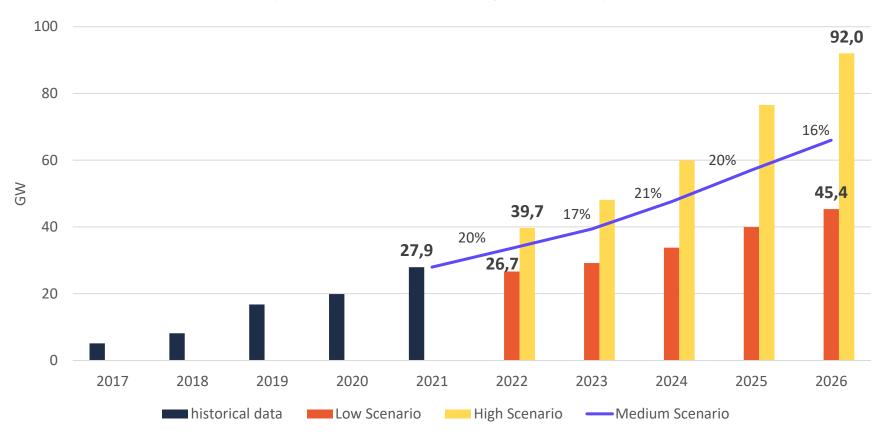


REPowering our EU - How to speed up the Shift to Renewable Energy in Europe

Walburga Hemetsberger CEO, SolarPower Europe



Versatile Solar PV can support EU energy independence - fast



Our May forecast sees EU solar market to add in High Scenario 40 GW in 2022, a 60 GW market as soon as 2024 and 92 GW new capacity in 2026. That's already way too conservative

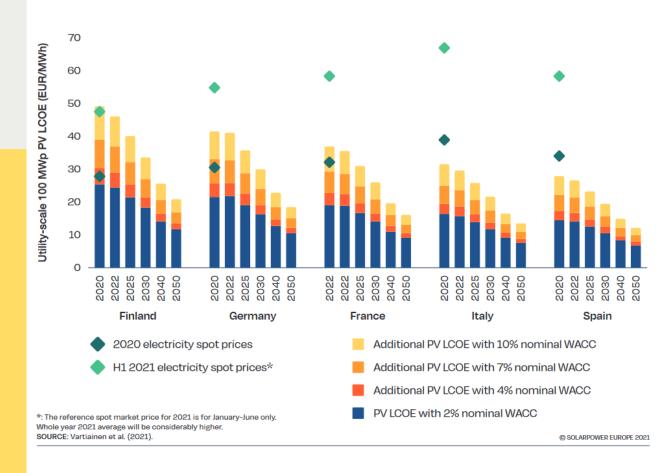


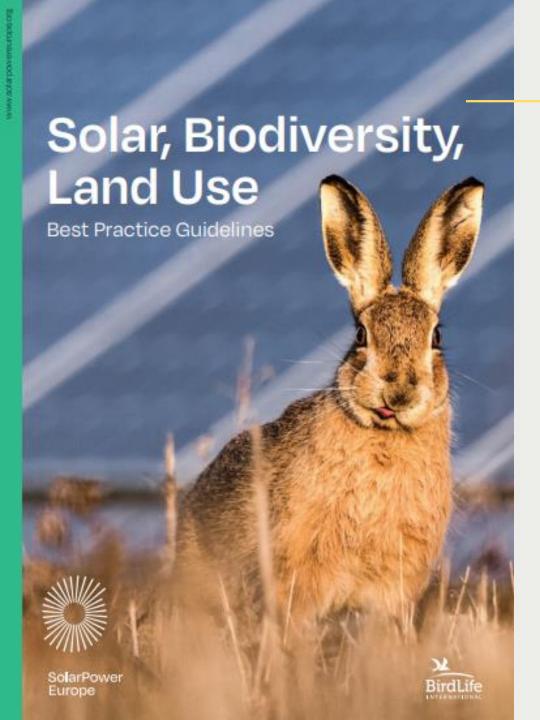
Also, because it makes economic sense from Finland to Spain

Even more so today with the high energy prices and the development of regulatory frameworks for prosumers.



