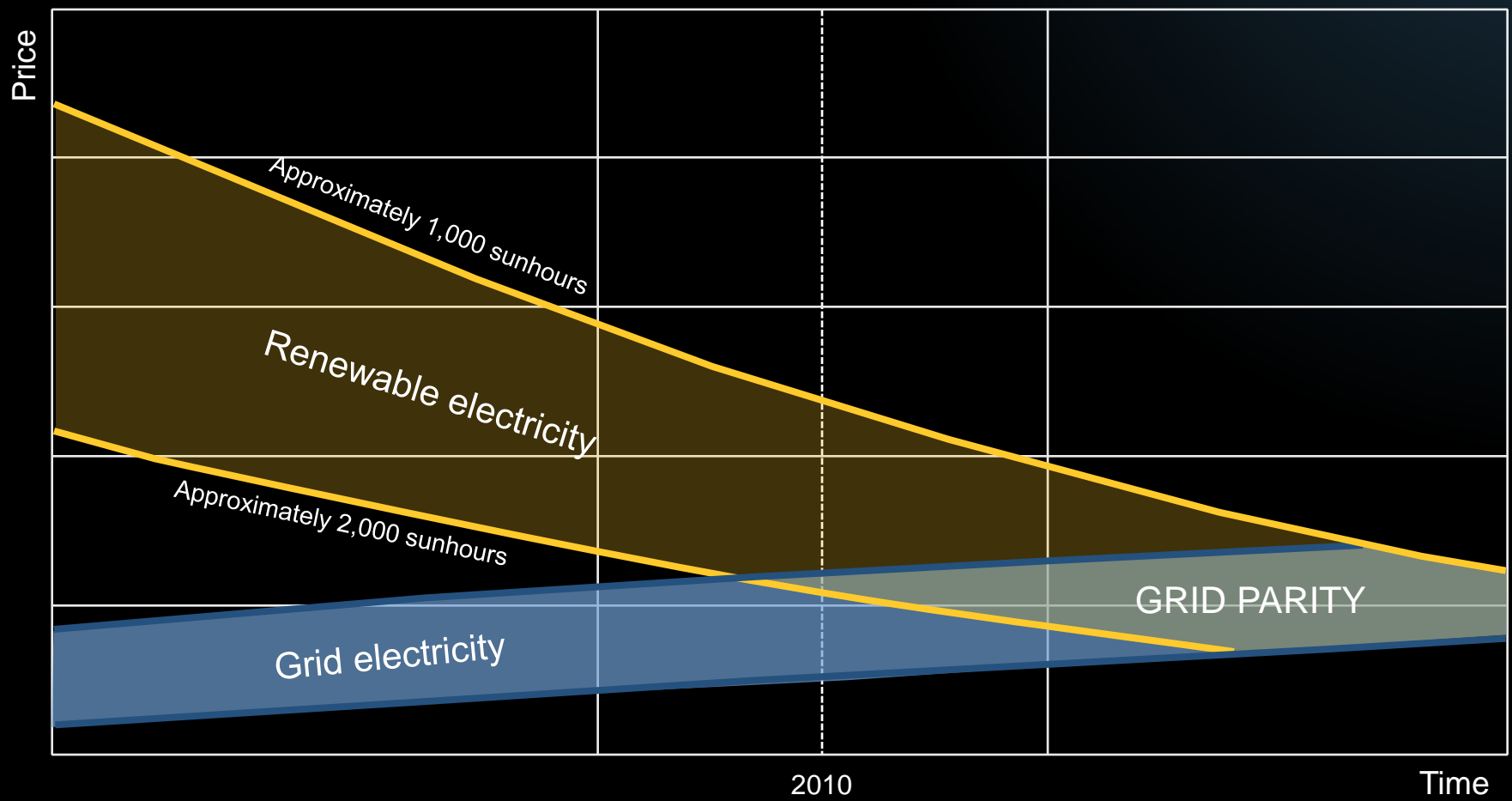
Majority of the world's population lives within the sunbelt

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Source: NASA Surface meteorology

