

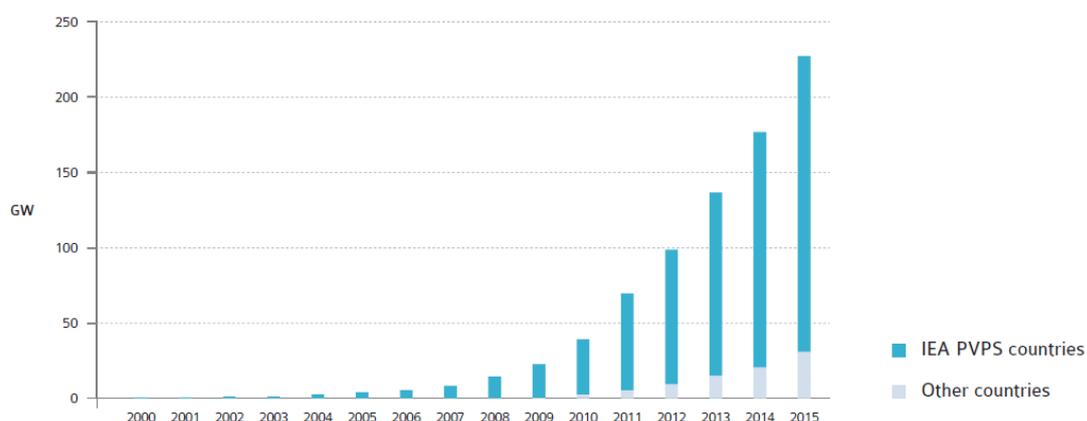
IEA releases the 2016 International Trends in Photovoltaics report

Australia remains in the top ten nations for annual installed capacity for solar PV but has fallen in the rankings of contribution of PV towards total electricity demand as significant number of island nations move to renewables.

The International Energy Agency has just released its flagship Trends in Photovoltaic Applications report. This is the 21st edition, tracking official and accurate data about the photovoltaic (PV) market, industry, support policies, research activities and the integration of PV into the power sector in the 27 countries reporting to the IEA PVPS Programme.

In contrast to 2014, 2015 has seen an impressive growth and acceleration of the global market deployment with about 50.7 GW of additional installed capacity, 26% above the 40 GW installed in 2014. This raised the total installed capacity to more than 228 GW by the end of 2015.

FIGURE 1: EVOLUTION OF PV INSTALLATIONS (GW)



SOURCE IEA PVPS & OTHERS.

Figure 1: Evolution of PV Installations (GW).
Source IEA PVPS Trends Report 2016.

Although the price reduction for PV systems has continued its trend for a slower decline in 2015, this year (2016) shows evidence of a more rapid cost reduction, in parallel with a trend towards higher overcapacities in the industry

The top ten countries represent 90% of the market, with Australia ranked at 7th, with just over 1GW installed. Five countries alone make up close to 80% of the total market, led by China with 15.2 GW and Japan with 10.8 GW and the US at 7.3 GW. Notably, these three countries installed more PV in 2015 than the entire installed capacity in 2010.

Australia retained a position in the top ten annual PV markets, at 7th overall, with just over 1 GW installed in 2015, up from 0.9GW in 2014 (and 0.8 in 2013). At the end of 2015, Australia had 5.0 GW of PV systems installed and commissioned and is on track to reach 6.0 GW by the end of 2016 (<http://pv-map.apvi.org.au/analyses>).

TABLE 1: EVOLUTION OF TOP 10 PV MARKETS

RANKING	2013	2014	2015
1	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
2	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN
3	USA	USA	USA
4	GERMANY	UK	UK
5	ITALY	GERMANY	INDIA
6	UK	FRANCE	GERMANY
7	ROMANIA	KOREA	AUSTRALIA
8	INDIA	AUSTRALIA	KOREA
9	GREECE	SOUTH AFRICA	FRANCE
10	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	CANADA
MARKET LEVEL TO ACCESS THE TOP 10			
	810 MW	779 MW	675 MW

SOURCE IEA PVPS & OTHERS.

