



SOLAR CREATES JOBS & ADDED VALUE FOR EU CITIZENS

1.

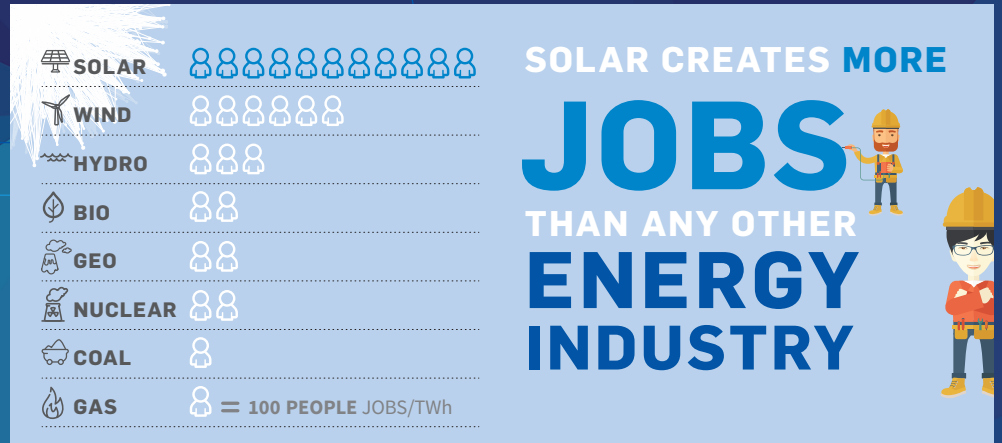


FIGURE: Average job creation for different power generation technologies, jobs/TWh. SOURCE: UKERC, 2014; Wei et al., 2010.

2.



FIGURE: Direct and indirect jobs supported by the solar industry in the EU in 2016. SOURCE: EY & SolarPower Europe, 2017.

3.

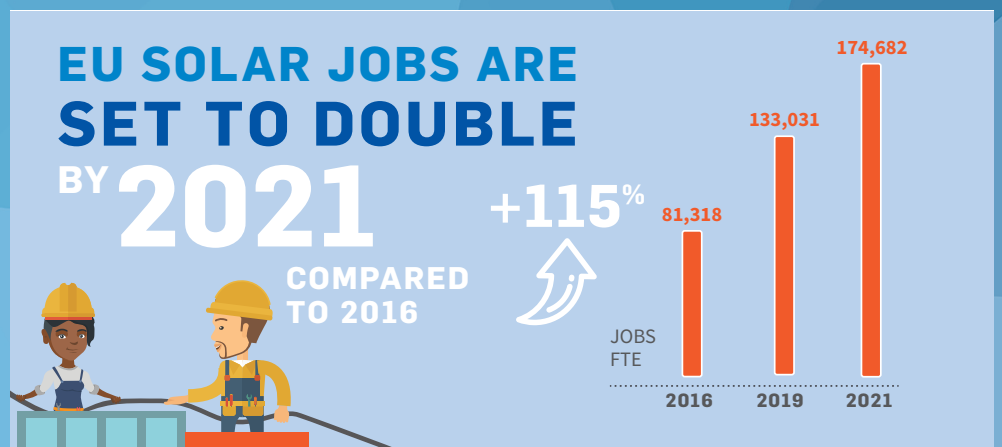


FIGURE: Direct and indirect jobs supported by the solar industry between 2016 and 2021 in the EU. SOURCE: EY & SolarPower Europe, 2017.



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1.

SOLAR CREATES MORE JOBS THAN ANY OTHER ENERGY INDUSTRY

Solar is a technology that has a strong positive effect on employment in the EU. For every terawatt hour of power produced, solar currently creates 1,100 jobs in the EU. This is several times more than any other energy industry, specifically nuclear, coal and gas. The same can be said on a global scale, where despite having a comparatively small share of electricity generation, it creates more employment than any other energy industry. According to IRENA, in 2017 solar created 3.4 million jobs worldwide.

2.

SOLAR SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT IN THE EU

Three out of four solar jobs in the EU are downstream jobs. These jobs are created locally, cannot be relocated and therefore contribute to long-term socioeconomic development. Small-scale solar installations in the EU support almost three times as many jobs and gross value added than large-scale ones. This is because, of the 115 GW installed solar power capacity, two-thirds are rooftop systems, which are more labour intensive when it comes to installation.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) accounts for approximately one-third of all jobs supported and gross value added by the solar industry. Since O&M services are provided during the total lifetime of solar installations, this is a source of long-term jobs that are not affected by market fluctuations. O&M jobs are set to grow significantly and to become the major job segment by 2050.

3.

SOLAR JOBS IN THE EU SET TO DOUBLE BY 2021

Thanks to new installations and the growth of cumulative capacity in the EU, solar jobs are set to more than double by 2021 when compared to 2016 job figures. Solar jobs are also becoming more evenly distributed across EU member states due to market maturation. An ambitious European industrial policy could also help further increase the number of upstream, highly skilled jobs in the EU solar sector.

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