

EN

E-000545/2026

Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
(12.5.2026)

On 4 March 2026, the Commission adopted the proposal for the Industrial Accelerator Act (IAA)¹ with purpose of strengthening Europe's industrial base by boosting manufacturing and the demand for low-carbon and European-made products and net-zero technologies², including specifically two solar photovoltaic components, inverters and cells. The proposed provisions on origin requirements complement the Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA)³, which already mandates the application of resilience requirements in public procurement and renewable energy auctions. The IAA reinforces the existing cybersecurity requirements for renewable energy auctions under NZIA, and, building on the proposed revision of the Cybersecurity Act⁴, it expands the limitations to prevent high-risk suppliers from supplying critical components in renewable energy auctions and other forms of public intervention.

The Financial Regulation⁵ provides the possibility to set specific conditions for the protection of security or public order. These restrictions need to be strictly limited. In the proposal for the Connecting Europe Facility⁶, the Commission set out that eligibility restrictions shall apply to high-risk suppliers, in line with EU law, for security reasons.

The Commission is currently conducting a risk assessment of critical elements in the EU solar value chain. The results of this assessment, planned for the third quarter of 2026, will serve to identify possible gaps in current EU policy and propose new measures to mitigate concrete risks that will have been identified. The results will be published, with possible limitations envisaged by the Regulation regarding public access to documents⁷.

¹ Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework of measures for the acceleration of industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1724, (EU) 2024/1735 and (EU) 2024/3110: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2026%3A100%3AFIN&qid=1772791153353>).

² The net-zero technologies included in the proposal are battery energy storage systems, solar photovoltaic technologies, heat pumps, onshore and offshore wind technologies, electrolyzers and nuclear fission energy technologies.

³ Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology manufacturing ecosystem and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (Text with EEA relevance): <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1735/oj/eng>.

⁴ Proposal for a Regulation on the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA), the European cybersecurity certification framework, and ICT supply chain security and repealing Regulation (EU) 2019/881 (The Cybersecurity Act 2) COM/2026/11 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52026PC0011>.

⁵ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast): <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32024R2509&qid=1772791240498>).

⁶ Proposal for a Regulation establishing the Connecting Europe Facility for the period 2028-2034, amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1679 and repealing Regulation (EU) 2021/1153: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025PC0547&qid=1772791356238>.

⁷ Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32001R1049&qid=1772791830756>.