

SolarWorld AG Romy Acosta

4. November 2016

Quality Challenges for Solar Markets

Green Quality Dialogue – Bonn

SolarWorld at a glance



| | REALVALUE |
|----------------------|--|
| Location | Headquarters in Bonn/Germany Production in Freiberg/Germany, Arnstadt/Germany and in Hillsboro/U.S. Sales offices in Germany, U.S., France, Italy, UK, South Africa, Singapore and Japan |
| Established/ IPO | Established in 1998 IPO in 1999 (Düsseldorf Stock Exchange) listed on the Prime Standard of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange since 2003 |
| Market position | Global producer of high quality crystalline solar solutions with a strong brand Leading manufacturer of PERC technology worldwide Vertically integrated production in Germany and the U.S. Broad customer base in quality segment (B2B partner installer networks in Europe and the U.S.) |
| Nameplate capacities | 1,500 MW ingots 1,500 MW wafers 1,500 MW cells 1,500 MW modules |
| Shipments | Shipments 3Q 2016: 1,027 MW Revenue 3Q 2016: € 639m U.S.: 52% ■ Germany: 15% Europe (w/o GER): 21% ■ ROW: 12% |
| Employees | 3,073 employees (as at September 30, 2016) |

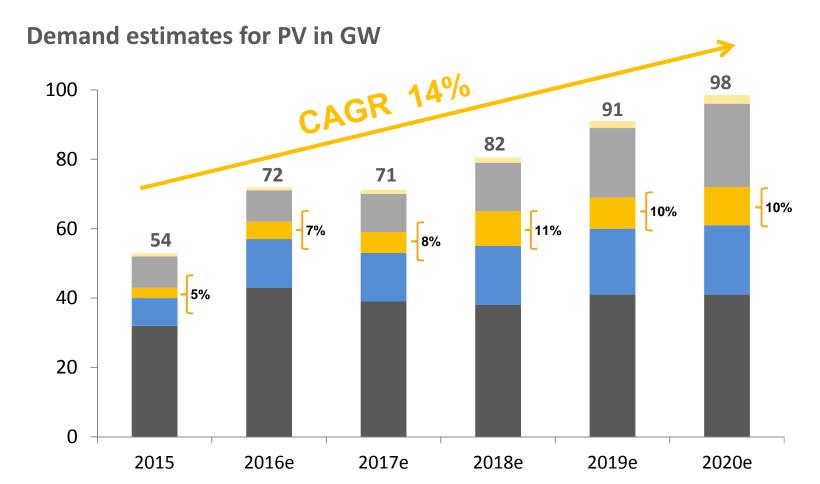


MARKET ENVIRONMENT



Global solar market development





LAC

■ MENA

■ North America

Source: Deutsche Bank, October 2016

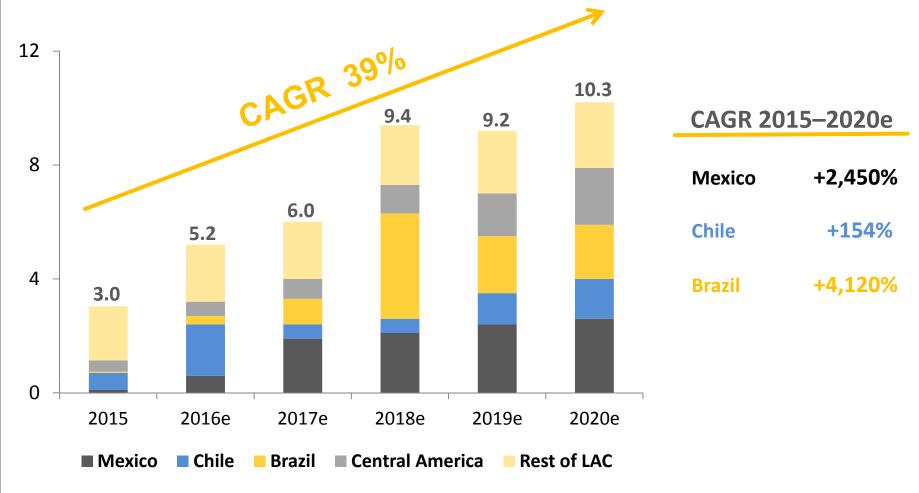
Australia

Asia

Development in Latin America and Caribbean



Demand estimates for PV in GW



Source: Deutsche Bank, October 2016



QUALITY CHALLENGES



Equipment selection – why is QA important?

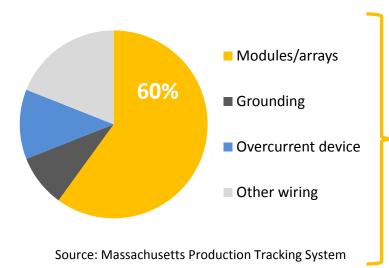


- High maintenance costs
- Unscheduled downtime



Threats to project financials!





