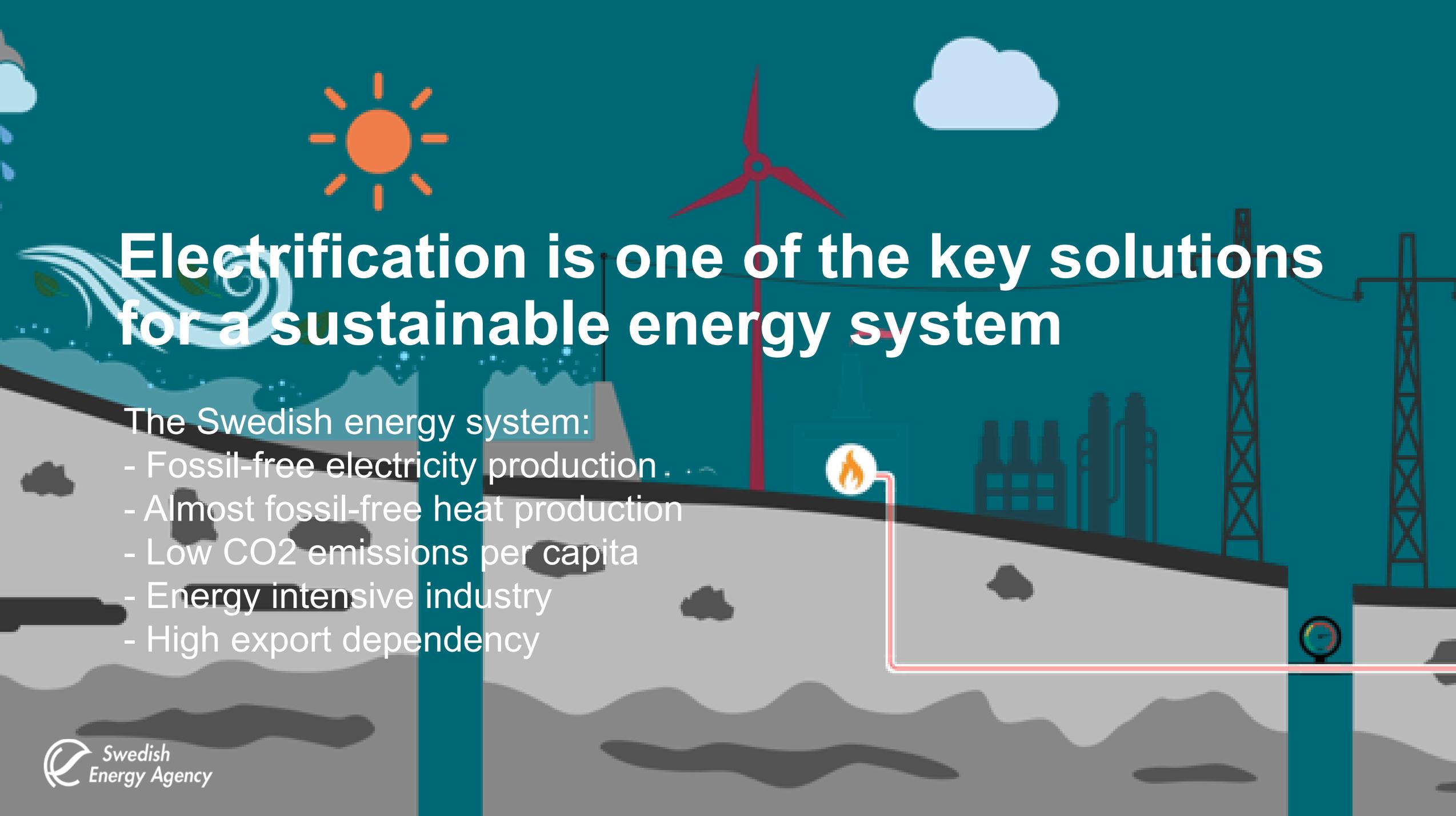


Competence supply for electrification in Sweden

An initial mapping of skills supply critical for electrification

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Marianne Karlsson, Robert Fischer



