



Joint Respondents' Presentation

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells
(Whether or Not Partially or Fully Assembled
into Other Products), Inv. No. TA-201-75

Safeguard Investigation Hearing on Injury
U.S. International Trade Commission

August 15, 2017 - Washington DC



Matthew R. Nicely
Partner
Hughes Hubbard & Reed

**Hughes
Hubbard
& Reed**

Tom Werner
President and CEO
SunPower Corporation

SUNPOWER®

1,000+

U.S. SunPower Employees

including engineers, researchers, operations and more

1,100+

U.S. Site Workers

at Commercial and Power Plant installations

Powering the Economy with Jobs & Investments

SunPower supports 14,000+ U.S. jobs across 40 states and has injected billions of dollars into the American economy.

12,000+

U.S. Dealer Employees

including Residential and Commercial installers and technicians

850+

U.S. suppliers supporting Residential, Commercial and Power Plant businesses

515

SunPower U.S. dealerships, supporting thousands of local jobs

4.4GW

installed U.S. capacity, including 1.2 GW Residential and 960MW Commercial

Amy Grace

**Head of North America Research
Bloomberg New Energy Finance**

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U.S. Solar PV and Power Markets

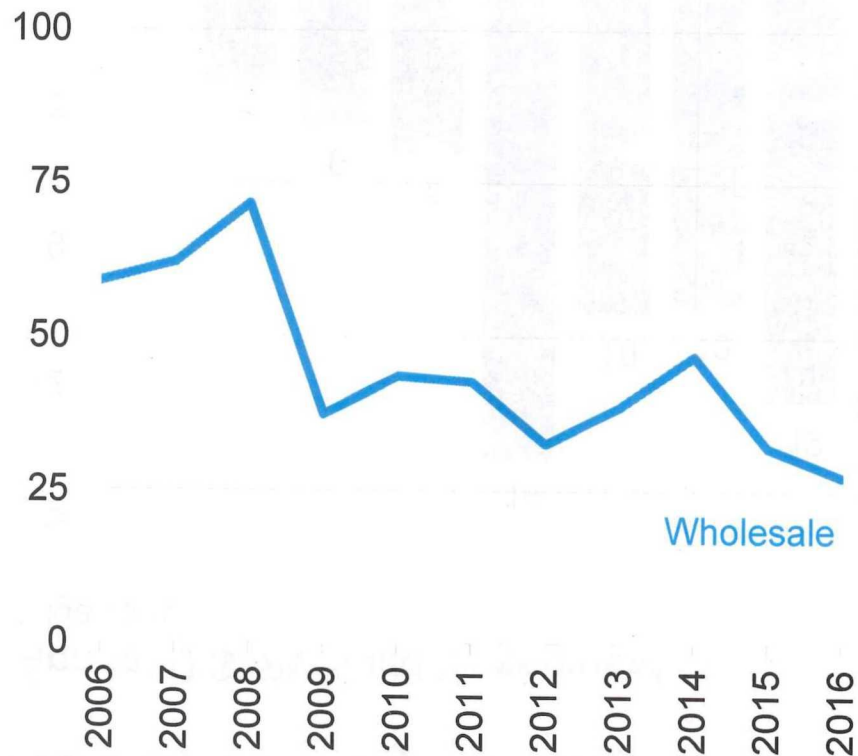
**Report for the U.S. International
Trade Commission**

Amy Grace

U.S. wholesale power prices have fallen to historic lows.

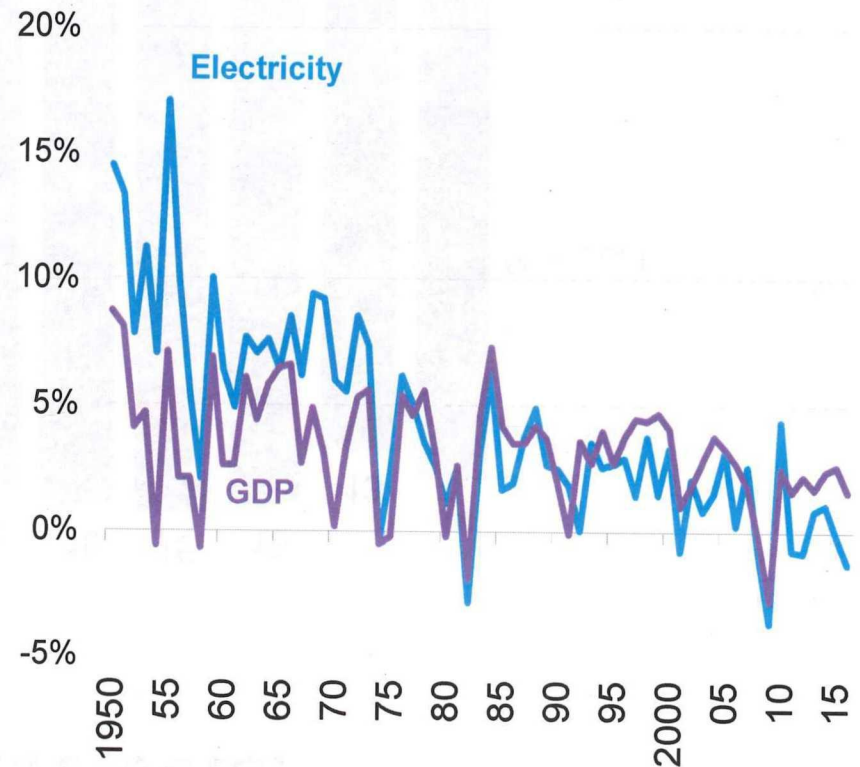
Average U.S. electricity prices

USD per megawatt-hour (real 2016)



