

Centre for Energy & Climate

The strategic dimension of the EU low carbon energy transition







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An EU industrial strategy for low carbon technologies

				
Installed solar capacity additions, 2013-2018 (GW) <i>(Sources: IEA, SolarPowerEurope, other industry associations)</i>	34,5	155	50	43
Offshore wind capacity additions, 2013-2018 (GW) <i>(Sources: industry associations)</i>	16	0	0,03	0,07
Number of critical metals with > 50% of domestic supply <i>(Sources: European Commission, USGS)</i>	5	17	9	0
Battery cell production capacity in GWh/yr (2018, 2022 projection) <i>(Sources: Avicenne, EC JRC)</i>	4.5 50	100 380	10 50	15 30
Electric cars and fuel cell vehicles (units by end of 2018) <i>(BNEF, IEA)</i>	1,1 m; 800	2,5 m; 1200	1 m; 4500	0,257 m; 3500
Number of electric buses (early 2019) <i>(Sources: BNEF, Reuters)</i>	2400	422 000	300	50
5G companies and chipmakers <i>(Sources: FT; Reuters)</i>	Eriksson, Nokia	Huawei; ZTE; CATT; Hisilicon;	Verizon, AT&T, Intel CISCO, Qualcomm, Skyworks Solutions;	NEC; NTT DOCOMO; Sharp, Sony
CCUS/CCS projects operational or planned, including large scale projects in operation as of 10/2018 (x) <i>(Sources: SCCS, GlobalCarbonInstitute)</i>	46 (0)	25 (0)	42 (9)	10 (0)
Nuclear power reactors under construction <i>(IAEI, World Nuclear Association)</i>	5	12	2	2