



WELSPUN RENEWABLE ENERGY P. LIMITED

19 NOVEMBER 2014

# DOMESTIC CONTENT REQUIREMENT - DCR



Welspun Energy Ltd.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

# CONTENTS

1	HISTORY OF DRC AND ITS IMPACT
2	DCR HAS HAD VERY LITTLE IMPACT ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING
3	SOLAR VALUE CHAIN – DOWNSTREAM > UPSTREAM
4	PROJECT CONTRIBUTES MORE THAN MANUFACTURING
5	SOLAR ENERGY CAN FULFIL PRACTICALLY EVERY NEED
6	GRID PARITY WILL FOSTER FASTER GDP GROWTH
8	LONG TERM PLANNING, POLICY SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT NEEDED FOR SOLAR MANUFACTURING

# HISTORY OF DCR IN INDIA

## PROVISIONS IN DIFFERENT POLICIES

- ⑩ ROOFTOP AND OFF GRID APPLICATION - **SOLAR MODULES MUST BE MADE IN INDIA**
  - IN THIS CASE SOLAR CELLS MIGHT BE IMPORTED
- ⑩ JNNSM PHASE-1 BATCH -1 – POLYCRYSTALLINE MODULES COULD NOT IMPORTED - HOWEVER NO RESTRICTION ON IMPORT OF THIN FILM MODULES
- ⑩ JNNSM PHASE-1 BATCH-2 SAME RESTRICTIONS
- ⑩ JNNSM PHASE-2 BATCH-1 (VGF SCHEME) CAPACITY DIVIDED IN DCR AND OPEN CATEGORY
  - 375 MW RESERVED FOR DOMESTIC MODULES
    - BOTH SOLAR CELLS AND MODULES MUST BE MADE IN INDIA – SILICON WAFERS COULD BE IMPORTED
  - 375 MW KEPT UNDER OPEN CATEGORY AND SPD HAVE THE CHOICE OF MODULES
- ⑩ STATE POLICY DO NOT INSIST ON DCR IN ANY MANNER

# HISTORY OF DCR IN INDIA

## IMPACT OF DCR POLICY SO FAR

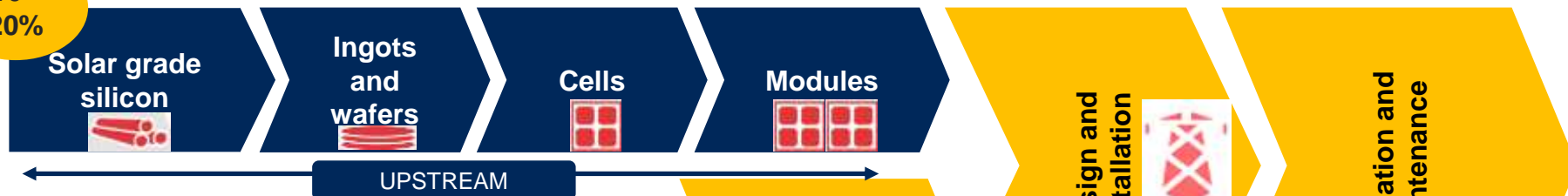
- ⑩ ROOFTOP AND OFF GRID APPLICATION
  - **MUSHROOMING OF CTM MANUFACTURERS**
- ⑩ JNNSM PHASE-1 BATCH -1 & BATCH-2 – DCR FOR POLYCRYSTALLINE MODULES
  - **MORE THAN 60 PROJECTS CAME UP ON THIN FILM**
- ⑩ JNNSM PHASE-2 BATCH-1 (VGF SCHEME) CAPACITY DIVIDED IN DCR AND OPEN CATEGORY
  - **DCR PROJECTS RESULTED IN HIGHER VGF BY MORE THAN INR 1 CRORE PER MW**
  - **YET SOME OF THE DEVELOPERS COULD NOT EXECUTE THE PROJECTS**
- ⑩ STATE POLICY DO NOT INSIST ON DCR IN ANY MANNER
  - **STATES ARE GETTING BETTER TARIFF THAN JNNSM DCR PROJECTS EVEN WITH POOR CREDIT WORTHINESS**

