**ITRE COMMITTEE ON 27 JUNE 2022 🡪 Streaming:** [European Parliament Multimedia Centre (europa.eu)](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/itre-committee-meeting_20220627-1500-COMMITTEE-ITRE)

Exchange between:

* **MEP Jutte Paulus (Greens)**
* **Ms. Mechtild Wörsdörfer (Deputy Director-General DG ENER)**

**MEP PAULUS’ INTERVENTION (START: 17.49.55 – END 17:52:33)**

Thank you Chair and thank you Ms. Wörsdörfer for being here and exchanging with us. You already mentioned a lot of things that are mentioned in the Solar Strategy, and I would like to ask you four questions.

The solar strategy is about solar energy but most of the numbers and details are on solar electricity, actually. So, for example, there is this goal of having additional 58 TWh by 2025 and I would like to know: does the Commission also have any further detailed ideas when it comes to **solar heat**? Because it has a very long history, it is a very cost-efficient way to support heating and warm water, and in Denmark even district heating is supported by solar heat. So, I would like to know: are there any other programmes envisioned?

Then, which has already been mentioned by my colleagues, the industry angle. The EU is, right now, still the top-runner when it comes to integrated solutions, when it comes to tiles for roofs where PV is already integrated in the tile, when it comes to wall panels for facades with PV integrated there. How is the Commission planning to support this in line with the Renovation Wave? Will there be a specific fund for that? Will there be an IPCEI to increase the production of those integrated industrial solutions?

On the financing, of course the RRF is a great opportunity, and we have some money which is also already dedicated to the ramp up of renewables, but most of the money does not have any earmarking. So I would like to know: are you planning to put up support schemes? For example, when we are talking about Germany, which is a high-cost electricity country, a private owner will build a PV system because it is cost effective for him or her. But this might not be the case in a country like, for example, Romania. So, what are the possibilities for the Commission to ramp up renewables in those countries too, especially on rooftops?

And, last but not least, what is the state of play in the transposition of the prosumer rights from the Clean Energy package in the Member States? Because citizens will not be able to participate if EU law is not transposed to the Member States, and I would like to know whether you have received any answers on the open infringement procedures. Thank you.

**REPLY BY MS. WORSDORFER (START 18:04:55 – END 18:07:40)**

We want solar technologies both in buildings and heating, it's very clear. And we have no official target on the solar thermal, but it should at least triple by 2030. And we want, we need a level playing field for all solar technologies, so we are quite open. We don't want targeted subsidies, but with our rooftop initiative, for example, we want to make sure that it targets particularly the heating sector, given the current context.

We really want, and it's also part of the EPBD and other debates, to encourage Member States to build rooftop initiatives, either in existing or in new and then over time in existing buildings, and also use solar for thermal and triple it in this decade. So, it is as important, both sides are important.

We already spoke about industry and, on the financing side, I agree that it is important not only for countries like Germany, but also for other countries, such as Central and Eastern European countries. And I think there are financing opportunities, either with the RRF or the structural funds, where for many years we worked with DG REGIO on good local and regional initiatives and gave money, for example, to good solar projects or other renewable projects. So I think we will continue this effort or even accelerate it, and continue the exchange of best practices among Member States.

I must say, on the transposition of consumer rights, I think we fully agree that consumers should become active participants in the market, to help the Green Deal and protect them from increasing prices. And, in the transposition of the electricity directive, we are still assessing the transposition by Member States, so if needed we will start infringement procedures.