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Maximising socio-economic value creation through policies

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Dr. Barbara Breitschopf, Fraunhofer-ISI, Germany Dr. Ulrike Lehr, Institute for Economic Structures Research, Germany



On behalf of:



On behalf of







Policy fields

Cross-cutting – NOT only energy

Relevant policy mix

Along the value chain









Deployment policies – which matter?

focus type	Supplier	Demand	Input / Complementary
Financial	Investment grantsInterest subsidiesTax credits	 FIT, FIP TGC Tax credits Investment subsidies 	 R&D grants Financial programs for schools, universities Research awards
Regulatory	 Standards (TÜV,), Labels IPR R&D spending obligation Land use rules Intellectual property 	 Quotas, Portfolio stand. Product information requirements Product norms/ standards (ISO) addressing framework conditions Financing Power market 	Mandatory education/training Educational standards (curriculum) Reporting standards Legal framework/rights Banking rules Recycling rules
Educational, research, learning	 Scientific, management, training on the job Building of capacities and skills 	discussion rounds, presentations,	 R&D networking Education programs Establishment of platforms, WS
Infrastructural	 Infrastructure road, rail, ship, IT, power, water, 	FinancingGrids, roads,	● Education Seraunhofe

Source: Lehr, Breitschopf, Vidician 2014, adapted









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Deployment policies – which design?

Financing of demand support through

final consumers via

state budget

pricing in through power providers

auction

administratively set levies/charges

FIT, FIP

TGC and PPA

tax credit, subsidy

but.... → implementation?



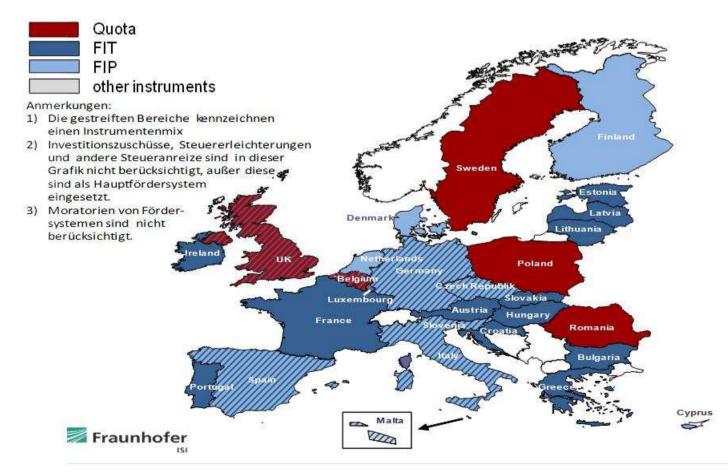






Deployment policies – best instrument ?

RE support policies in Europe











Deployment policies – more than just instruments?

"more" includes:

- Vision and strategy: e.g., action plan, roadmap 2050;
- Targets: e.g., 20% RE electricity generation in 2020;
- Policy making: suggestions and decisions on targets and measures, changes (proactive) and announcements, lobbying opportunities, reporting;
- Implementation: institutional set-up for generation, controlling, installation, procedures for evaluation, adjustments and announcements, and societal participation.
- Instruments:
 - financial: FIT or FIP, TGC, tax credits, subsidies and grants
 - regulatory: portfolio standards, guota
 - supportive/framework: financing, infrastructure
- → Policy consistency, reliability, and coherence are important. Drastic and sudden policy changes are detrimental to investment, and hence to value creation
- → Acceptance of policy

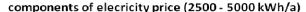


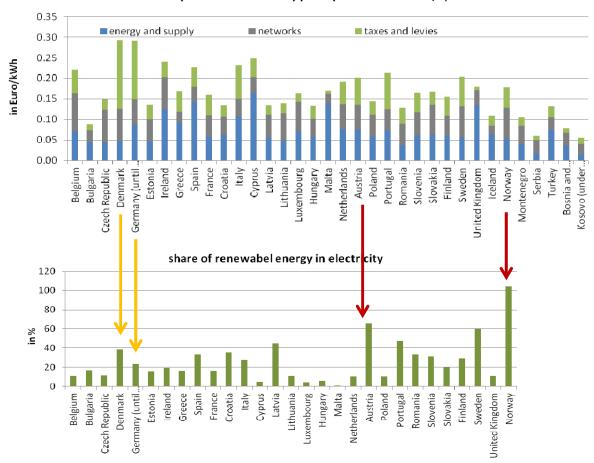






Deployment policies – when accepted?





Source: Eurostat 2015









Deployment policies – beyond RET?

Deployment policies: increase demand for RET = value creation through

- → investments in RET (energy sector)
- → demand for services and manufacturing
- → investments in other industries

Iff the framework conditions are set accordingly !!