U.S. electricity demand and GDP

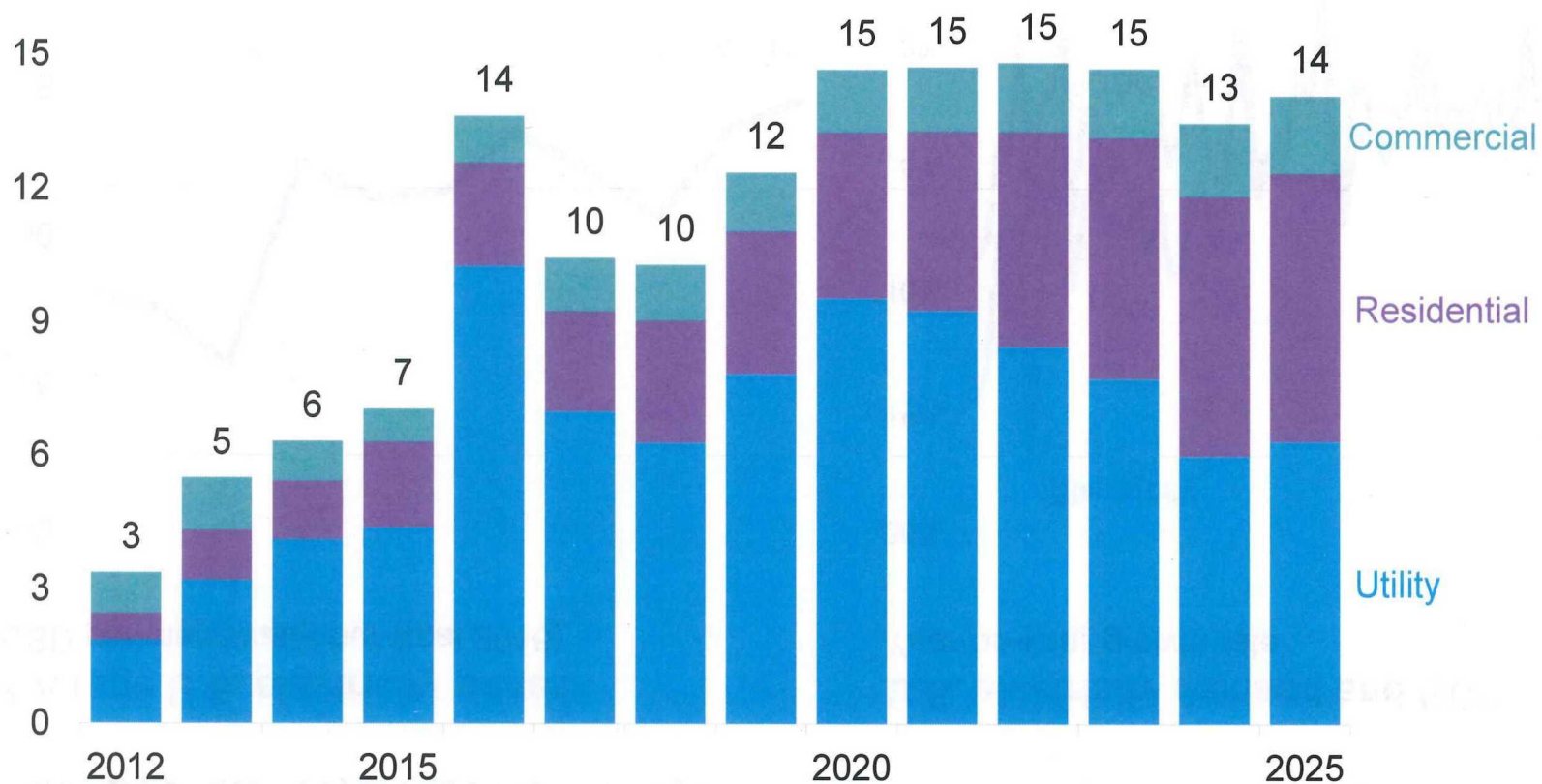
Year-on-year growth rate



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, EIA, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis Note: GDP is chained 2009 year-on-year.

U.S. solar installations boomed in 2016, led by utility-scale projects.

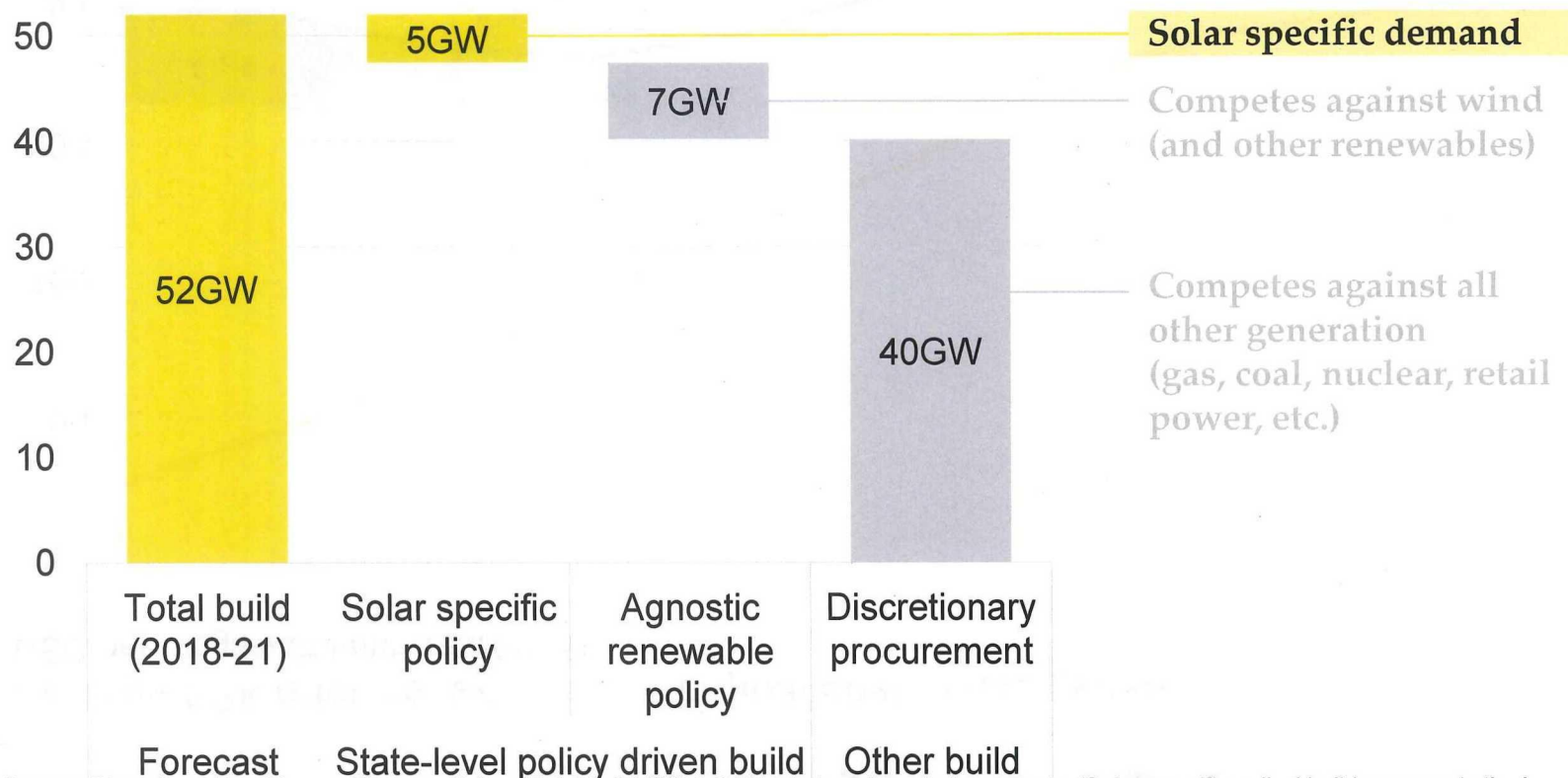
Annual U.S. PV build by segment
Gigawatts



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Future build must be economic as most state policy mandates have been met.

Four-year (2018-21) U.S. PV build forecast broken down by driver

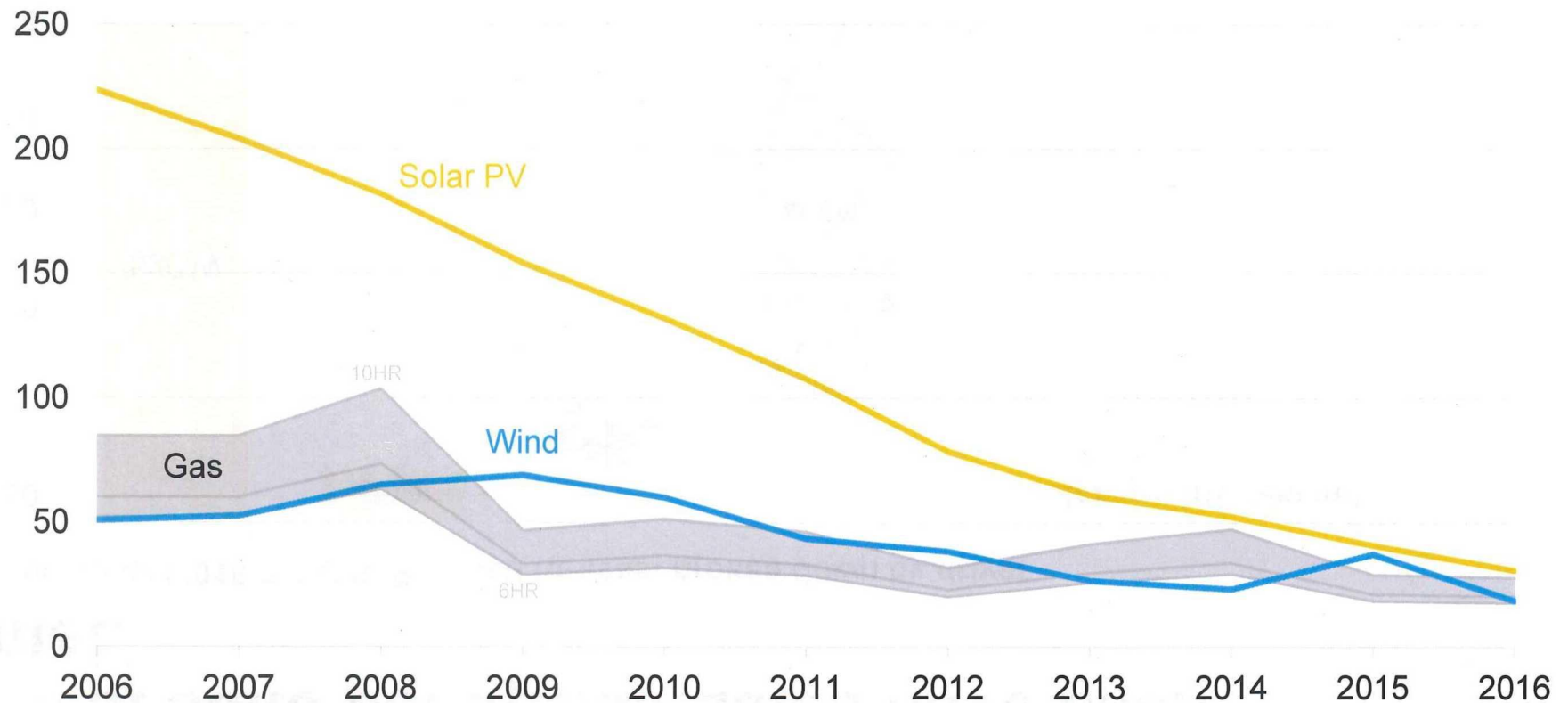


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Notes: 'Total build (2018-21)' includes all market segments. 'Solar-specific policy' build represents the incremental solar build needed to meet mandatory state renewable portfolio standard (RPS) solar and distributed generation (DG) carve outs in 2021. 'Agnostic renewable policy' build includes our estimate of how much solar will be built to meet mandatory state RPS (excluding solar and DG carve outs) and other non-RPS renewable energy mandates by 2021.