The concept of grid parity



Source: BP Solar



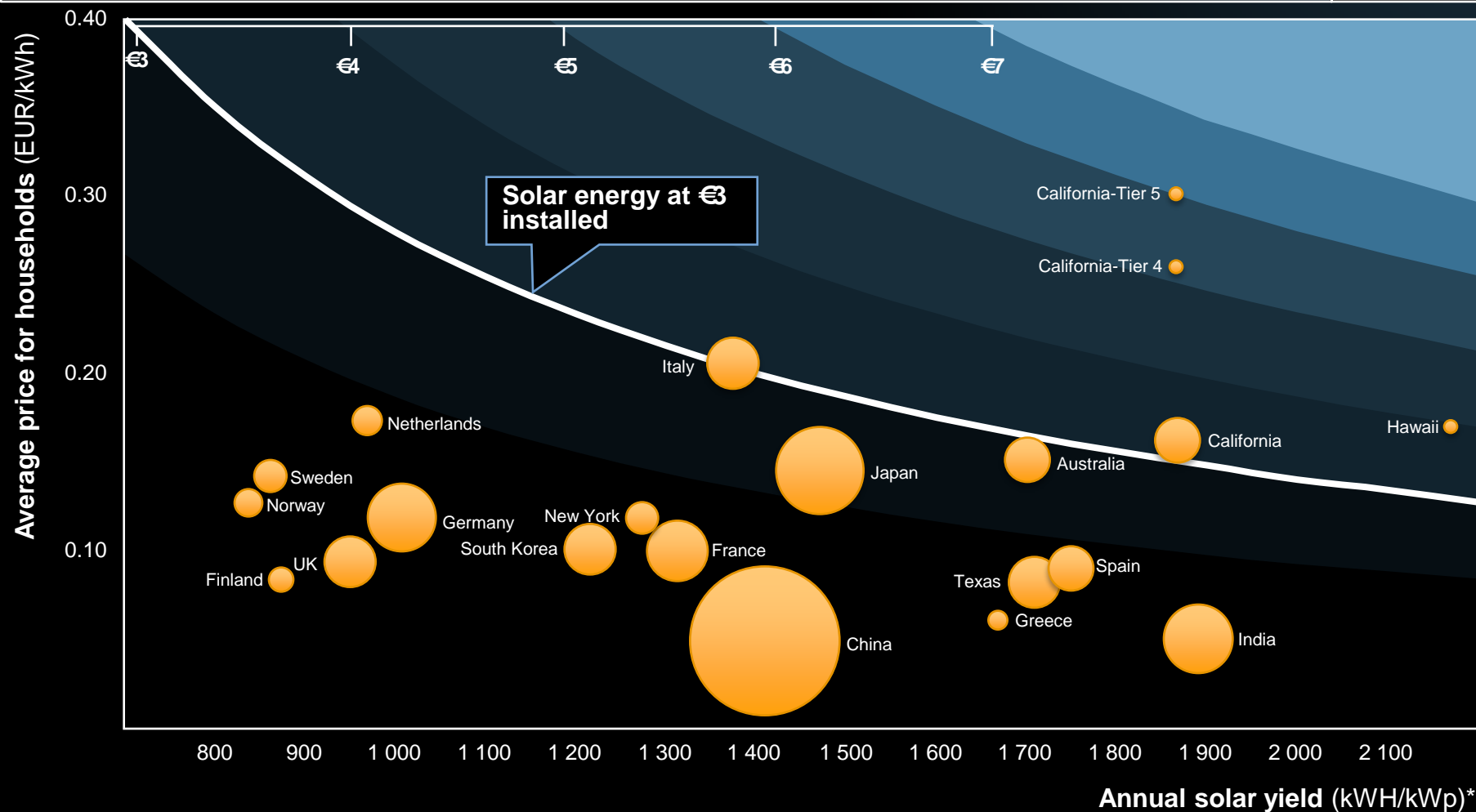
CURRENT SOLAR STATUS

RIGHT HERE IN HAMBURG

Residential home with 32 REC solar panels installed in Hamburg, Germany. Annual capacity: 6 200 kWh
4 tons of CO₂ saved annually



