

Annex: Key actions to implement the EU Solar Energy Strategy

Flagship initiatives:

- EU Solar Rooftops Initiative
- EU Solar Skills Partnership
- EU Solar 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 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.

Member States should:

- Integrate incentives for agrivoltaics in the implementation of national strategic plans for the CAP.
- 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 collective self-consumption and energy communities:
 - Expand the scope of collective self-consumption and energy sharing beyond building level.
 - 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.