Low wholesale prices increase competition among all types of generators.

Average PPA price vs. short run marginal cost of gas generation

USD per megawatt-hour (real 2016)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, U.S. Department of Energy (LBNL). Note: HR = 'Heat Rate' (MMBtu/MWh); Levelized, time-of-day adjusted contract price shown.

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Founder & CEO
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NEXTracker™

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Economic Consulting Services LLC





ECONOMIC CONSULTING SERVICES, LLC

**BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**IN THE MATTER
OF
CRYSTALLINE SILICON PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS, WHETHER OR NOT
PARTIALLY OR FULLY ASSEMBLED INTO OTHER PRODUCTS**

**Inv. No. TA-201-75
Injury Phase**

**EXHIBITS TO THE TESTIMONY OF
JIM DOUGAN
VICE PRESIDENT
ECONOMIC CONSULTING SERVICES, LLC**

August 15, 2017

Washington, D.C.

Apparent U.S. Consumption Far Outstripped Domestic Cell and Module Capacity Over the POI

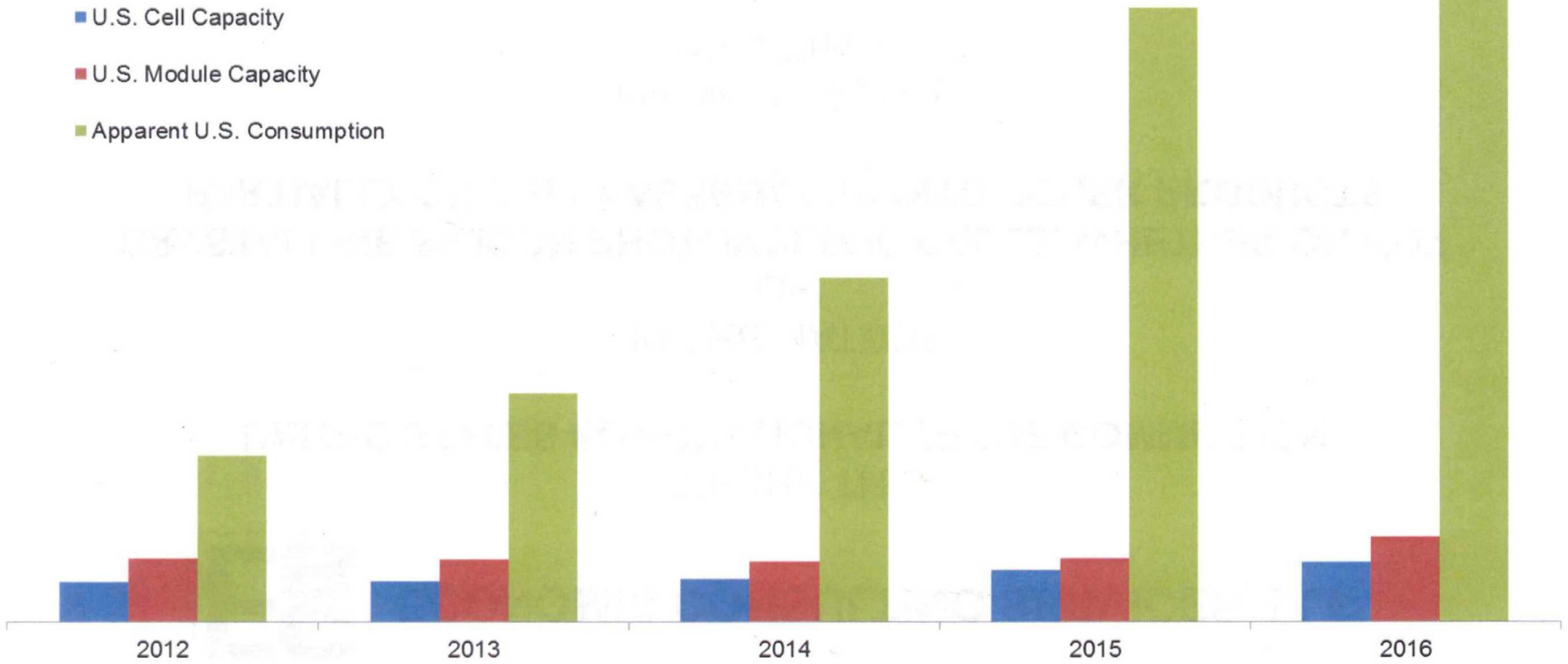
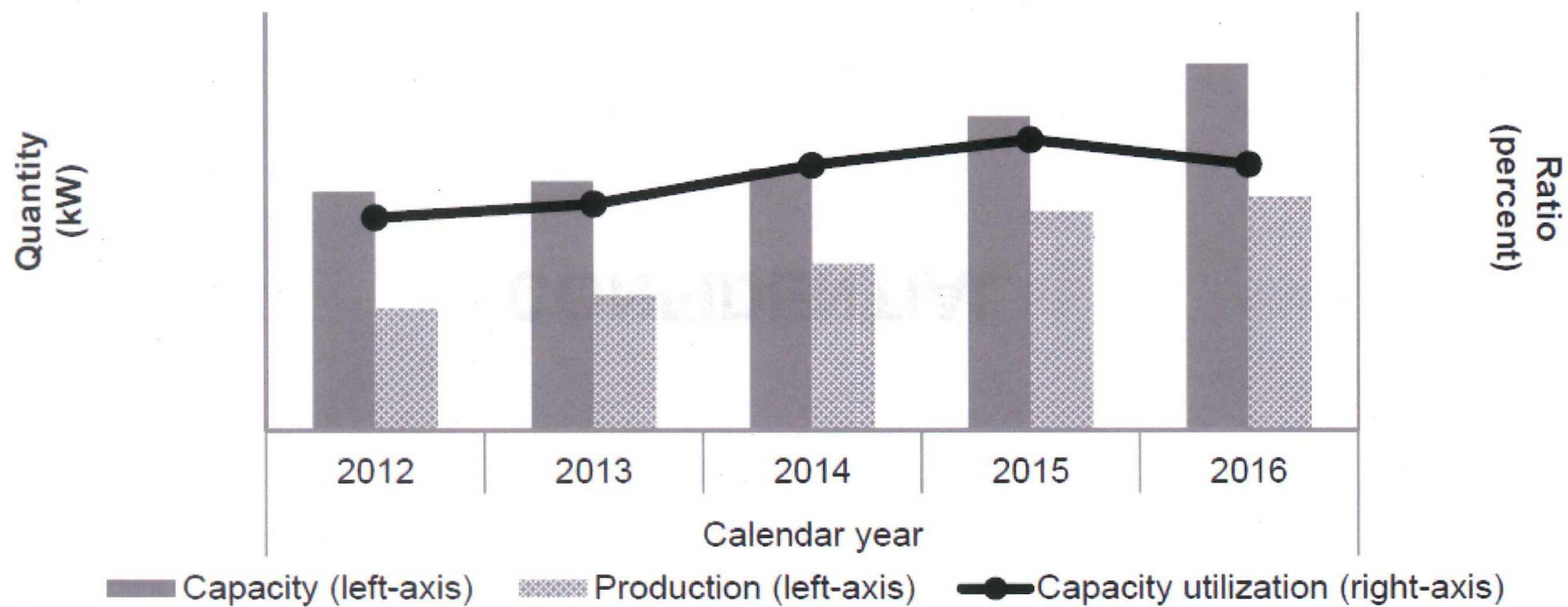