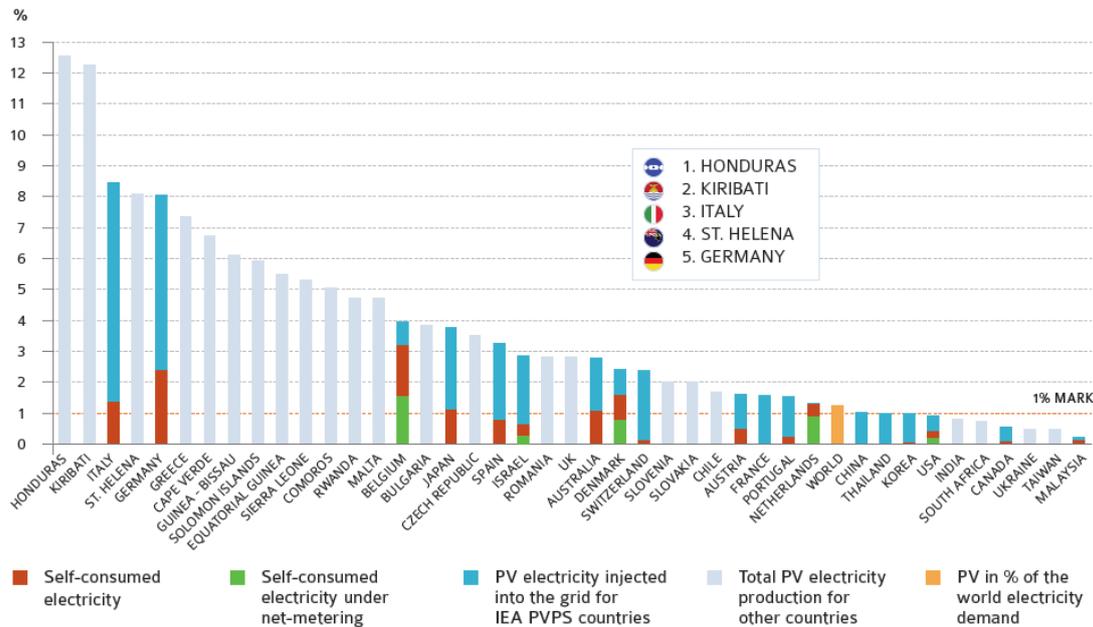
Table 1: Evolution of top annual PV markets. IEA PVPS Trends Report, 2016

In Australia, along with many regions of the world, PV is now recognised as one of the least cost options for electricity generation. As a result, while policy support continues to be important in emerging markets, many established markets are moving towards more market oriented business models including competitive PPAs, solar auctions and self-consumption models.

With total installed capacity worldwide at over 228 GW, PV now produces more than 1.2% of the world's electricity demand. In a dramatic shift, island nations of Honduras and Kiribati have moved to leadership positions in the contribution of

PV to electricity demand, both with over 12% of annual electricity demand coming from PV. In Australia, PV now delivers 2.9% of the nation's electricity needs, but Australia now lies well outside the top-ten for contribution of PV to electricity demand.

PV CONTRIBUTION TO THE ELECTRICITY DEMAND IN 2015



The Trends report captures the full range of market analysis, covering installations, policy, module and system cost as well as employment statistics. The report is produced annually and Q4, providing an in-depth analysis and historical perspective of international trends while a Snapshot Report is produced each March to give early insights into the state of the market, with the full analysis released later in the year.

Over the last 20 years, the team at the Australian PV Institute has contributed to the unique series of Trends Reports produced by the International Energy Agency. In doing so, we have covered the transition of PV technologies from the early and expensive niche market developments in the 1990s to the recent large scale global deployment and increased competitiveness.

You can access the Executive Summary and the full Trends in PV Report here: <http://apvi.org.au/reports/>

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About the APVI

The Australian PV Institute is a not-for-profit, member based organisation which focuses on data analysis, independent and balanced information, and collaborative research, both nationally and internationally. Our objective is to *support the increased development and use of PV via research, analysis and information*. In addition to Australian activities, the APVI provides the structure through which Australia participates in two International Energy Agency (IEA) programs – PVPS (Photovoltaic Power Systems), made up of a number of activities concerning various aspects of PV, and SHC (Solar Heating and Cooling), concerned with new solar thermal products and services

About the IEA

The International Energy Agency (IEA), founded in 1974, is an autonomous body within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The IEA carries out a comprehensive programme of energy cooperation among its 29 members and with the participation of the European Commission. The IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme (IEA PVPS) is one of the collaborative research and development agreements within the IEA and was established in 1993. The mission of the programme is to enhance the international collaborative efforts which facilitate the role of photovoltaic solar energy as a cornerstone in the transition to sustainable energy systems.

The participating countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, and the United States of America. The European Commission, Solar Power Europe, the Solar Electric Power Association, the Solar Energy Industries Association and the Copper Alliance are also members.