

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

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Criticality and social LCA for Perovskite: Does it make sense to harmonize?

Criticality assessment Definition and Background

"Raw material criticality is the field of study that evaluates the economic and technical dependency on a certain material, as well as the probability of supply disruptions, for a defined stakeholder group within a certain time frame." ¹



¹ Schrijvers et al. In Resources, Conservation & Recycling (2020)

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² U.S. Geological Survey (2006-2019) ³ KU Leuven (2022) FHG-SK: ISE-PUBLIC

2050 Metals demand Current climate policy



75Mt

2050 Metals demand

Ambitious climate policy

Criticality assessment

Relevance for PV

Demand vs. Supply:

- Red flags in PV, depending on upscaling targets:
 - PERC: Ag, Bi
 - SHJ: Ag, In, Bi
 - III-V: Ag, In, Ga, As
 - Perovskite: In, I, Cs, Au (provisional)
 - + Cu for grid

Market concentration along the supply chain:

- High supply concentration for
 - Materials (e.g., poly-Si, Ag paste)
 - Components (e.g., wafer, cell)
 - Manufacturing equipment



Ag paste production² Wafer production³ 3% 87% 97% China Taiwan Singapore Japan ■ China ■ Others Others

² Gervais et al., In Resources, Conservation & Recycling (2023, unpublished) ³ IEA PVPS Trend Report (2022)



¹ Gervais et al., In EPJ Photovoltaics (2022)

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Criticality assessment Methodology

No "correct" method:

 Indicator selection and aggregation method tailored for specific user and time frame needs



Adapted from Schrijvers et al. In Resources, Conservation & Recycling (2020)

Interest to exchange on criticality between EU projects?
Does it make sense to harmonize our criticality methodologies (to an extent) to facilitate clear conclusions for perovskite?





Responsible sourcing for PV

Background

The New York Times

U.S. Bans Imports of Some Chinese Solar Materials Tied to Forced Labor

Much of the world's polysilicon, used to make solar panels, comes from Xinjiang, where the United States has accused China of committing genocide through its repression of Uyghurs.

Council of the EU Press release 1 December 2022 11:15

Council adopts position on due diligence rules for large companies



SolarPower Europe Statement: Abiding by Human Rights Standards IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Uyghur Forced Labour and Global Solar Supply Chains



LAURA T. MURPHY & NYROLA ELIMÄ

Murphy and Elimä (2021)

Sheffield Hallam University Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice

🗾 Fraunhofer

The New York Times (2021); Council of the EU (2022); Solar Power Europe (2021)

Social LCA (S-LCA)

Methodology

Identification of potential social impacts along the supply chain

- Identify locations/activities where a social issue is likely to occur and evaluate the risk probability
- Use of dedicated databases (SHDB, PSILCA)
- Evaluation of social risks at country/sector/company level

Challenges

- Lack of data for the supply chain mapping of emerging technologies
- S-LCA methodology still relatively new

- Interest to exchange on social risks/sLCA between EU projects?

s likely Child labor Korkers Local community Cultural heritage Respect of

Child labor	Respect of indigenous rights
Fair salary	Local employment
Working hours	Access to material resources
Forced labor	Secure living conditions

Examples of stakeholder and impact

subcategories in s-LCA¹



¹ UNEP, Guidelines for Social Life Cycle Assessment of Products and Organizations (2020) ² Gervais et al., In *Resources, Conservation & Recycling* (2023, unpublished) EHG-SK: ISE-PUBLIC



Social risks along the silver supply chain²

Thank you for your attention!

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