Figure III-1
CSPV cells: U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization, 2012-16



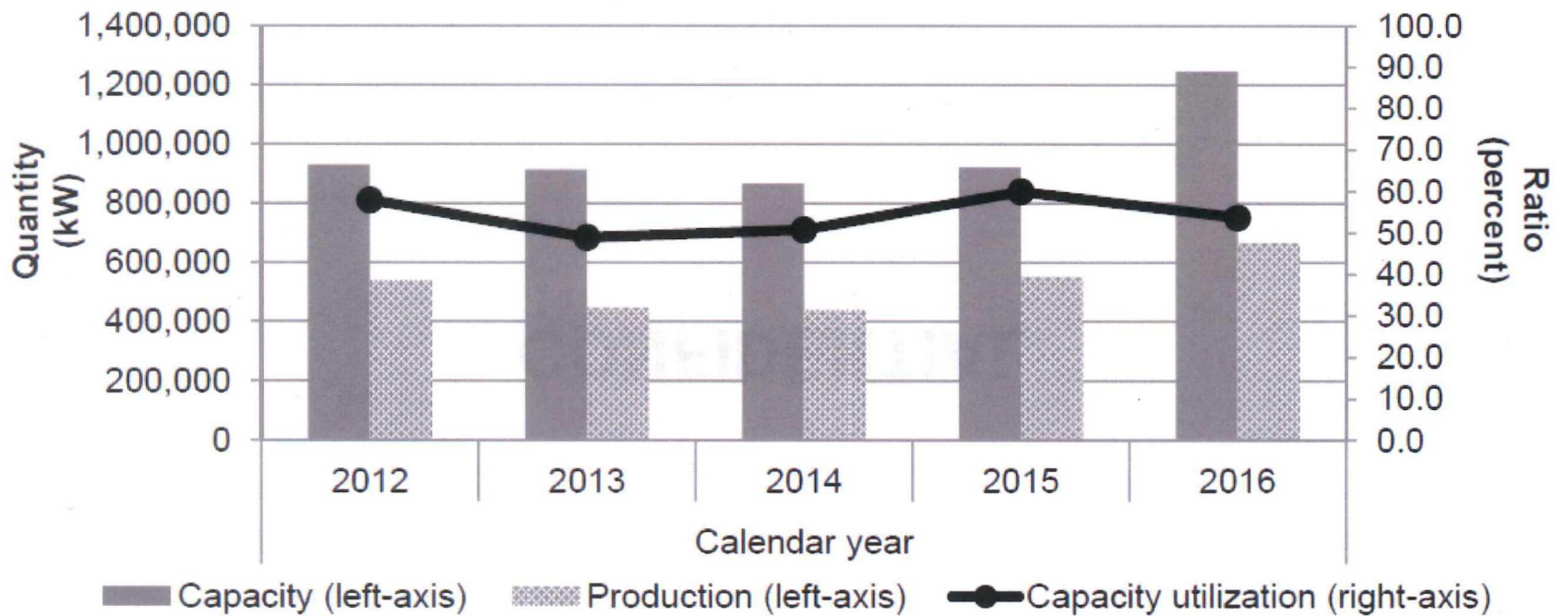
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

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Figure III-2
CSPV modules: U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization, 2012-16



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.



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Source: U.S. Producers' Questionnaires at II-11, II-14; Importers' Questionnaires at II-6, II-8, II-10, II-12, II-14, II-16, II-18, II-20, II-22, II-24, II-26, II-28, II-30, II-32, II-34, II-36, II-38, II-40, II-42, II-44, II-48, and II-50.

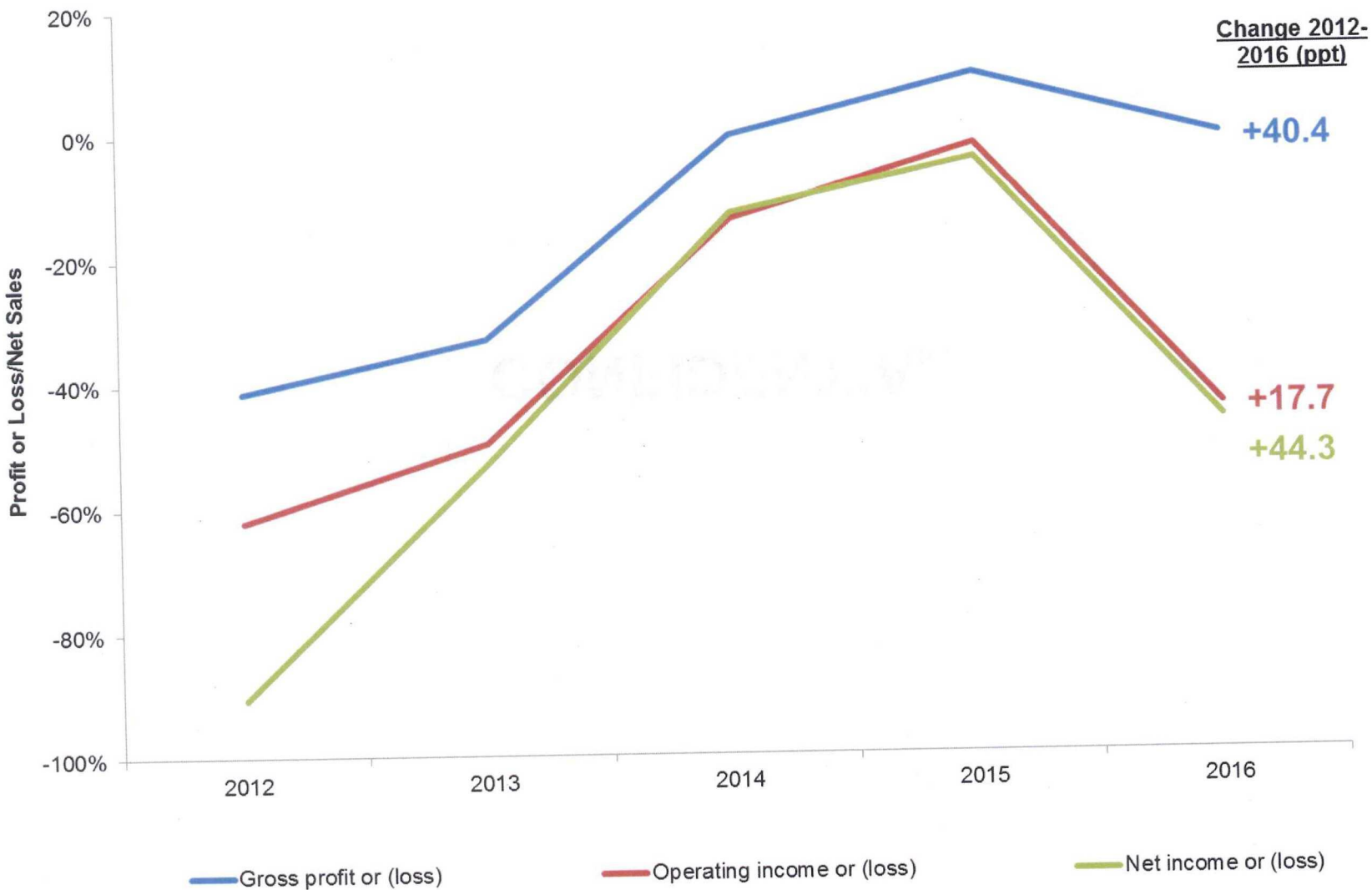
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U.S. Module Producers' Profitability Improved Over the POI