FIGURE 1 PV LEVELISED COST OF ELECTRICITY (LCOE) IN FIVE EU LOCATIONS, 2020-2050

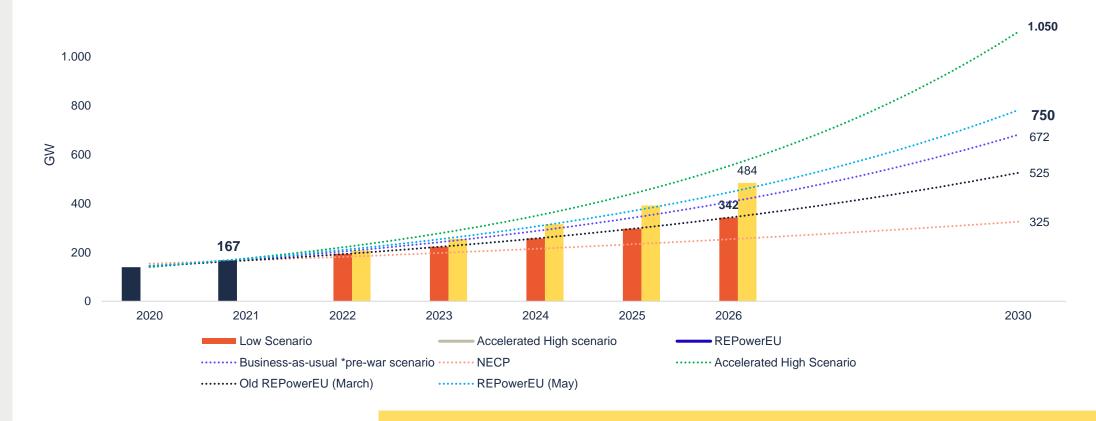




well-designed solar PV can provide environmental benefits, not only by protecting and enhancing local flora and fauna, but also by restoring vulnerable ecosystems

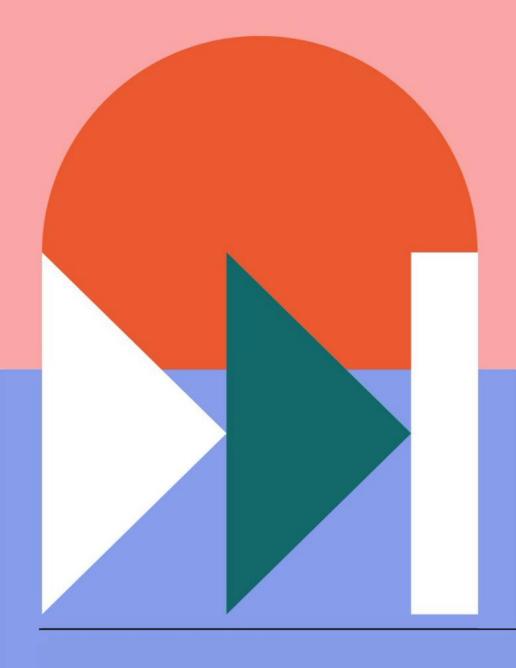


EU Solar Strategy revises Europe's ambition: 400 GW by 2025 and 750 GW by 2030



With the right policy framework and a **Renewable target of at least 45%**, our Accelerated High Scenario anticipates the EU to reach the **TW level** (1,050 GW) by 2030

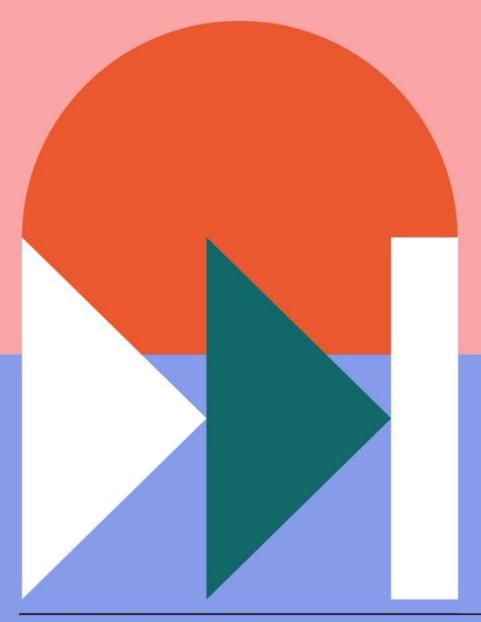




Only Renewables "fast forward" will get us out of the crisis, securing Europe's energy needs

What does it need?