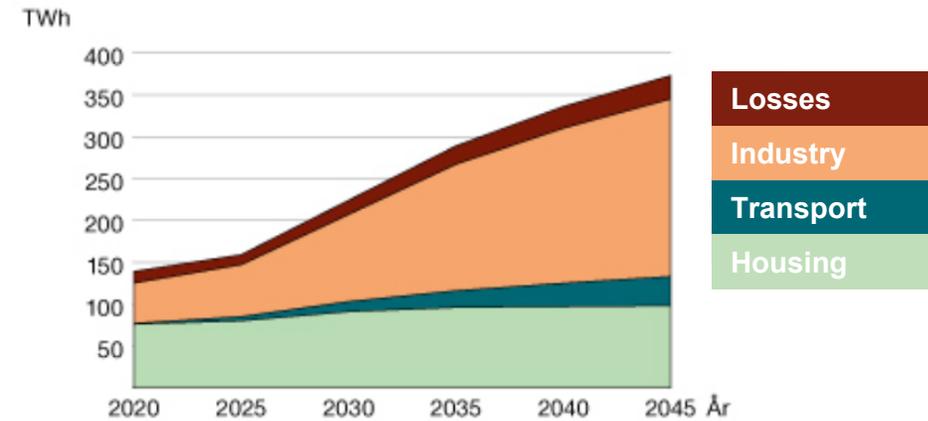
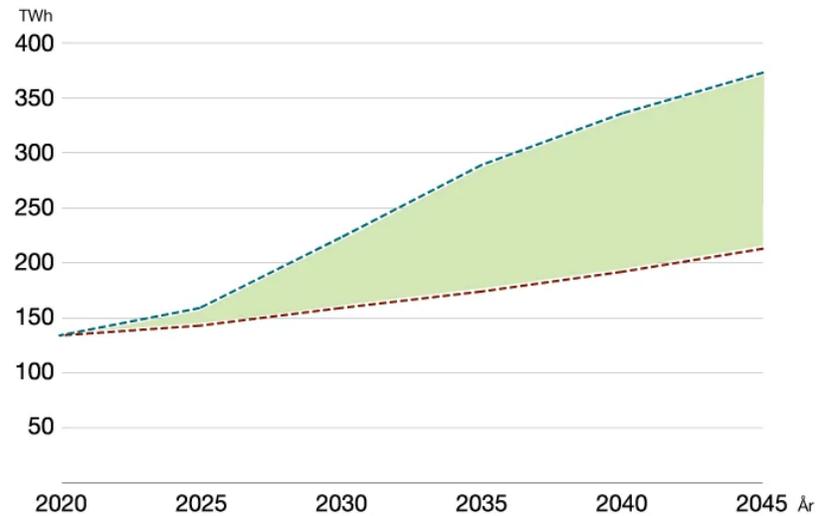
Electrification is one of the key solutions for a sustainable energy system

The Swedish energy system:

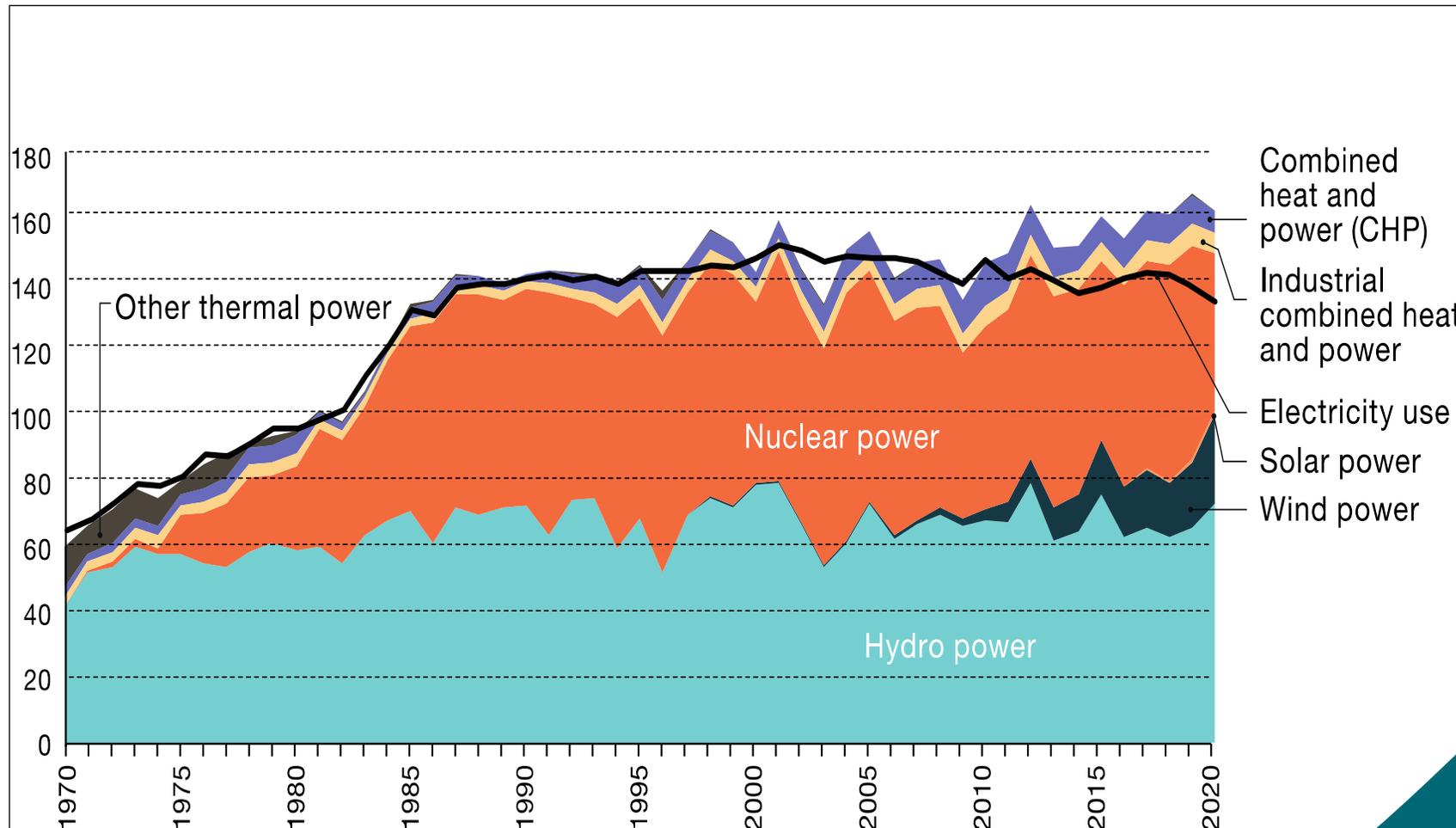
- Fossil-free electricity production
- Almost fossil-free heat production
- Low CO₂ emissions per capita
- Energy intensive industry
- High export dependency

Electricity demand is expected to increase in the range of 210-370 TWh until the year 2045

dec 2022



Electricity use and electricity generation per type of power 1970–2020, TWh



Electricity use 2045
210-370 TWh

Competence supply

National Mobilisation



The Swedish Energy Agency coordinates a national mobilisation for skills and occupational supply/needs in electrification



Map, analyse and clarify the need of skills and occupations in relevant professional categories. The mapping takes a holistic outlook on electrification and the transition to a fossil free energy system