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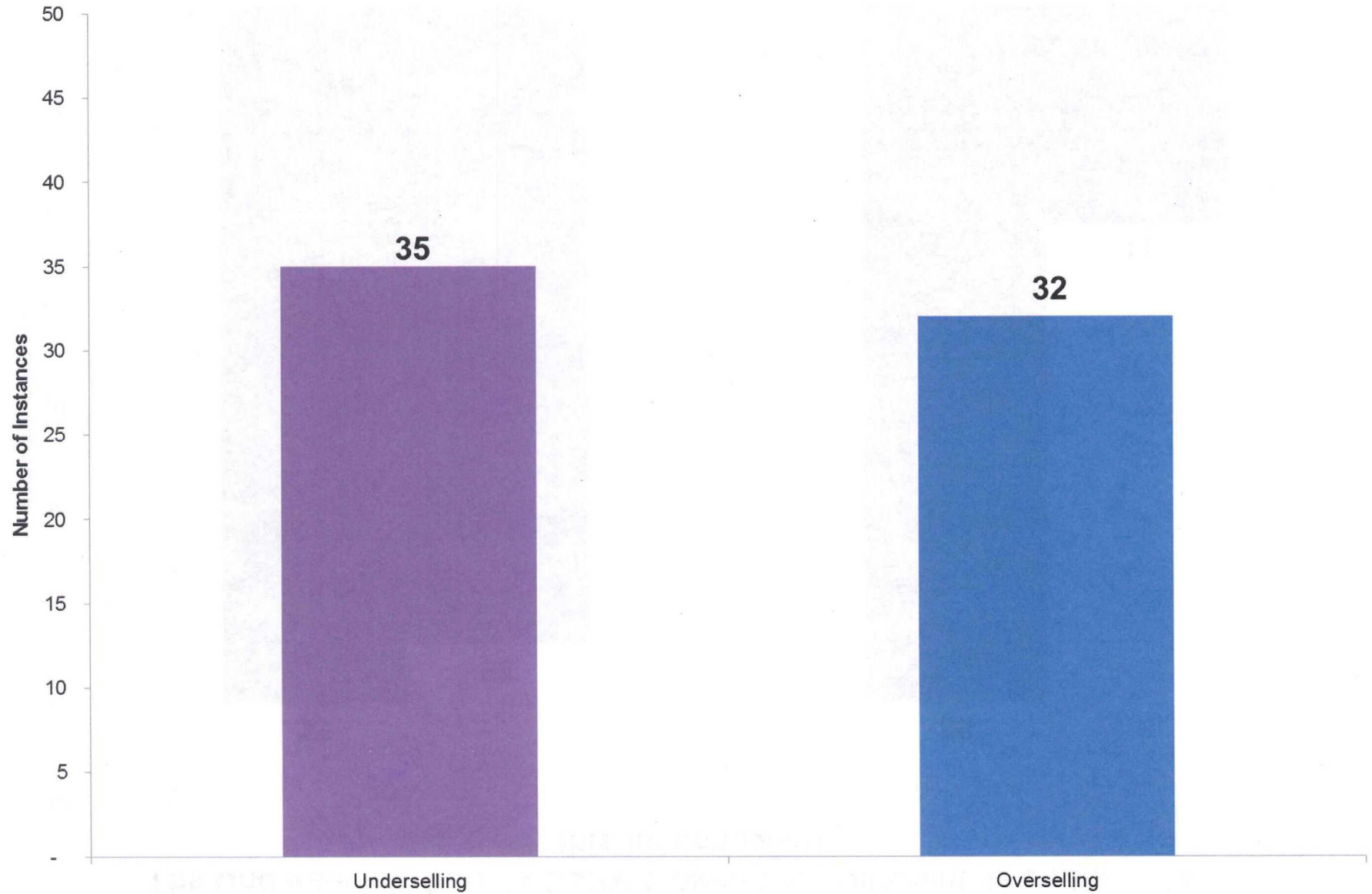
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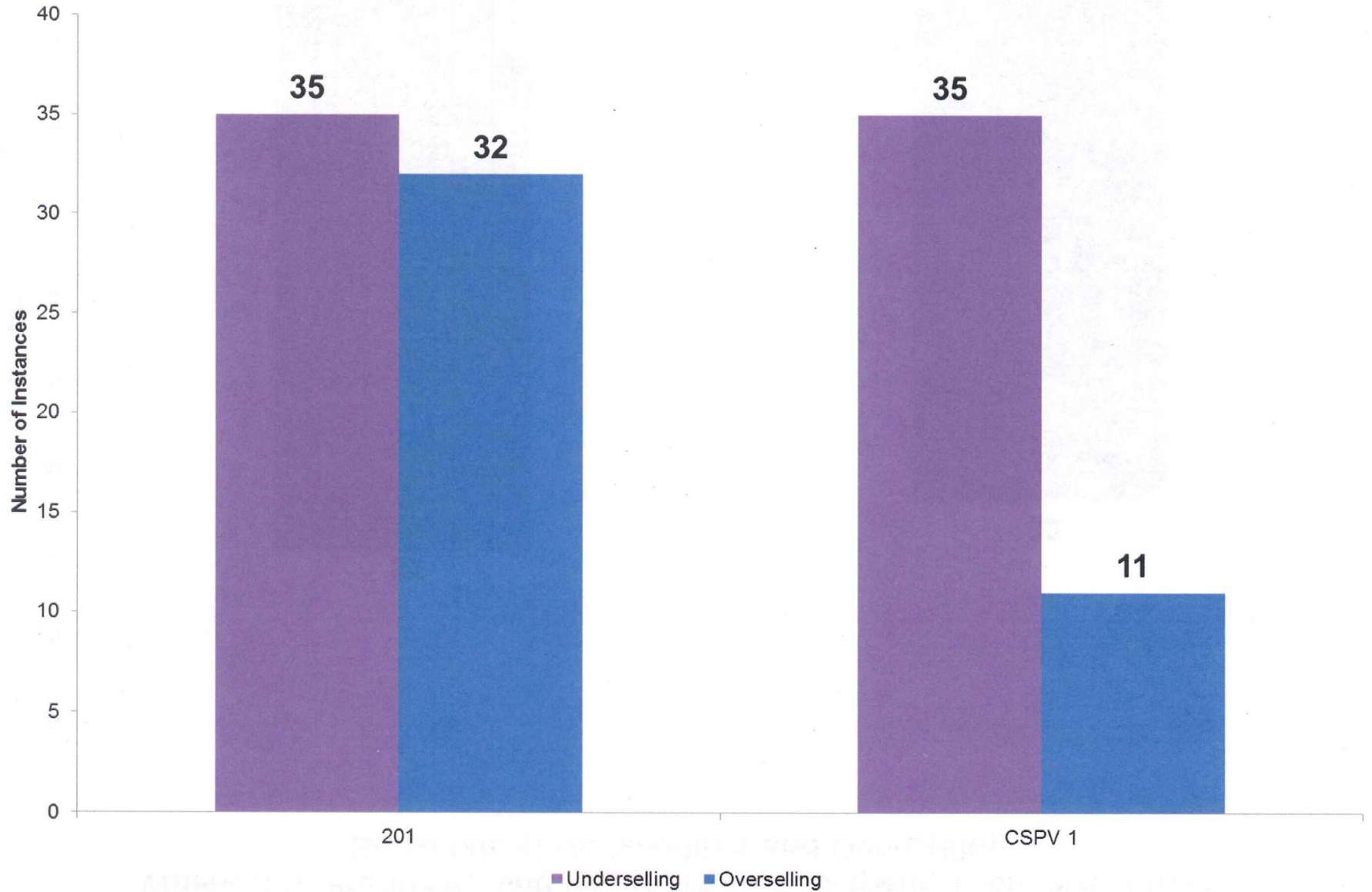
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Where U.S. Producers and Importers Did Compete, There was a Near Equal Mix of Underselling and Overselling



The Underselling Data in CSPV 1 Were Very Different Than the Data in this Investigation