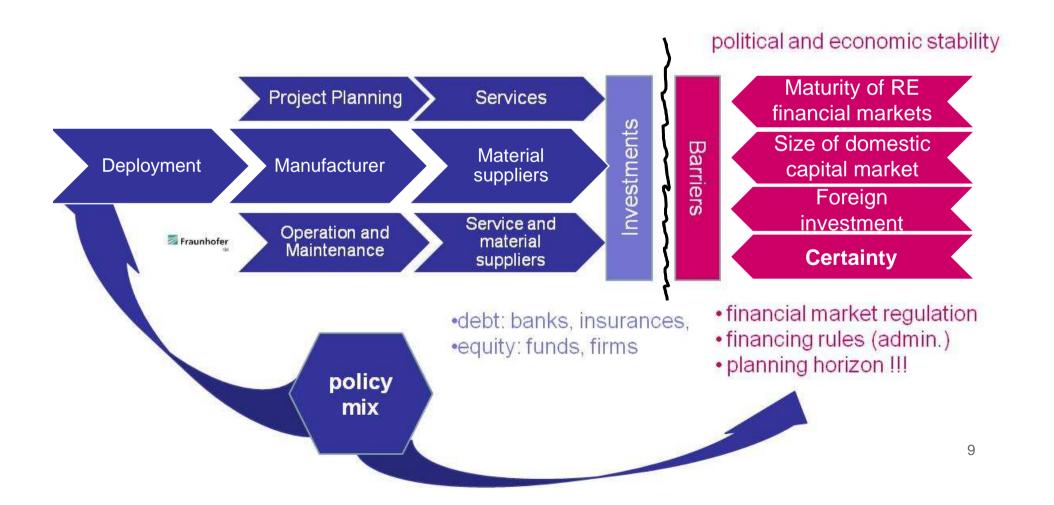








Investment promotion











Local content policies



Trade, WTO



Increase domestic attraction



Autarchy

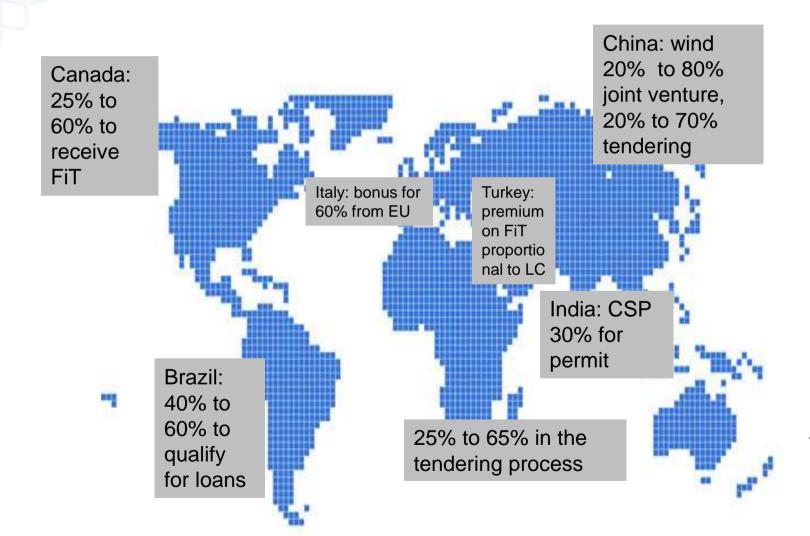








Local Content Laws & Renewables around the World











Success Factors

- Works differently in combination with different deployment instruments
- Size of the expected markets matter
- Share has to be in reach for domestic industry
- Local industry has to be in support
- Local industry has to be supported by further instruments









Strengthening firm-level capabilities

- Enable firms to act successful on (international) markets
- Strengthen private sector especially in Arab region
 - Industrial upgrading
 - Cluster development
 - Infrastructure development
 - Modernize SMEs
- Successful examples from Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon









Research and innovation and training – why?

Example: Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI)

affiliation: research center associated to State Minister of Scientific Research

mission: enhance competitiveness of Egyptian Industry

• collaboration: national and overseas R&D institutions → networks & knowledge transfer

personnel: strong personnel linkages to Cairo University (RE Master Program)

and other, international universities → matching of technical and

know-how needs

• services: technical services, training, testing, certification, consultancy, research

based on actual demand of industry → need pull → adjusted solutions









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Conclusions

- RE deployment is a key factor for value creation,
- RE deployment is more than designing instruments
- Value creation from RE deployment needs support in many policy fields
- Value enhancing policies are crosscutting
- Greening also energy efficiency needs to be mainstreamed into all policies to enhance value creation! (supplier focused, complementary) policies →











Thank you for your attention

Dr. Ulrike Lehr

Institute for Economic Structures Research.

GWS mbH

Heinrichstr. 30, 49080 Osnabrück, Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 541 490 33 280

lehr@gws-os.com

www-gws-os.de

Dr. Barbara Breitschopf

Competence Center Energy Policy and

Energy Markets

Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and

Innovation Research ISI

Breslauer Str. 48, 76139 Karlsruhe, Germany

Phone: +49 (0)721 6809 356

mailto:barbara.breitschopf@isi.fraunhofer.de

http://www.isi.fraunhofer.de