

**Question for written answer E-005443/2021  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: The EU green energy systems deficit

In 2020, the EU imported twice as much material to be used in the green energy sector (solar panels and biodiesel, in particular) as it exported.

Of its total imports for the sector – EUR 11.2 billion – solar panels account for EUR 8 billion.

Of its exports to third countries (EUR 5.8 billion), wind turbines account for EUR 2.3 billion.

This Eurostat data reflects the major deficit in terms of solar panel manufacturing: we import 250% more now, in terms of cost, than we did in 2015.

At the same time, the EU's exports of wind turbines have decreased by 1%, which is a worrying trend for what could be a European USP.

I believe that pursuing climate change goals should not mean increasing the EU's dependence on imports. We are in danger of becoming 'green' prisoners of the countries exporting raw material and natural resources.

The green energy transition brings many economic opportunities that should be explored further, particularly in countries with high industrial potential and accessible labour force, such as Romania.

What measures does the European Commission intend to take to increase the EU's manufacturing output of green energy systems that can stimulate geographically balanced economic growth and strategic autonomy in the EU?