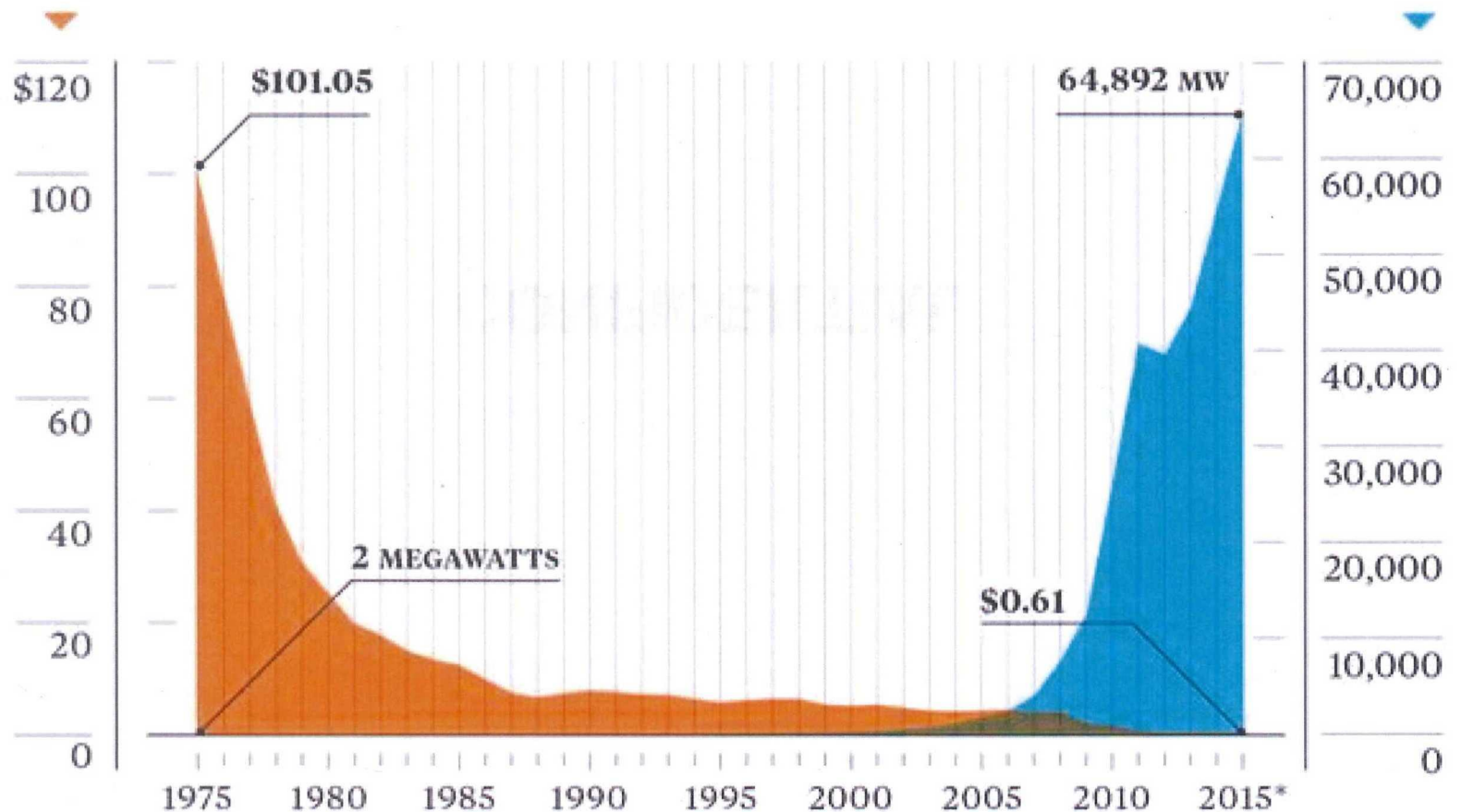


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Demand Increased Precisely Because Prices Declined

Price of a solar panel per watt

Global solar panel installations



Thomas J. Prusa
Professor and Chair
Department of Economics
Rutgers University

RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

**BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**IN THE MATTER
OF
CRYSTALLINE SILICON PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS, WHETHER OR NOT
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August 15, 2017

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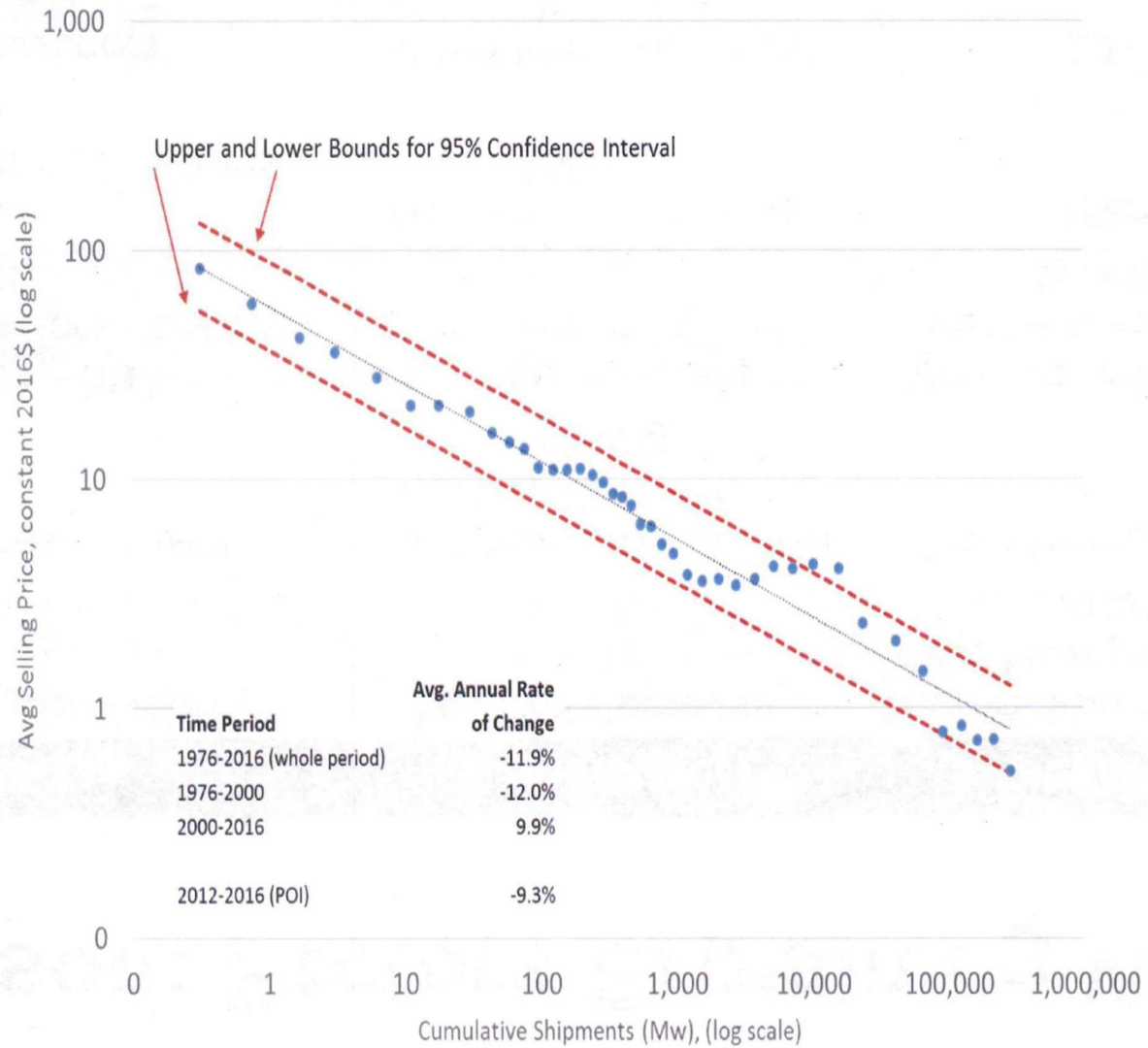
Overview

- Formal statistical study of CSPV pricing over the period
- National and state-level data; 60-cell & 72-cell modules
- Under no circumstances do I find imports to be the most important cause of price changes in either the 60-cell module or 72-cell module market

Technological Advancement in CSPV Industry

- Long-term, persistent cost-reductions
- “No energy technology has changed more dramatically than PV” (Nemet, 2006)
- Seminal study: Swanson (2006)

Swanson's Law



Swanson: Factors Explaining Why (1)

Factors	Swanson (2006)	Recent Period
1) Price of polysilicon	Ten-fold decrease	Four-fold decrease (from over \$60/kg to less than \$15/kg)
2) Advances in screen printing	Move from evaporated metal grids to screen printing	3 bus bar to 5 bus bar
3) Improvements in technology to slice wafers	Move from ID saws to wire saws	Move to diamond-wire saws means less material loss (less kerf)
4) Cell size (larger cells → lower costs)	Move from 77mm to 150mm	156mm
5) Wafer thickness (thinner → less material cost)	Move from 500μm to 300μm	180μm

Swanson: Factors Explaining Why (2)