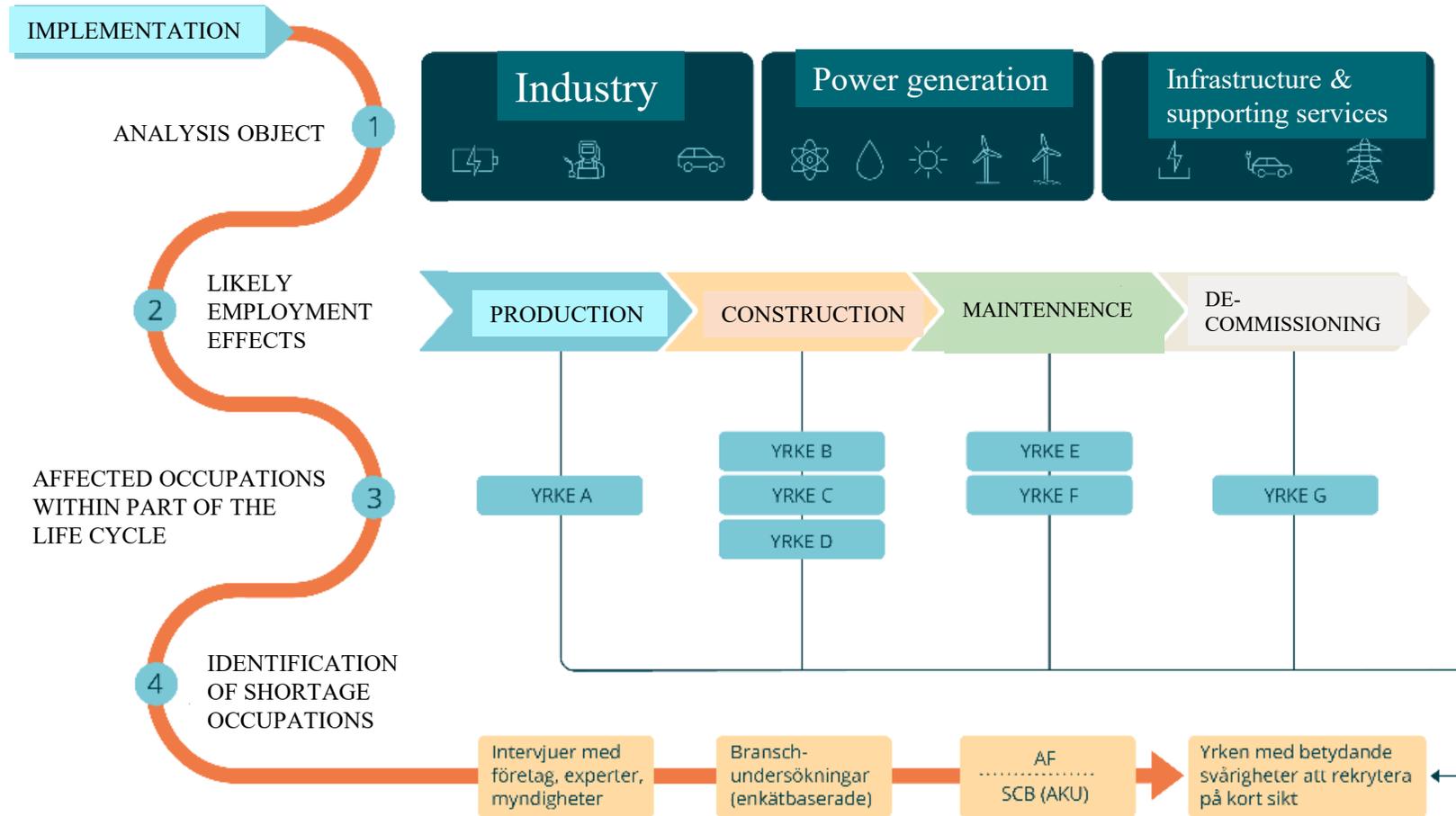
Identify barriers and propose measures for skill supply within the energy sector and associated sectors in the short and long-term



Enable close and coordinated cooperation between authorities and industry actors to strengthen joint action in questions related to skills supply for electrification