REPowerEU: accelerating permitting

- New go-to areas for renewables
- Shorter deadlines for permits(1 yr in go-to areas)
- Silence procedure in go-to areas
- Overriding public interest

→ Emergency Measures to fast-track Renewables





Further acceleration

• "Priority areas" to be defined at local level in six months to mobilise land available for efficient energy generation – fields, rooftops, carports, noise barriers, etc. – to reach 2025 objectives

Repowering

 Generally: Simplifying and accelerating permit-granting procedures through digital solutions, streamlining of processes and mobilisation of the administrative staff







REPower EU: Solar Rooftop Initiative

- Solar mandate on all public and commercial buildings by 2027 and all new residential buildings by 2029
- > 1 RES community in every municipality > 10,000 people by 2025

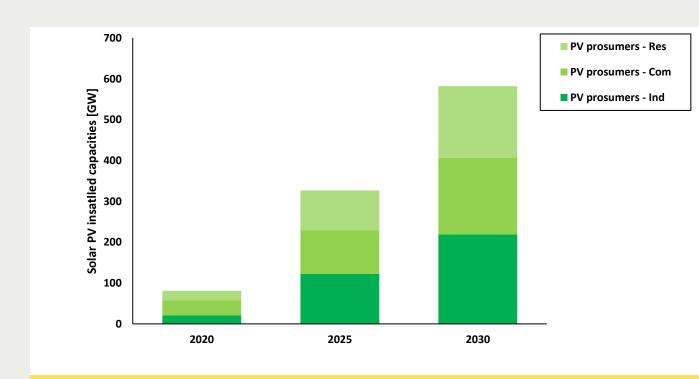
→ Support of ambitious EU Rooftop mandate by Member States and EU Parliament





Solar Rooftops are more than ever key for EU energy security and their potential significantly under-estimated

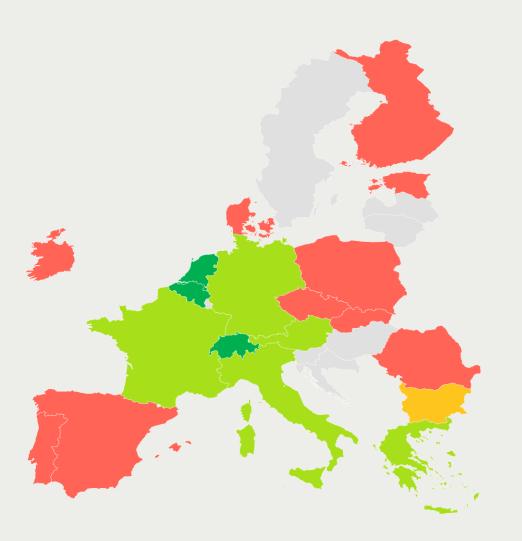
Rooftops could power ¼ of the EU electricity consumption (JRC)



2/3 of the rooftop potential is commercial and industrial solar (10 kW - 1 MW) - **potential of +400 GW by 2030**



Solar mandates in Europe



	All federal states have mandates in place or planned,		
Austria	covering new and renovated buildings.		
	A solar mandate on new and existing buildings has been		
Belgium	adopted in 2022.		
	Energy Performance Classes can be improved by RES		
Bulgaria	technology but it's rarely the option of choice.		
	A solar mandate on newly built and renovated C&I buildings		
France	is in place.		
	9 / 16 federal states have building solar mandates, mostly on		
Germany	new and renovated buildings, partially already in effect.		
	As of 2023, new non-residential buildings must be equipped		
Greece	with solar installations.		
	As of 2022 / 2023, new and renovated buildings must be		
Italy	equipped with on-site renewables.		
	A solar mandate on all new buildings is planned, with the		
Holland	option to including existing buildings.		
	All Swiss Cantons have solar mandates and the Canton Basel-		
Switzerland	Stadt obliges all buildings to carry solar PV by 2035.		
Remaining			
countries	No solar mandates are planned to our knowledge		





REPower EU: EU Solar Skills Partnership

- Set to foster cooperation between key stakeholders
- Skills partnership for onshore renewables
- Will unlock EU funding