Grid parity status

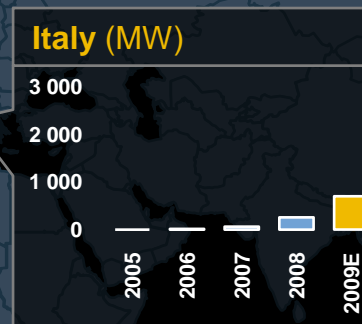
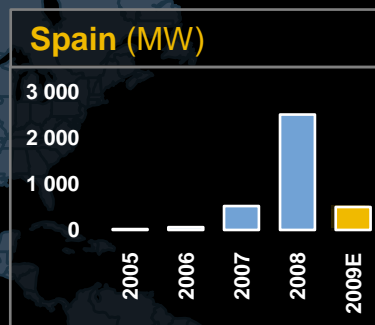
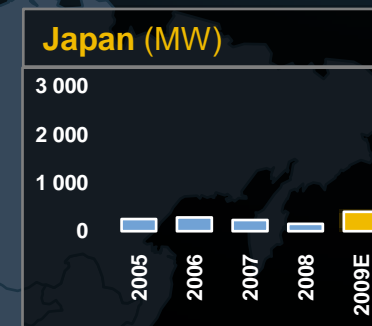
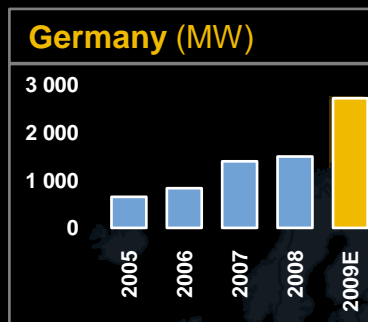
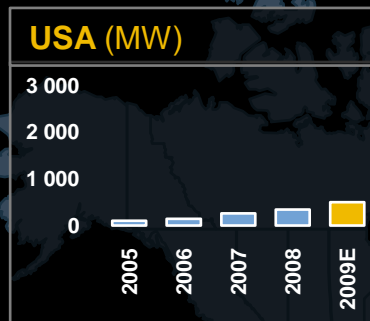


*Amount generated by a south-facing 1kWp module in 1 year (function of solar intensity)

Source: Eurostat; PV Policy group; PG&E; CIA country files; Public policy Institute New York; McKinsey&Company, REC