Mapping and analysis

Initial mapping of skills and occupations



Results



Employment effects of electrification

Energy sources

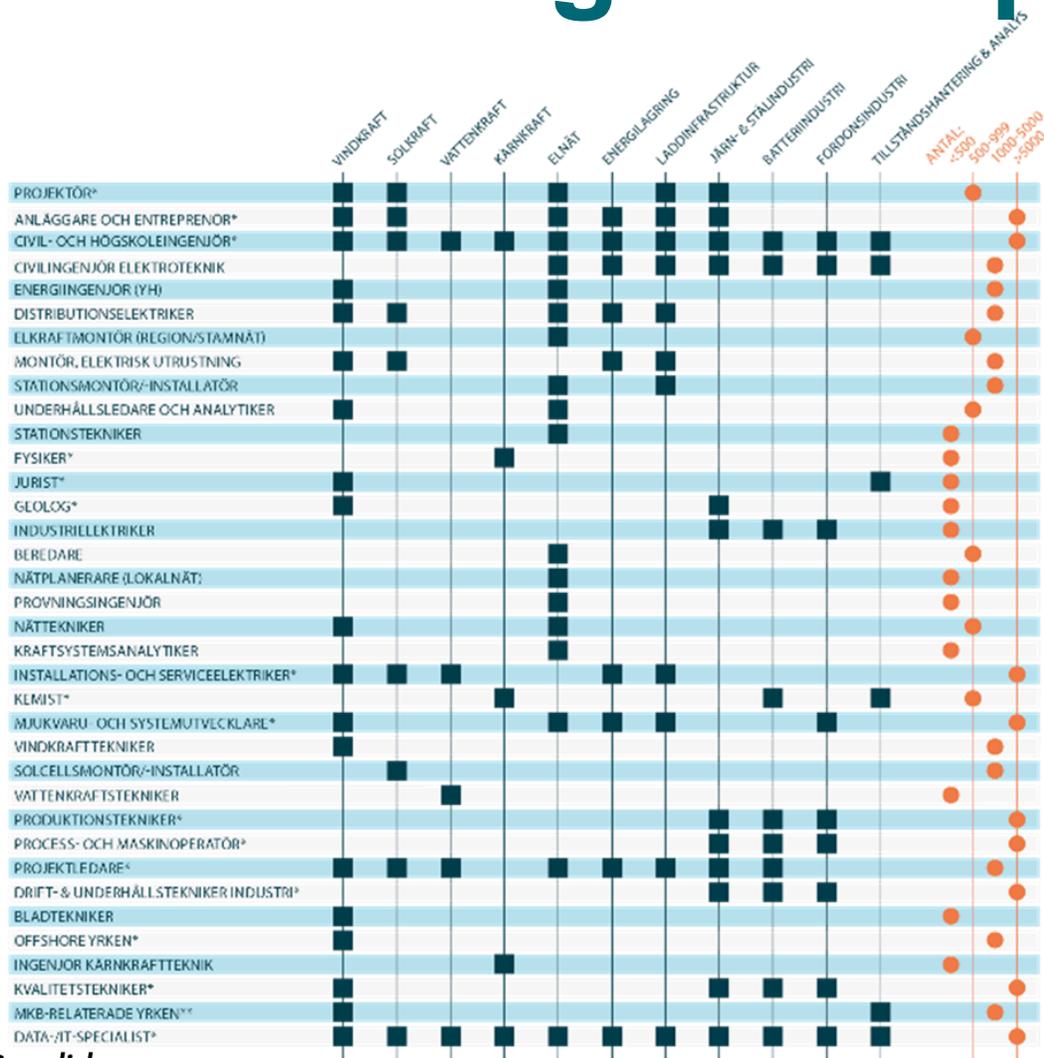
- Wind power (expanding)– establishment, operation and maintenance phases, new competence needs for offshore wind power
- Solar power (expanding)- effects appear mainly at large parks, installation and connections
- Hydropower (stable)- subject to new regulations, effects in operation and maintenance
- Nuclear power (large potential development)- large potential effects from development to waste phases