# SOLAR PV VALUE CHAIN

- DOWNSTREAM CONTRIBUTES 300-400% MORE THAN UPSTREAM TO ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

- 20-30% contribution in economic value and job creation (10-20% since wafers will be imported)
- 100% automated process with only high skill supervision
- 100% of machines and raw material (ingots and wafers) imported

10 - 20%



**MULTIPLE TECHNOLOGIES:**

1. Crystalline (monocrystalline and polycrystalline),
2. Thin film (CdTe, CIGS, CGS &c)

Thin film technology is more suitable in India (thermal properties), Indian manufacturing has crystalline

**BOS**

**DOWN STREAM**

70 - 90%

- 80% contribution in economic value and job creation
- BOS manufacturing, installation, project management – 100% domestic, employs low skill workers, livelihood enhancement
- Energy access and security enhancement

**Training, consulting and IT support**

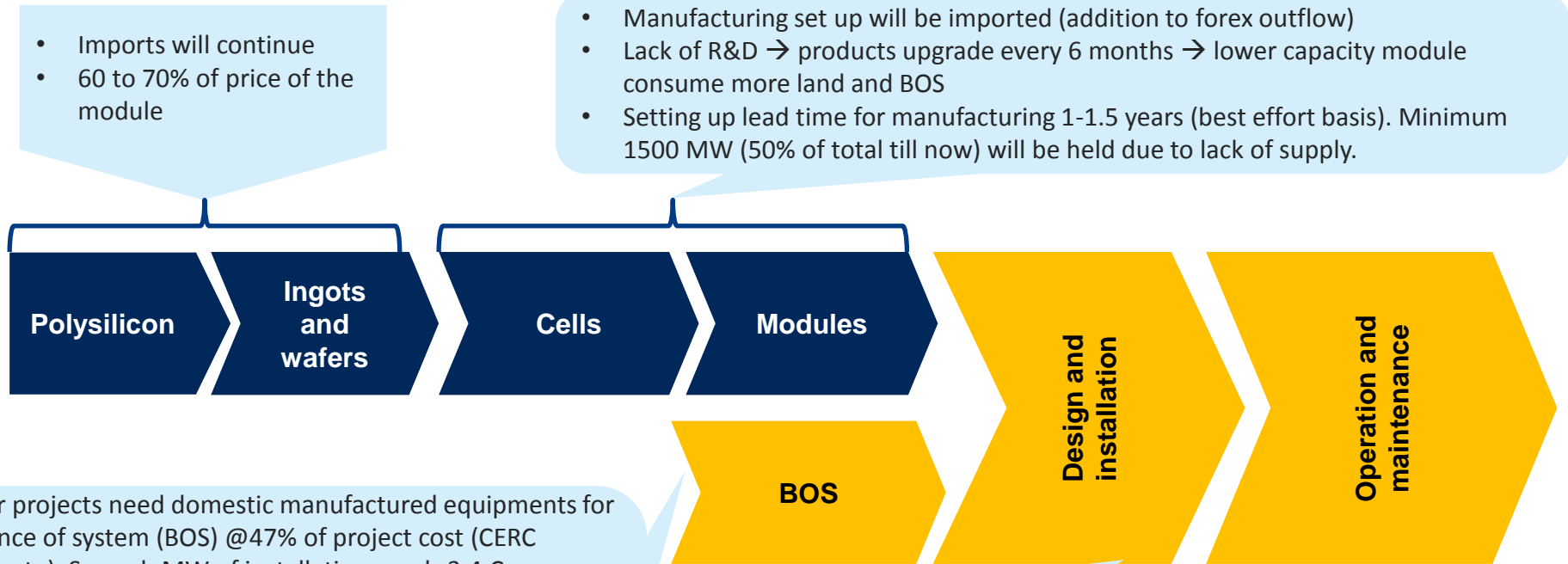
**Research and Development**

**ANTI DUMPING DUTY PUTS 80% ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION AT RISK BY FOCUSING ON 20% (PRACTICALLY 10% DUE TO WAFER IMPORT)**