Assumptions: 2007 electricity prices

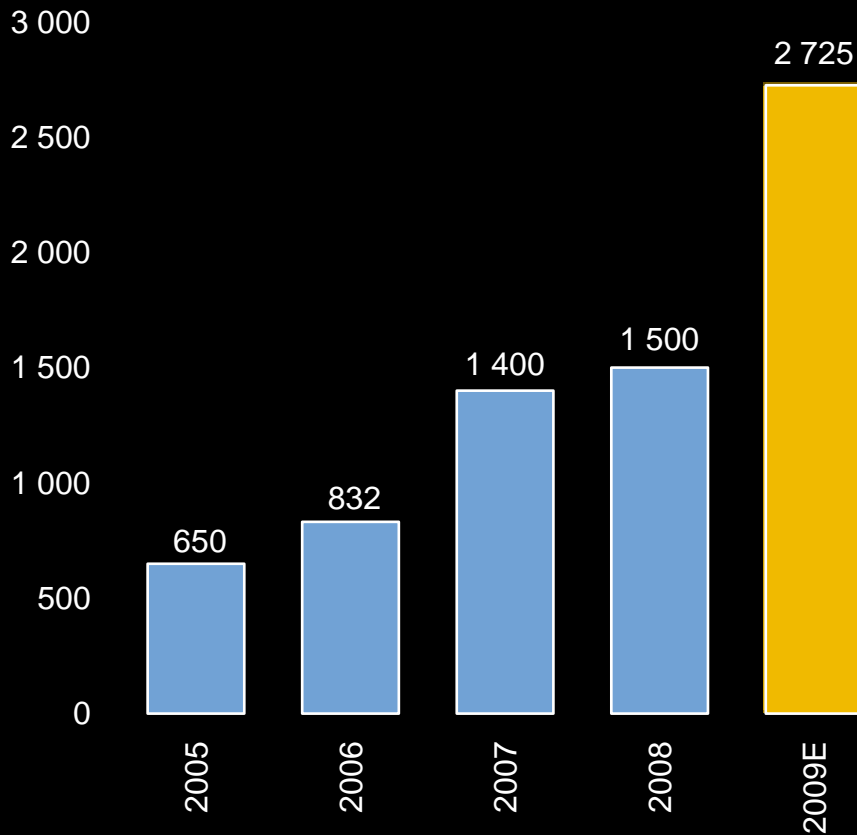
Current status in key solar markets



Comparison between Germany and the USA

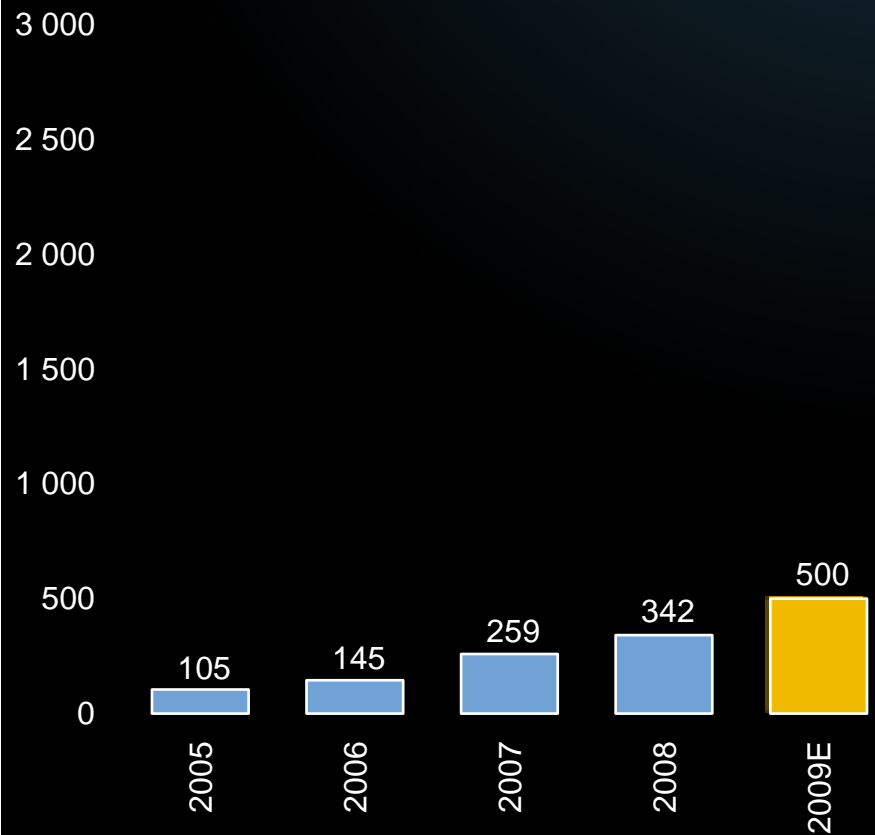
Annual installed capacity in Germany

MW



Annual installed capacity in USA

MW



Source: Commerzbank Corporates & Markets

Lessons learnt

Successful markets

→ Targets and policies

- Long-term targets and clear policies

→ Incentives

- Facilitated access to grid
- Easy to understand
- Cost-efficient

→ Bureaucracy

- Efficient, straight forward paperwork

Less successful markets

→ Targets and policies

- Unclear targets and policies

→ Incentives

- Lack of rules for grid connection
- Complex incentive scheme
- Costly and inefficient

→ Bureaucracy

- Difficult and time consuming paperwork

WHAT THE INDUSTRY CAN ACHIEVE

RIGHT HERE IN GADENDORF

Pig farm with 434 REC panels installed in Gadendorf, Germany. Annual capacity 78 000 kWh
51 tons of CO₂ saved annually



Set for 2020 "Solar Photovoltaic Electricity: A mainstream power source in Europe by 2020", EPIA