Factors	Swanson (2006)	Recent Period
6) Efficiency (higher efficiency → less silicon)	Move from 10% to 15% efficiency	PERC technology, 17% efficiency standard; 20-22% efficiency in high end commercial (and over 24% efficiency in lab tests)
7) Process development	Texturing, spray-on techniques, etc.	Acid etching, better & thinner glass, anti-reflective coating, frameless modules
8) Factory size (internal economies of scale)	1MW/year to 400MW/year	Up to 1-3GW/year
9) Automation (lower labor cost, higher yields)	Moving toward greater automation	Continued movement to greater automation; has increased reliability, quality, and throughput

Cost Reductions

– All U.S. Module Producers

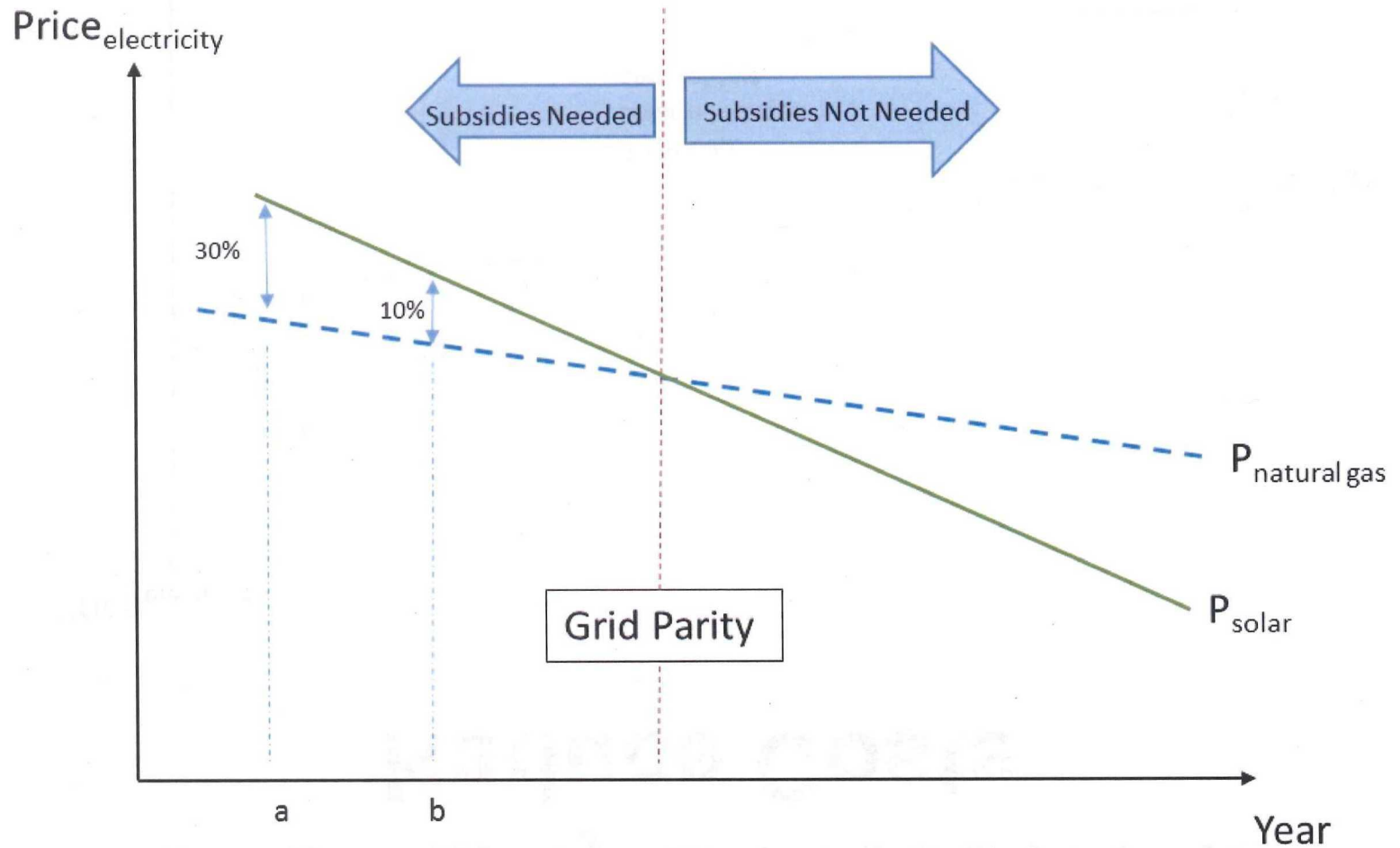
Percentage Change Over Period, Per Unit Costs

	Total % Change	Avg. Annual % Change
Raw Material	(22.6%)	(6.2%)
Direct Labor	(23.9%)	(6.6%)
Other factory costs	(88.3%)	(41.5%)
Total COGS	(47.0%)	(14.7%)

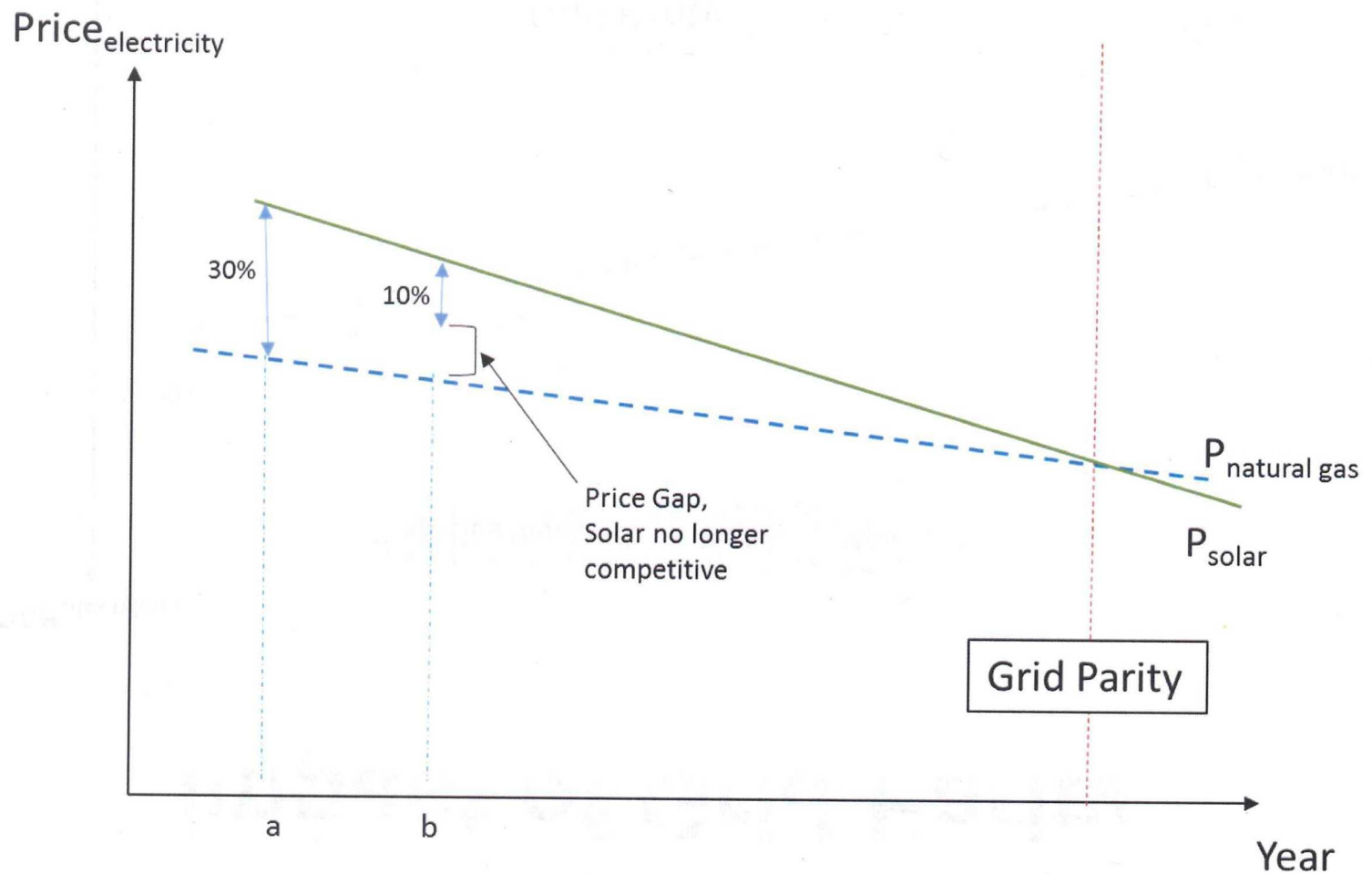
Not Just Due to Cost of Raw Materials (Avg. Annual % Change)