Source: <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/u.s.-solar-market-grows-41-has-record-year-in-2013;> Welspun analysis

# DCR, NOT VERY HELPFUL TO THE ECONOMY

- NEGLIGIBLE IMPACT ON FOREX OUTFLOW
- IS UNLIKELY TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING
- WILL HARM SOLAR GROWTH, LOCAL INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT



- Imports will continue
- 60 to 70% of price of the module

- Manufacturing set up will be imported (addition to forex outflow)
- Lack of R&D → products upgrade every 6 months → lower capacity module consume more land and BOS
- Setting up lead time for manufacturing 1-1.5 years (best effort basis). Minimum 1500 MW (50% of total till now) will be held due to lack of supply.

Solar projects need domestic manufactured equipments for balance of system (BOS) @47% of project cost (CERC estimate). So each MW of installation needs 3.4 Crore worth domestic economic activity including the following.

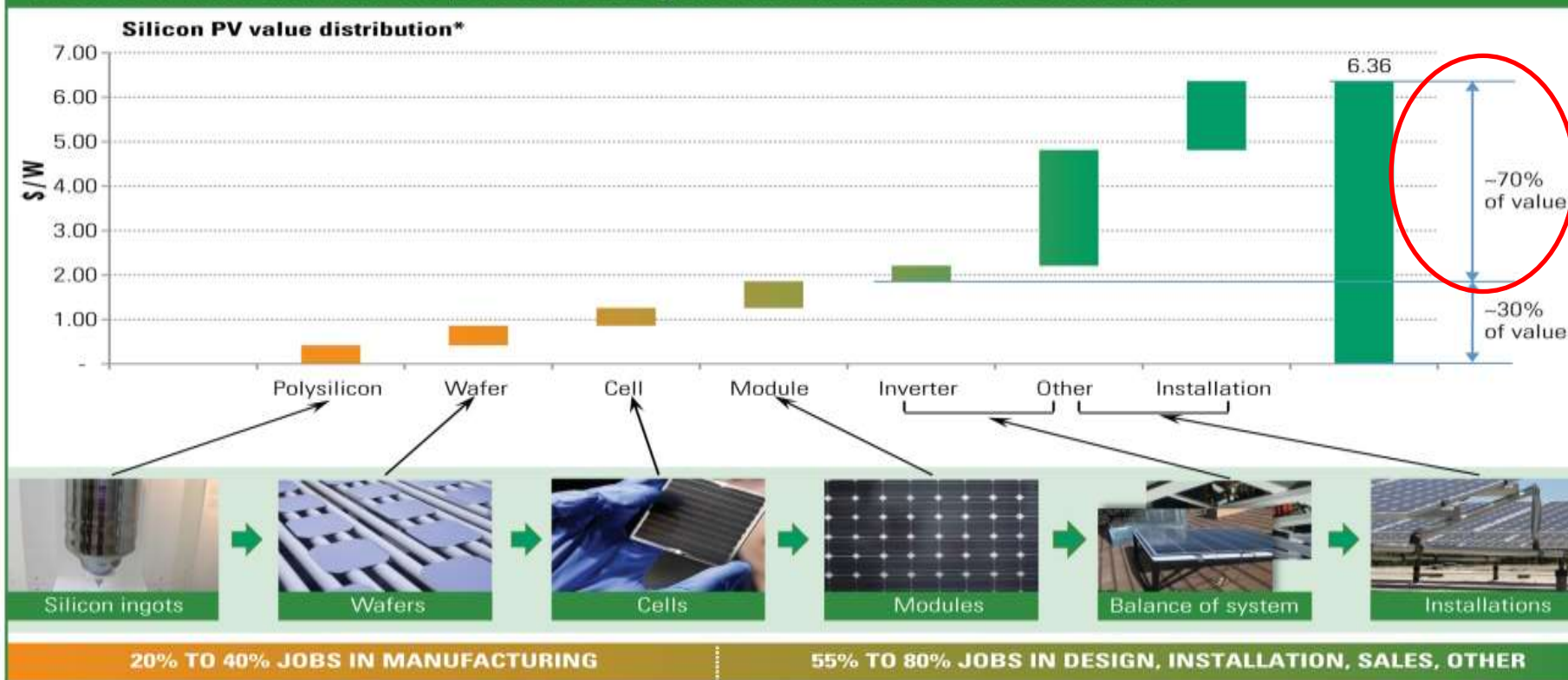
- Transformers
- Electrical cables
- Steel (including the switchyard and transmission lines)
- Cement
- Electrical components