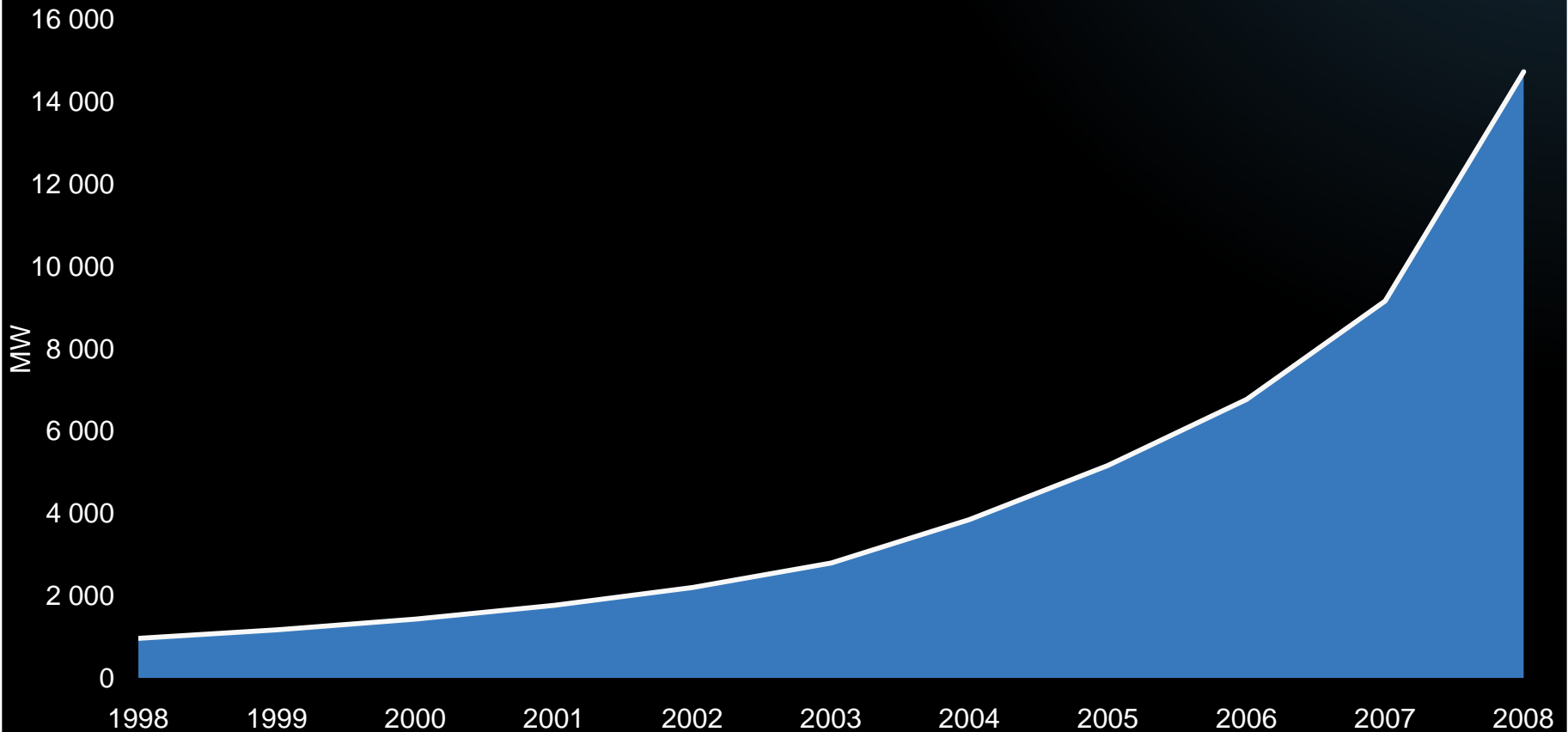
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"PV electricity can provide up to 12% of the EU electricity demand by 2020, from less than 1% today, provided the right conditions are created by EU policy makers, national governments and energy industry stakeholders, including the PV sector"

A 12% market share for PV is a demanding, but achievable and desirable objective, not only for Europe but for the world as a whole