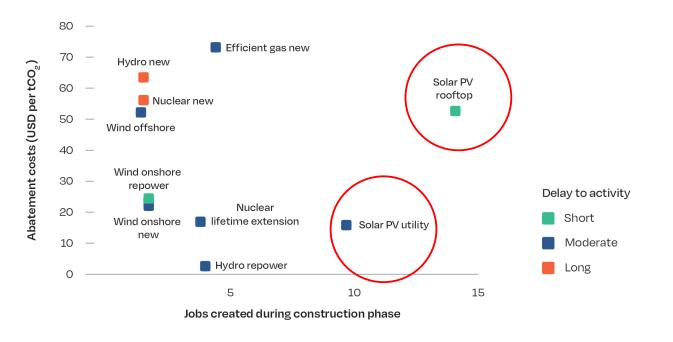
→ Member States need to analyze their solar skills gaps and provide remedies





Solar job intensity

JOB CREATION PER MILLION DOLLARS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN POWER GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES AND AVERAGE CO₂ ABATEMENT COSTS

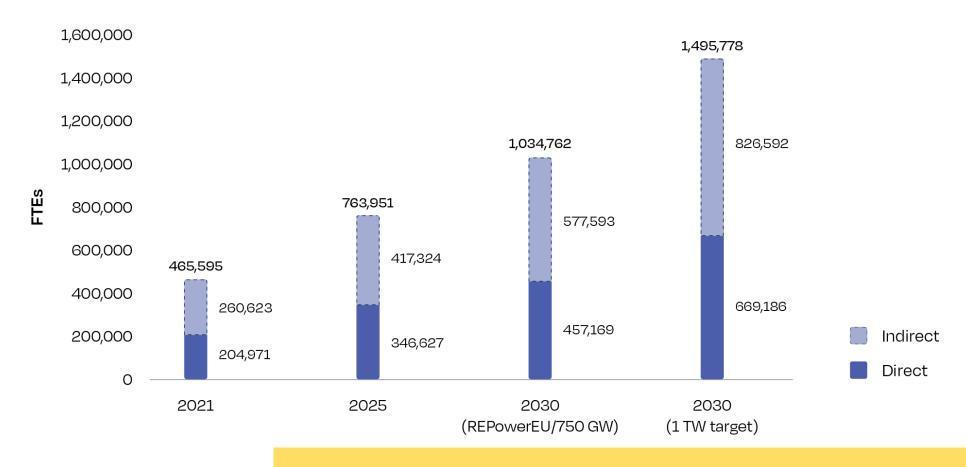


NOTE: Avoided CO_2 emissions calculated based on displacing coal-fired generation, global averages shown. Delay to activity refers to the time required for capital to be invested into power generation technologies. SOURCE: IEA.

Solar is the most job-intensive technology among low carbon and renewable energy solutions.

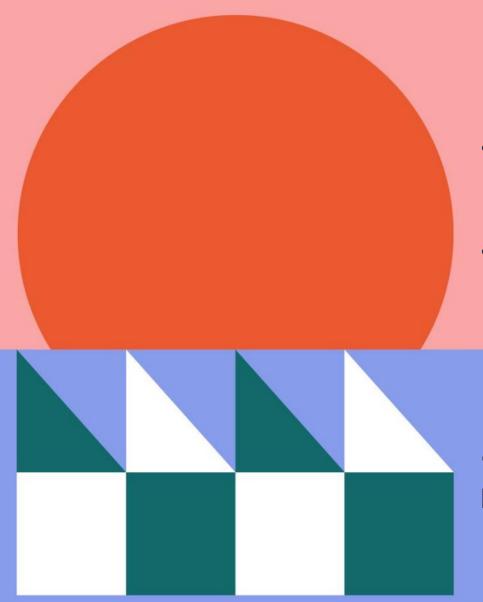


Solar Jobs Outlook to 2030



Under the REPowerEU scenario, solar jobs more than double compared to 2021, reaching 1 millions FTEs in 2030. However, with a 1 TW target solar jobs would further increase to 1.5 millions FTEs by the same year.