- Job creation potential in installation of solar PV is ~50 -75% of the total manpower along the value chain especially low skilled (earth work, civil and electrical etc.)
- Additionally this builds the capability of manpower and provides sustenance to labor from neighboring areas
- Reduction in growth in solar installations due to import constraints (due to anti dumping duty) will hamper economic and social value creation.

**HIGH GROWTH POTENTIAL SECTORS CONTRIBUTING 70% TO ECONOMY AND JOB (BOS, DESIGN & INSTALLATION AND O&M) WILL SLOW**

# PROJECTS VS. MANUFACTURING - CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY VALUE ADD (2X) - DESIGN, INSTALLATION - 70%, MANUFACTURING – 30% JOB (3-4X)– (DESIGN, INSTALLATION: 55-80%, MANUFACTURING: 20-40%)

**FIGURE 4: More than half the jobs and value generated lie downstream of modules**



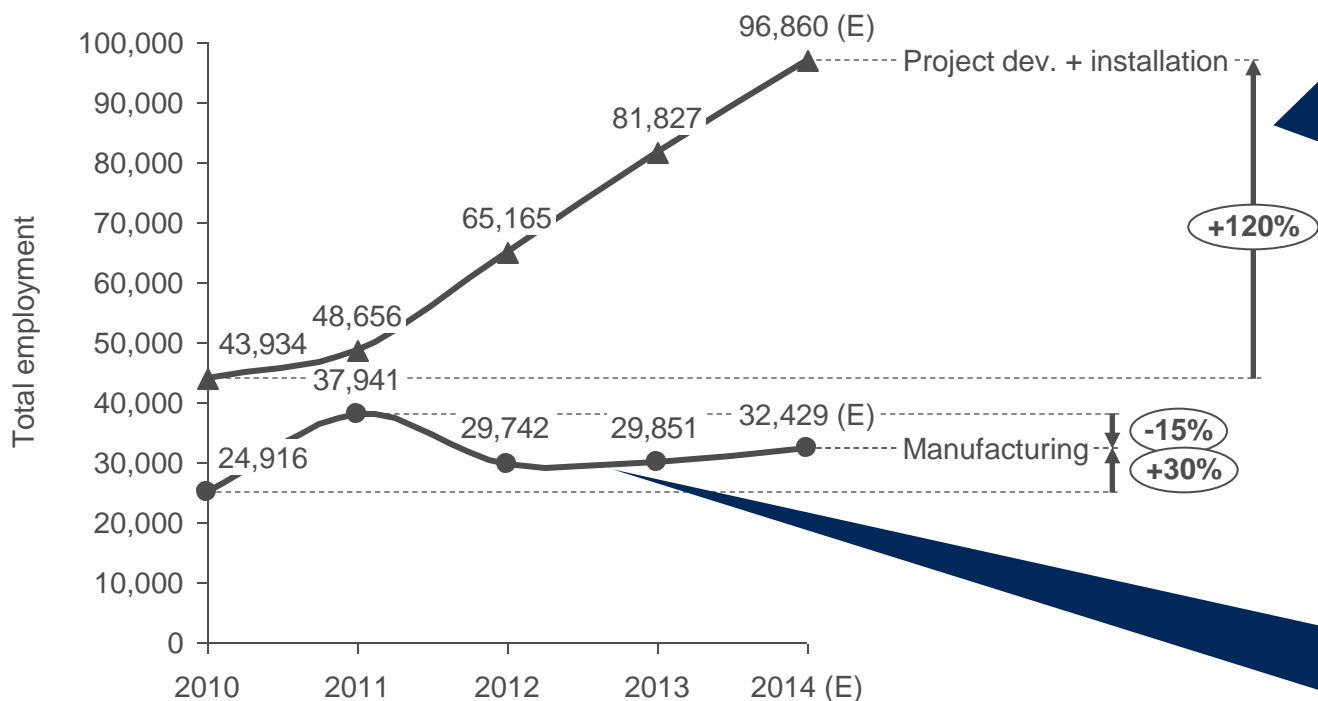
\*Based on unsubsidized value chain analysis of U.S. silicon PV market. Roughly similar value distribution for thin film technologies.