Exeptional growth in installed capacity

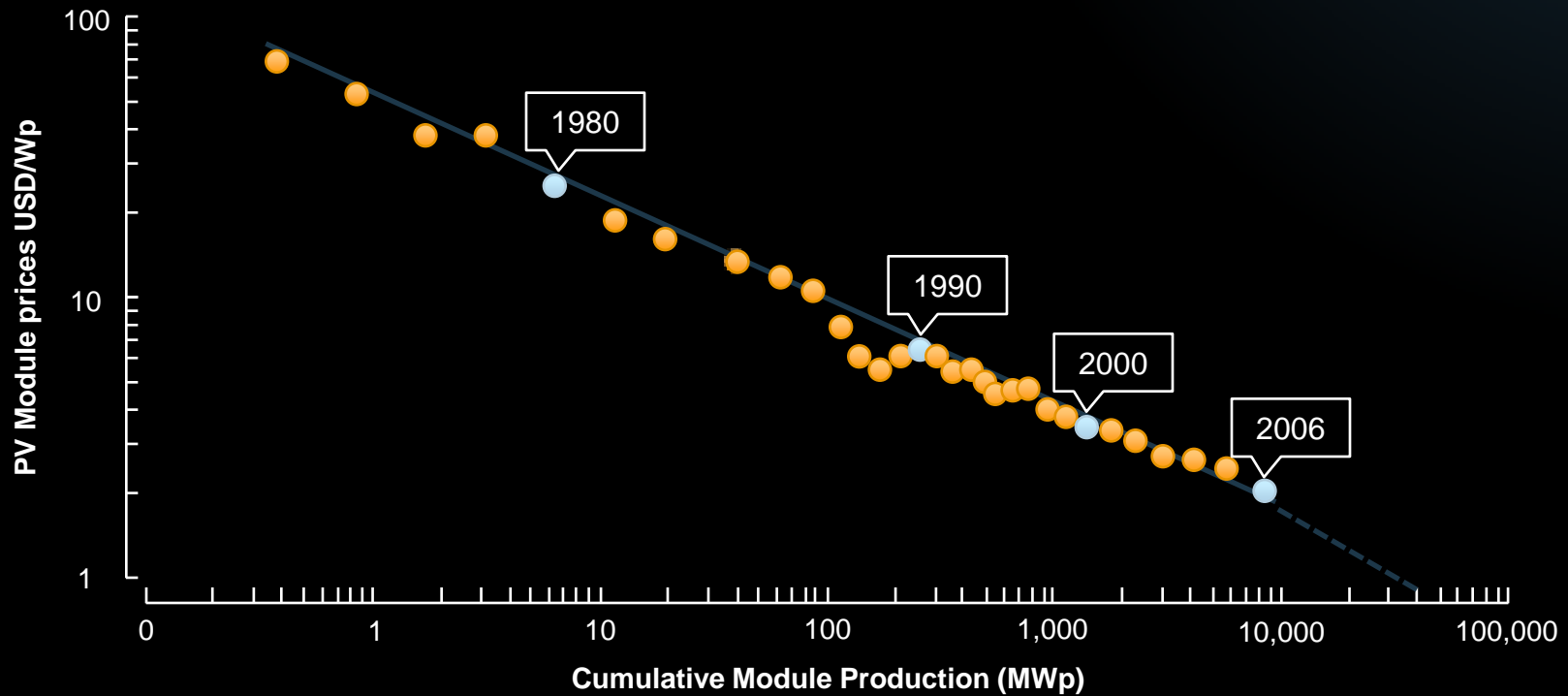
Historical development of Global cumulative PV power installed




Source: Global market outlook for photovoltaics until 2013, EPIA

The cost of solar energy is consistently decreasing

Historical module learning curve



A man in a dark suit and blue tie stands in the center, gesturing with his right hand towards a vast field of solar panels. He is facing two men who are seen from the back. These two men are wearing white hard hats and bright yellow-green high-visibility safety vests over dark blue long-sleeved shirts. They are standing on a dirt path that runs alongside the solar panels. The solar panels are arranged in long, parallel rows that stretch into the distance under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is a large-scale renewable energy installation.

