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ANNEX

ANNEX

to the

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

EU Solar Energy Strategy

{SWD(2022) 148 final}

Annex: Key actions to implement the EU Solar Energy Strategy

Flagship initiatives:

- EU Solar Rooftops Initiative
- Commission's permitting package – legislative proposal, Recommendation and guidance
- EU large-scale skills partnership for onshore renewable energy, including solar energy
- EU Solar PV Industry Alliance

Other actions:

The Commission will:

- develop a guidance for Member States to promote innovative forms of solar energy deployment;
- propose the creation of a community of practice dedicated to the procurement of solar energy in the framework of the Big Public Buyers initiative;
- promote the uptake of Direct Current (DC) technologies and engage with European and international standardisation organisations on the areas of DC application;
- propose the application of the Ecodesign Directive and Energy Labelling Regulation to PV systems;
- propose a legislative initiative banning products made by forced labour from the Single Market;
- set up an Energy Communities Facility to provide cascade funding to energy community projects in the EU, under the LIFE programme;
- develop a joint strategic research and innovation solar energy agenda with Member States;
- launch a research and innovation flagship on solar energy under Horizon Europe.

Member States should:

- integrate incentives for agri-PV, as appropriate, when designing their CAP National Strategic Plans;

- incentivise installation of energy storage devices to complement distributed renewable energy systems;
- ensure that incentives to renewable heat provide a level playing field for the different technologies;
- in order to support energy communities:
 - put in place programmes to provide integrated energy efficiency and solar installation advice and guidance to energy communities;
 - assess and remove unjustified barriers to the development of renewable and citizen energy communities;
- prioritise investments in both transmission and distribution infrastructure, cross-border and national, necessary for large-scale deployment of solar and other renewable energy, including smart electricity grid projects, noting EU funding possibilities;
- National Regulatory Agencies should evaluate electricity tariffs in light of:
 - actual costs incurred taking into account the use of the network in case of self-consumption, and peer-to-peer energy transactions at building or local level;
 - ensuring non-discrimination between production connected at the distribution level and production connected at the transmission level for injection charges as well as non-discrimination of energy storage or aggregation;
 - the benefit of time-differentiated distribution network tariffs to manage peak loads and grid congestion.

The Commission and Member States will collaborate to:

- facilitate electric vehicle recharging through a single supplier of choice across different recharging infrastructure;
- develop a network code on demand side flexibility.