



## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

*Brussels, 19.1.2023  
C(2022) 632 final*

*Dear President,*

*The Commission would like to thank the Camera Deputaților for its Opinion on 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 {COM(2022) 221 final}.*

*The Commission agrees with the set of recommendations put forward in the Opinion and would like to reassure the Camera Deputaților that our work goes in the same direction. The EU Solar Energy Strategy, adopted by the Commission on 18 May 2022 as part of the REPowerEU Plan, announced the set up of an EU Solar PV Industry Alliance. Its members will work together to facilitate the expansion of a resilient industrial solar value chain in the EU, which will include cooperation to identify financing opportunities across the EU and to reduce EU's dependence on solar energy equipment from third countries. The Alliance has been launched on 9 December 2022. More organisations with relevant activity can join provided they meet the eligibility criteria.*

*The Strategy tackles as well the land availability concerns linked to a further deployment of renewable energy projects. One of the flagship initiatives of the strategy, the European Solar Rooftops Initiative, puts the focus on the installation of solar equipment on artificial structures. The Commission also plans to promote innovative forms of solar deployment that can mitigate land constraints, such as agro-photovoltaics. The Commission will issue guidance for Member States on how to accelerate the deployment of such innovative forms of solar energy deployment by 2024.*

*Moreover, the Commission considers solar cells for space applications as a critical space technology, and the funding dedicated to critical space technologies for European non-dependence will be doubled in 2023. The Space work programme does actively support research activities, fostering the development of high efficiency solar cells for space applications that could have a spill over effect on the terrestrial photovoltaics consumer market.*

*Mr Ion-Marcel CIOLACU  
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*Lack of skills has also been identified as one of the main bottlenecks that are preventing the fast roll-out of renewable energy projects. Therefore, the Strategy proposes to set up an EU large-scale skills partnership, covering all onshore renewable energy. We are currently working with relevant stakeholders to achieve this objective.*

*Stakeholders also signalled permit-granting procedures as a key bottleneck. Within the REPowerEU Plan, the Commission presented both legislative and non-legislative measures in order to improve the permitting situation across the EU. In addition, the Commission has proposed a new emergency regulation under Article 122 TFEU to speed up permitting for renewable energy projects, with a focus on renewables self-consumption.*

*The Commission hopes that the above explanations respond to the points raised by the Camera Deputaților. It believes that the political dialogue with national Parliaments is essential for linking the European institutions with the citizens of the European Union and looks forward to continuing it with the Camera Deputaților in the future.*

*Yours faithfully,*

*Maroš Šefčovič  
Vice-President*

*Kadri Simson  
Member of the Commission*