WHAT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE OUR TARGETS

RIGHT HERE IN ALICANTE

REC panels installed in a power plant in Alicante, Spain. System size of 8 MW, powering 4 896 households



Recommendations

→ Targets and policies

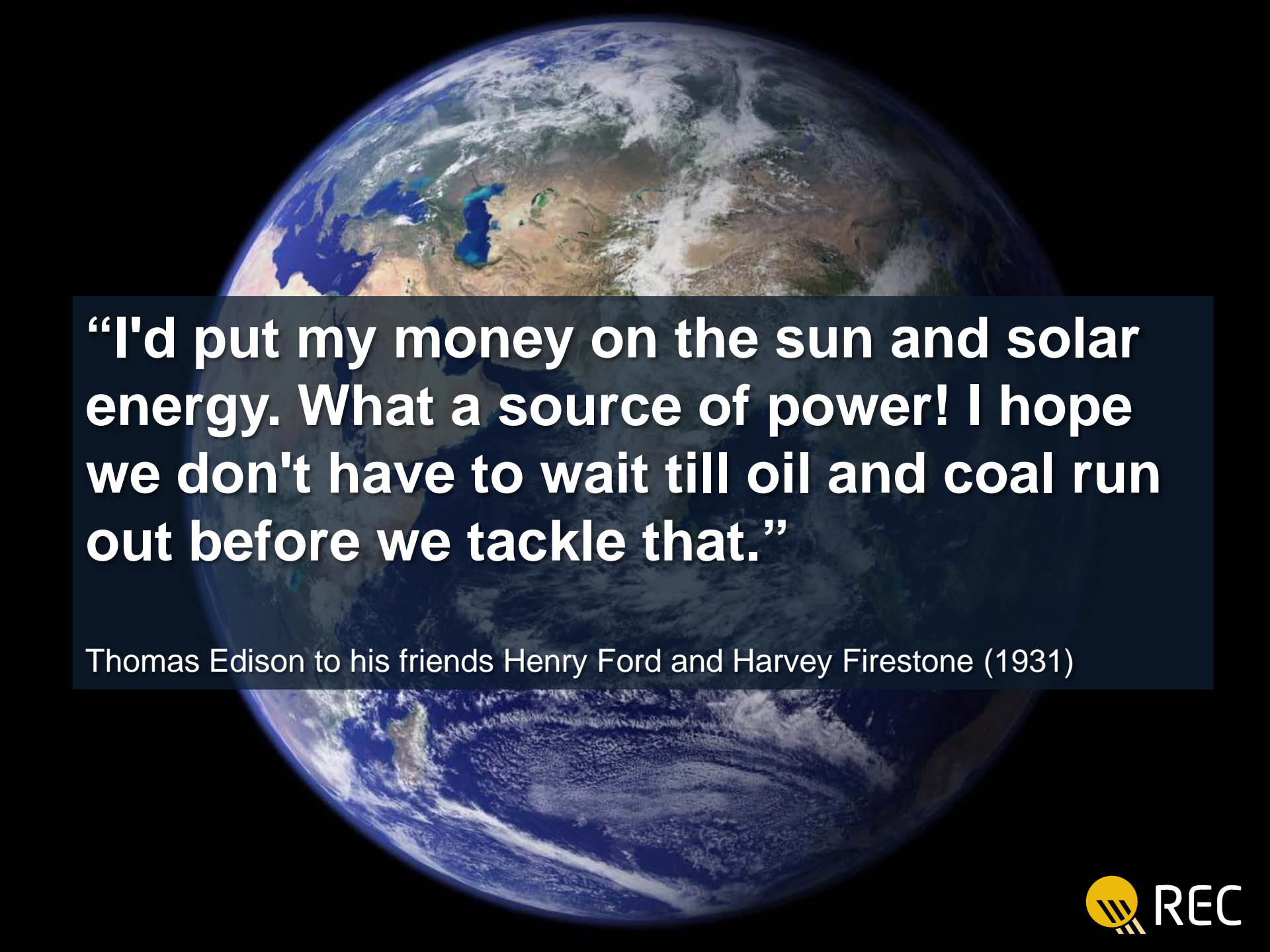
- Provide long-term targets and supporting policies
- Build confidence for investments in manufacturing and deployment

→ Incentives

- Implement effective and cost-efficient incentive schemes
- Decrease over time to foster further innovation
- Prioritize simplification over economic generosity

→ Industrial development

- The industry must continue to bring down cost to achieve grid parity both through cost effectiveness and development of technology



“I'd put my money on the sun and solar energy. What a source of power! I hope we don't have to wait till oil and coal run out before we tackle that.”

Thomas Edison to his friends Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone (1931)