2nd International Conference

# Micro Perspectives for Decentralized Energy Supply



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# Renewable energies and their impact on local value added and employment

Block III:

The Role of Energy in Development Processes

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## Background and Research Objective



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#### municipalities and regions in Germany

- play an important role in the transition from fossil-fuel based to RE systems
- many have ambitious objectives with regard to an energy supply system based on RE

motive: regional economic effects that can be induced by the use of RE

#### central questions:

- what is the extent of value added and employment effects on a local or regional level?
- what are the potentials to generate local value added by different RE technologies?

#### What is Value Added?



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value added =
the transformation of available goods (intermediate goods) to goods of higher monetary value

#### Calculation of value added:

- net value added = output - intermediate consumption - depreciation
- 2. net value added = net profits + net wages + taxes

value added is not: turnover, investment, rate of return,....

### The IÖW Model



29 RE technology value-added chains
 (decentralized power and heat generation, provision of wood and biofuels)

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- value-added chains are derived from the specific cost structures of each RE technology
- 4 value-added stages
  - 1. systems manufacture
  - 2. planning & installation
  - 3. operation & maintenance
  - 4. system operator
- each value-added stage can be subdivided in several value-added steps
- basis for the assessment of value added: specific turnovers in relation to the installed capacity (€/kW) / installed collector surface (€/m2) / produced amount (€/I, €/t,...)

## Components of Municipal Value Added



municipal value added after-tax profits net incomes taxes paid to the of the employees of the participating municipality involved enterprises trade tax (almost entirely municipal share

of income tax

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paid to the

municipality)

## Model Implementation for an Average Model Municipality



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### characteristics of the model municipality:

- 75,000 residents
- installed capacity according to the German average per capita in 2011
- manufacturing capacity according to the German average per capita in 2011
- import and export according to the German average

### model input:

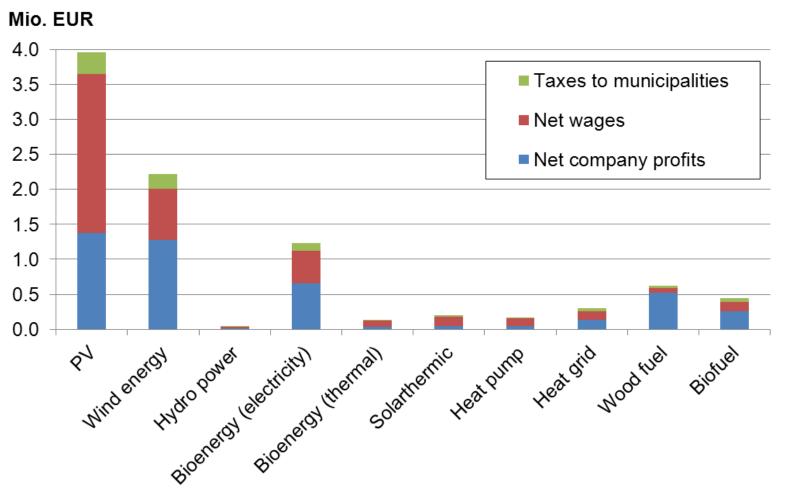
- total installed capacity in the year 2010
   + half of the newly installed capacity in the year 2011
- consumption of wood and biofuels in 2011

## Municipal Value Added in the Model Municipality

- Differentiated by RE Technologies (2011)







total municipal value added (2011): 9.3 million euros

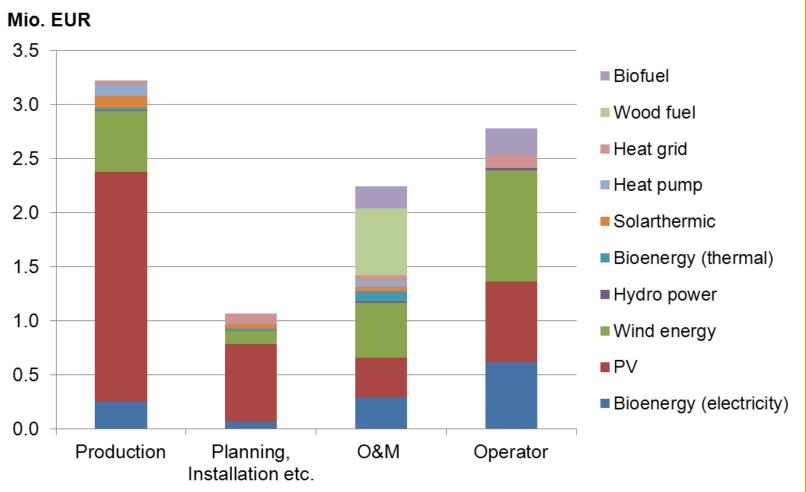
## Municipal Value Added in the Model Municipality

- Differentiated by Value-Added Stages (2011)









total number of employees in the RE sector (2011): 166

## Scope and Limits of the IÖW-Model



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## → IÖW-model can be used to quantify effects of value added and employment for

- different RE technologies
- every value-added step
- every component of value added
- different geographical units

#### → limits of the method:

- no assessment of indirect effects generated on upstream value-added stages
- impacts from a substitution or a crowding out of economic activities due to the use of RE cannot be quantified
- ecological and social aspects are not considered

## Transferability of the Model to Other Countries



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#### overall findings (for Germany):

- (decentralized) RE have the potential to create value added and employment in many regions all over the country
- trigger for value added and employment are local companies engaged in all parts of the RE technology value-added chains

#### possible difficulties / points to discuss:

- the model requires a great number of statistics and data and has to be adapted to the tax system
- typical RE-technologies and corresponding value-added chains in countries of the Global South?
- import of RE technologies and services vs. local content?
- ....



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## Thank you for your attention!

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