Source: GTM Research prepared for Solar Energy Industries Association (U.S.A), "U.S. Solar Energy Trade Assessment 2011: Trade Flows and Domestic Content for Solar Energy-Related Goods and Services in the United States." August 2011; European Photovoltaic Industry Association and Greenpeace, "Solar Generation: Solar Electricity for Over One Billion People and Two Million Jobs by 2020" Sept 2006; EPIA, Greenpeace, "Solar Generation 6: Solar Photovoltaic Electricity Empowering the World." 2011; Rutovitz, J. and Atherton, A., Institute for Sustainable Future, University of Technology Sydney, "Energy Sector Jobs to 2030: A Global Analysis" 2009; The Solar Foundation, "National Solar Jobs Census 2011." 2011.

# SOLAR INDUSTRY IN USA HAS ADDED 4 TIMES NEW JOBS IN PROJECTS THAN IN MANUFACTURING

- 120%↑ IN PROJECTS, 30%↑ IN MANUFACTURING (2010-2014)

**Protective measures has not encouraged domestic manufacturing in USA and Europe**



Projects development and installation add more jobs because of jobs in the following sectors

- BOS manufacturing and execution
- Project execution (incl. BOS)

Contrary to claims, imposition of anti dumping duty by USA led to decrease in manufacturing jobs in USA and it is 15% below the 2011 level

Source: <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/u.s.-solar-market-grows-41-has-record-year-in-2013;> Welspun analysis



# SOLAR ENERGY CAN FULFILL PRACTICALLY EVERY NEED

## ENSURE ACCESSIBILITY (ENERGY @DOORSTEP) AND AFFORDABILITY

### AFFORDABILITY (COST)

NEED TO REDUCE ...

- INPUT COST
- TRANSACTION COST



Solar PV power



Solar lantern



Solar agricultural pump



Solar thermal power



Solar water heater



Solar building

### ACCESSIBILITY

NEED TO ENCOURAGE ...

- OFF-GRID/ DISTRIBUTED GENERATION (↓ T&D LOSS)
- UTILITY PRODUCTS (LAMPS, PUMPS, VEHICLES)