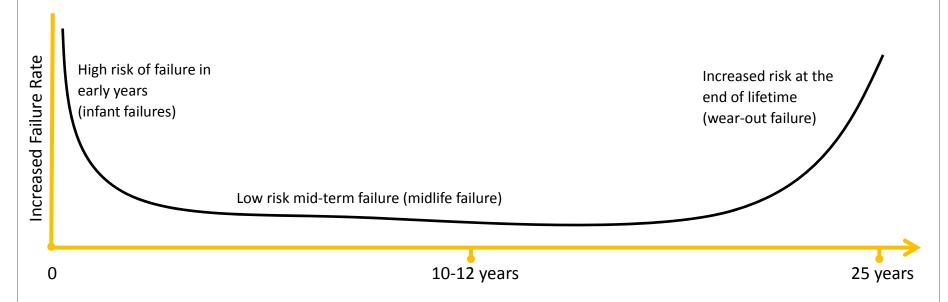
- 60% of unscheduled PV plant repairs are related to equipment selection
- Maintenance has little effect on the degradation rate/yield/lifetime of modules
- Module performance is predominantly dependent on:
 - ✓ Module technical characteristics
 - Quality of manufacturing facility
 - Manufacturing process
 - Quality of materials used
 - ✓ Testing procedures

PV plant risk allocation (1)



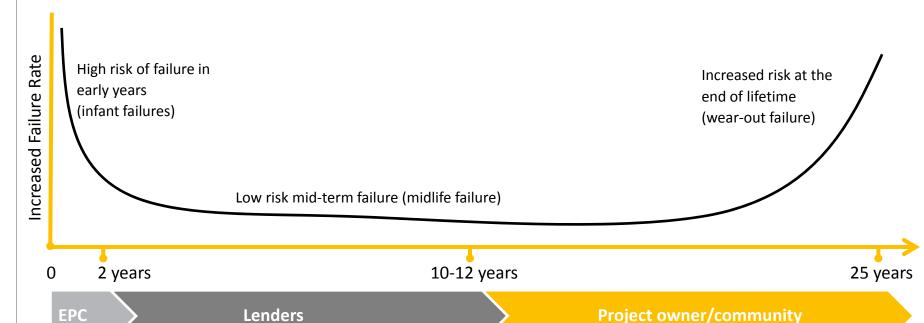
- PV modules typically account for about 50% of total system costs for a PV power plant
- When calculating energy yield of PV plants, modules are expected to last more than 25 years

BUT: PV modules typically have a bath-tub failure curve



PV plant risk allocation (2)





Lenders' perspective: revenues only important during first 10-15 years

- Risk of infant failures are passed to EPC
- Bankability assessments further minimize risks of midlife failure
 - ✓ Track record of company and modules
 - ✓ Valid renown certifications
 - ✓ Quality of manufacturing facility
 - ✓ Warranty conditions



Owner/community carry risk burden of wear-out-failure ahead of time!

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Environmental impact of low quality PV





Energy balance/Payback

Energy consumed during production

Energy used compensation

Positive energy balance → F

energy 'uced during PV plant lifetime



Carbon Footprint/Payback

Emissions during production

Emissions compensation

Positive climate impact - ssions addivisources of energy and improve

y avoided by substituting GHG-intensive during PV plant lifetime

Start

25 years

Increased waste

Rule of thumb: 1 MW of solar PV = 100 tons

In Germany: Current installed capacity is 40 GW = 4 million tons

app. 1% failure = 400,000 t/a to be disposed

Low failure rates only possible with good QA/QI — The higher the failure rate, the higher the amount of waste.

Advantages of QA/QI



YES NO **Product quality influences** Price becomes main factor equipment selection, too. for equipment selection. **Quality requirements encourage** Low price discourages investment investment in testing, certification in testing, certification and quality control. and quality control. Manufacturers who use quality materials Manufacturers with low quality materials and conduct thorough product tests and production processes are rewarded by market. have cost advantages.

Low quality products are screened out of the market. PV plants reach expected lifetime of +25 years. Energy yield and CO_{2eq} savings are high. Costs of operation and maintenance are low. Investments and incentives have good ROI. Technology improvements increase.

Low quality pushes good quality out of the market.

PV plants fail prematurely.

Energy yield and CO_{2eq} savings are low.

Costs of operation and maintenance rise.

Investments and incentives are wasted.

Technology improvements stall.

Furthering common interests





Start as you mean to go on



IMPORTANT: Policy makers, owner and community should think long-term!

lowest module costs ≠ lowest LCOE



Policy makers should **put incentive mechanisms in place that**:

- encourage long-term benefits
- protect the interests of the community
- reduce investment risks for owners/community
- increase market attractiveness for serious manufacturers
- minimize environmental impact and reduce waste
- help avoid market failure



THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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