Employment effects of electrification

Industry sectors, infrastructure and supporting services

- Iron and steel industries- transforming and electrifying their processes, large investments and new industry sites, large need of employment to build, operate and maintain the facilities, reskilling existing workforce
- Automotive industry- specific and technical skills and effects related to batteries, energy storage, power grid and charging infrastructure etc
- Power grids at all levels in need of upgrading and development, effects related to production and establishment of new grids as well as the maintenance of the existing system
- Supporting services and licencing authorities- effects seen in new establishments

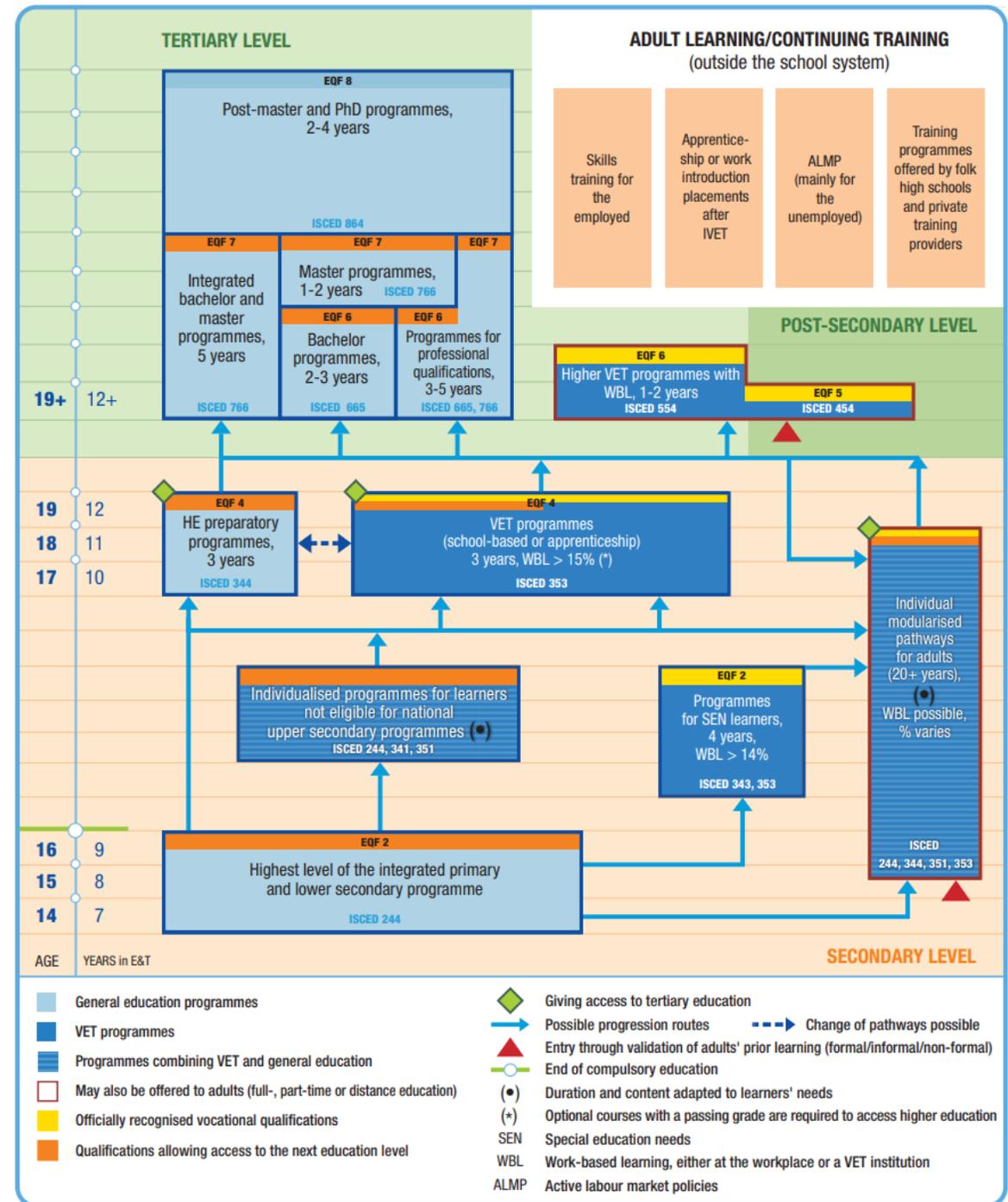
35 shortage occupations identified



- Shortage occupations key to enable a rapid electrification and a timely energy transition
- Short-term perspective > 5 years
- Occupations characterised by a high average age
- Men dominate the majority of occupations