Actual (as reported)	If only Raw Material costs had declined	Difference
(14.7%)	(3.5%)	(11.2%)

Impact of Grid Parity



Grid Parity & Pressure to Reduce Costs



Empirical Study - Overview

Residential Sector (60-cell modules)

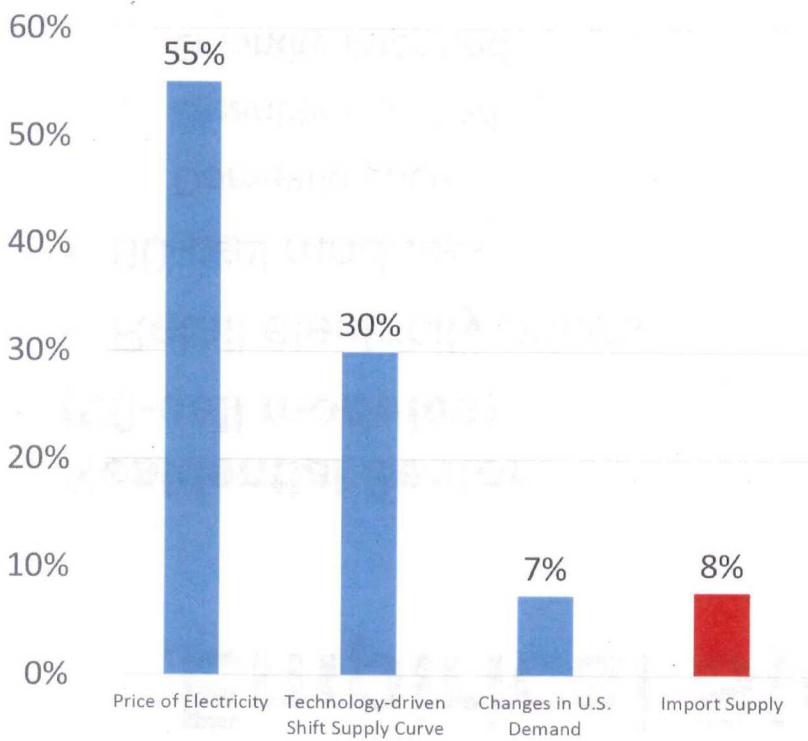
- Retail electricity prices
- 60-cell modules
 - Domestic price
 - Quantity installed
 - Quantity imported
- Price of polysilicon per watt
- Amount of subsidy received by consumers for installing solar panels

Utility Sector (72-cell modules)

- Price of natural gas
- 72-cell modules
 - Domestic price
 - Quantity installed
 - Quantity imported
- Price of polysilicon per watt

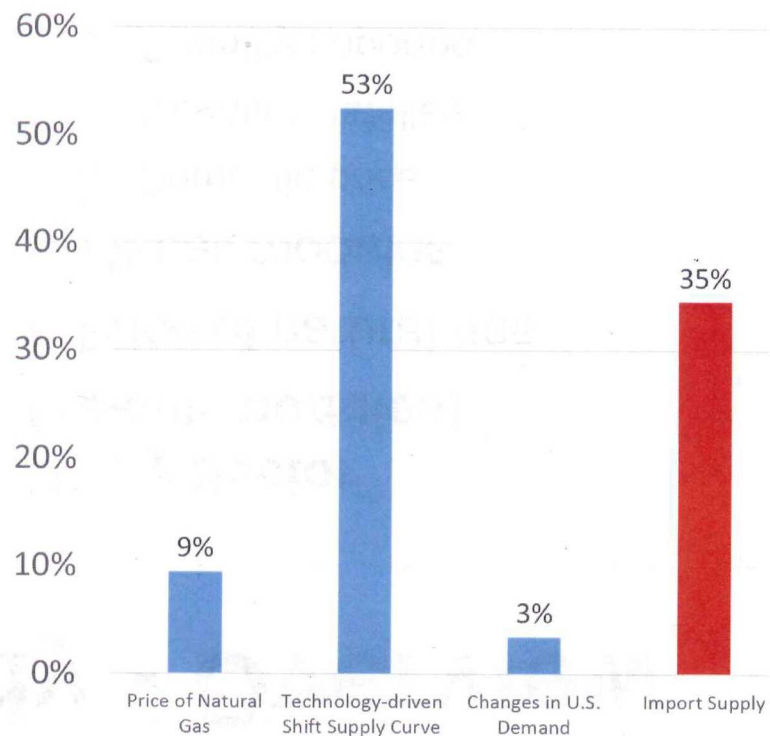
Results – Imports are Never the Largest Factor

Residential Sector (60-cell modules)



National Model, Medium Run

Utility-Scale Sector (72-cell modules)



National Model, Medium Run

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Founder & CEO
GigaWatt Inc.





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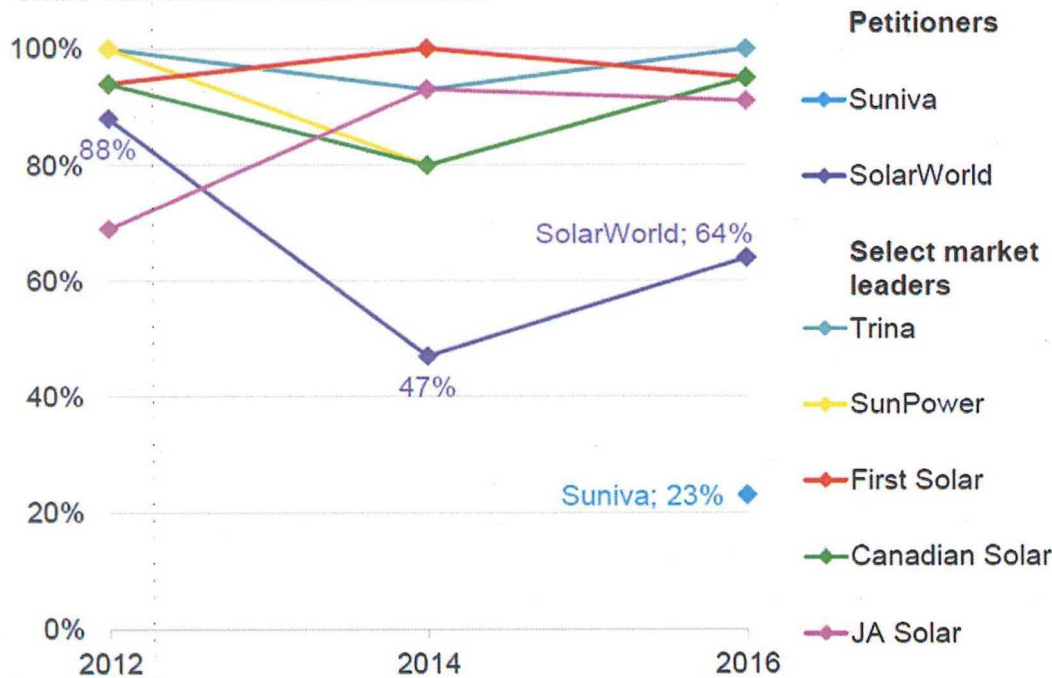
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Suniva and SolarWorld products are viewed poorly by lenders.

BNEF PV module bankability survey results

Share who consider brand 'bankable'



- SolarWorld was a BNEF Tier 1* module supplier prior to its insolvency; Suniva has never made the Tier 1 list.
- 55% of solar finance professionals had never heard of Suniva branded modules in our 2016 survey. Only 23% responded that Suniva is a bankable product.
- Banks providing non-recourse loans are the most risk-averse type of investor because they receive no upside if the project over-performs or is cheap.
- The BNEF Tier 1 list and bankability survey are indicators of brand reputation, perceived quality and the manufacturers financial strength. They are not technical assessments.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance. Note: (*) Tier 1 module manufacturers are those which have provided own-brand, own-manufacture products to six different projects, which have been financed non-recourse by six different (non-development) banks, in the past two years. These 1.5MW+ deals must be tracked by BNEF industry intelligence database – ie, the project location (sufficiently to identify the project uniquely), capacity, developer, bank and module maker must be in the public domain. One exception is manufacturers which have filed for bankruptcy or a form of insolvency protection, or experienced a major default on bond payments.