Solar traffic light



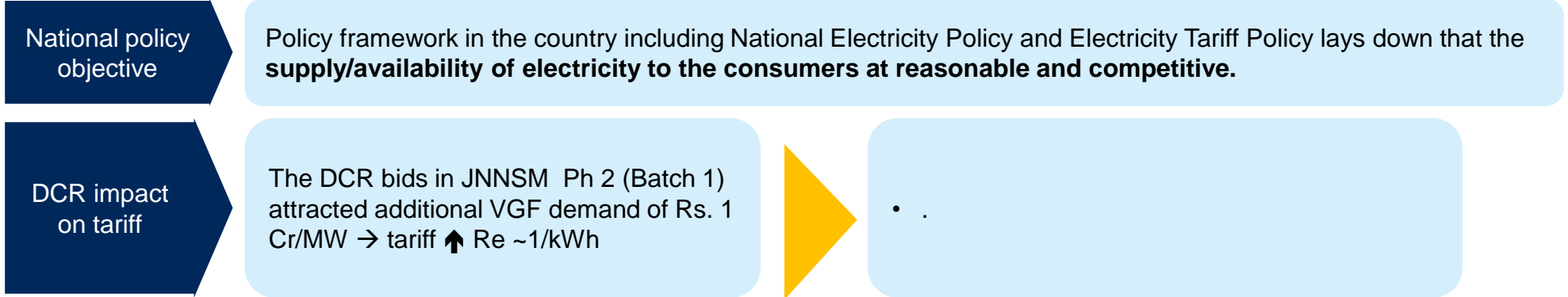
Solar rural house



Solar powered vehicle

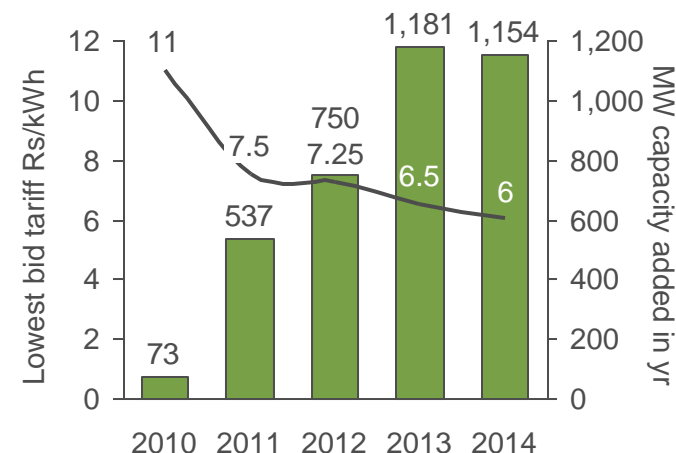
# GRID PARITY WILL FOSTER FASTER GDP GROWTH

- **MODULE COST (53% OF PROJECT COST) NEEDS MAX REDUCTION**



### Accelerated achievement of grid parity and the benefits

- No supply constraint (capacity in India is about 30% of required in medium term)
- Take advantage of globally increasing efficiency (reduced land usage) and reducing prices of modules
- Saving on forex due to faster solar growth and increased electricity availability – reduce imported oil and coal (**Replacement by solar can save 2 billion liters of diesel per annum**)



**GRID PARITY WILL MAKE SOLAR INDUSTRY SUSTAINABLE → ABUNDANCE WITHOUT SUPPORT → MUCH ↑ ECONOMIC GROWTH**

# LONG TERM PLANNING, POLICY SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT NEEDED FOR SOLAR MANUFACTURING

## CURRENT SITUATION

- **Outdated manufacturing set up (1600 MW)**
  - ~300 MW of cell + module manufacturing (Wafer imported)
  - ~1300 MW of module manufacturing (cell imported)
  - **Concentrated capacity with 4-5 players and balance fragmented with average capacity <40 MW/annum.**
    - Unable to commit supply due to short execution period e.g. project period for 40 MW = ~5 months and most of the players have <40 MW as annual capacity
  - **Lack of testing facilities for modules and providing generation guarantee**
- **Imported machinery needing technical, maintenance support and knowhow transfer needed continuously due to lack of R&D facilities.**
- **In-house quality testing of international standard not available**

## REMEDIAL SUGGESTIONS

- **Facilitate FDI in solar manufacturing sector through policy initiatives and incentives.**
- **Facilitate testing facilities in Indian that can accessed by manufacturers**
- **Facilitate insurance for product warranty aligned with PPA especially in case companies become sick**
- **Inter-country collaborative frameworks should be designed and deployed for attracting technology, investment etc.**
- **Current capacity utilization can be enhanced by promoting off-grid and creating an eco-system for the same**
- **Financial support or capital realignment, as and if necessary, for small players**

- Initiatives and interventions will bear result in 3-4 years
- Interim support for capacity utilization through promotion of off-grid sector (including micro and smart grid)
- Investment in R&D, collaboratively, if required, with international manufacturers and institutions.
- Focused development of India as an export hub for manufacturers.

# **THANK YOU**

**JAGDISH PRASAD AGARWAL**  
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT  
WELSPUN RENEWABLES ENERGY PVT. LTD.