REPower EU: EU Solar PV Industry Alliance

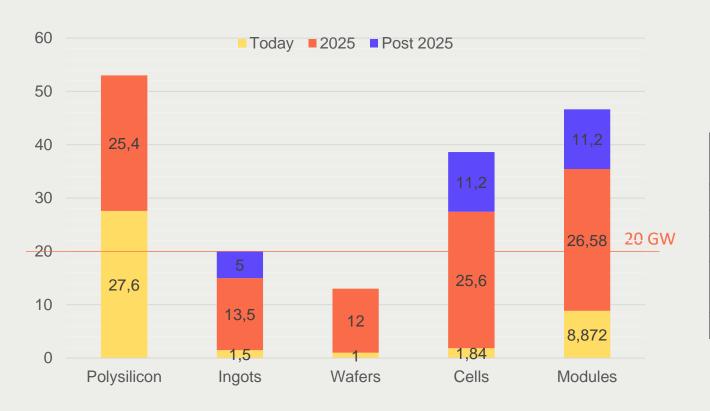
- Endorses European Solar Initiative target of 30 GW domestic manufacturing by 2025
- Will map & co-ordinate EU funding potential and Supports efforts to establish IPCEI for Solar

→ More efforts needed to re-shore European Manufacturing (similar to US / India)

A NEW EU SOLAR PV INDUSTRY ALLIANCE



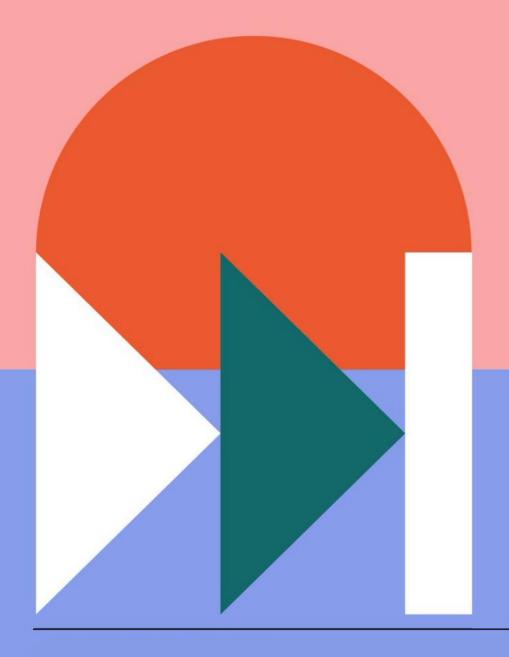
Europe needs a strong PV Industry – Investment needs are limited



Estimated total investment needs

PV component	€/GW	Total needs for 20
		GW
Polysilicon	100 120 Mn€	2.4 Bn€
Ingots & Bricks		~1 Bn €
Wafers	50 to 60Mn€	1.2 Bn€
Cells & Modules	160-175	3.5 Bn€
	Mn€	
Total		8.1 Bn€



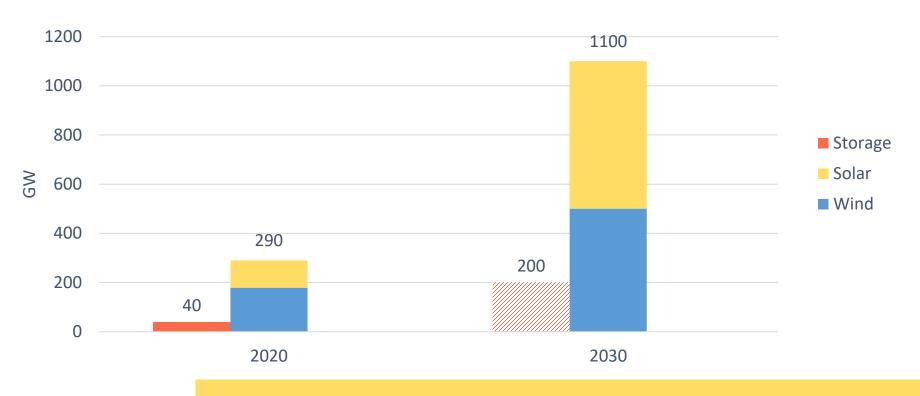


Needs beyond REPower EU



Renewables 24/7 requires a strategy on storage

Installed capacity in 2020 and REPowerEU VRES targets 2030



EU storage capacity needs to grow in order to achieve variable renewables deployment as set out in REPowerEU targets: $500~\rm{GW}_{AC}$ Wind + $600~\rm{GW}_{AC}$ Solar ($750~\rm{GW}_{DC}$) by $2030~\rm{GW}_{DC}$







Thank you!

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