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Competitive Advantage in the Renewable Energy Industry: Evidence from a Gravity Model

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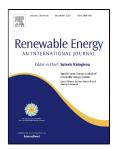
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#### **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

## **1 Competitive Advantage in the Renewable Energy Industry: Evidence**

## from a Gravity Model

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#### **Abstract**

Pioneering domestic environmental regulation may foster the creation of new eco-industries. These industries could benefit from a competitive advantage in the global market place. This article examines empirical evidence of the impact of domestic renewable energy policies on the export performance of renewable energy products (wind and solar PV). We use a gravity model of international trade with a balanced dataset of 49 (for wind) and 40 (for PV) countries covering the period 1995-2013. The stringency of renewable energy policies is proxied by installed capacities. Our econometric model shows evidence of competitive advantage positively correlated with domestic renewable energy policies, sustained in the wind industry but brief in the solar PV industry. We suggest that the reason for the dynamic difference lies in the underlying technologies involved in the two industries.

### **Key-words**

Competitive Advantage, Gravity Model, Wind Industry, Solar PV Industry, Green Growth

## 1. Introduction

The concept of green growth is increasingly gaining momentum in policy and academic circles. The green growth concept can be said to turn the debate on costly environmental constraints on the economy into a narrative on potentially attractive opportunities - aligning environmental protection, particularly with respect to climate change, with new jobs, technologies, and competitiveness of domestic industries (Bowen and Fankhauser 2011). Green industrial policies to foster green growth are advocated (e.g. Karp and Stevenson 2012; Rodrik 2014) and implemented by a growing number of countries and regions such as for example the European Union, China, and South Korea (Fankhauser et al. 2013). Although clear definitions of green growth and green industrial policy are

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