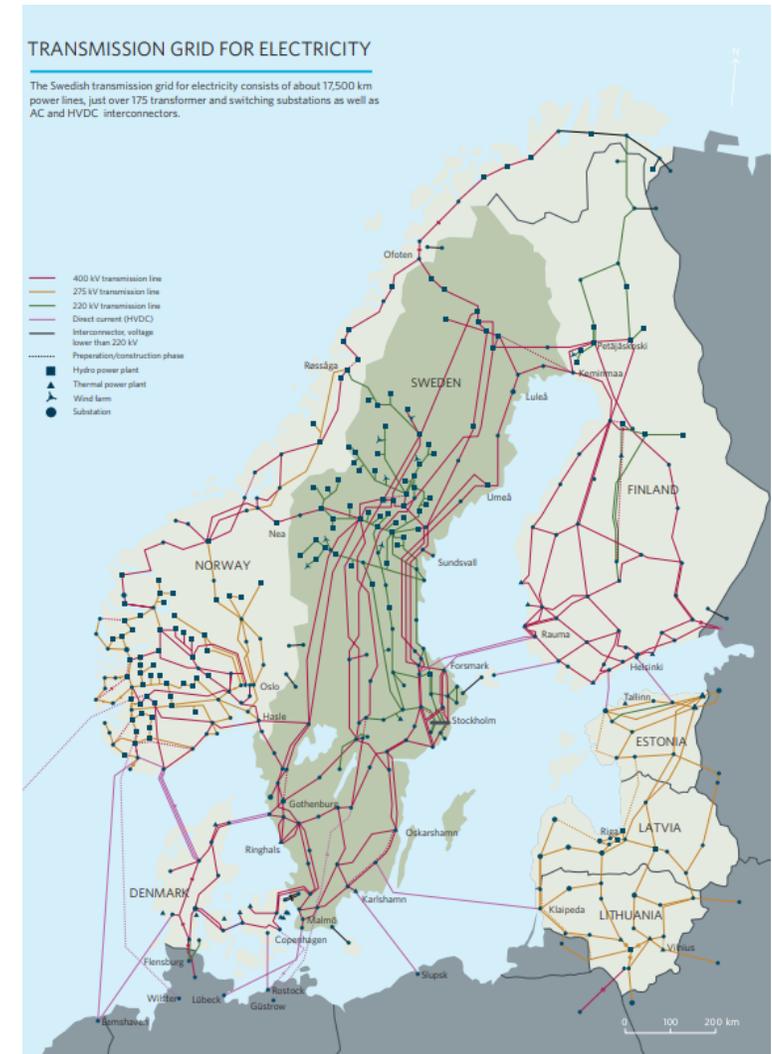
Matching occupations with educational pathways

Educational pathways characterised by few applicants and low examination rates



Main conclusions

- Many skills and occupations linked to electrification
- Gender structure with few women aggravates the supply of competence
- The effects of electrification varies between sectors and industries and give rise to diversified competence needs
- Additional and larger competence supplies are needed at a later stage of industrial investments and establishment
- Several of the identified shortage occupations can become bottlenecks for society's electrification
- Increasing demand for both traditional and new competences
- Larger employers have advantages in finding, recruiting and educating workers compared to smaller employers



Next steps

Work in progress

- United action and cooperation
- Challenges, opportunities and hindrance
- Analysing and proposing measures





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