Question for written answer E-001222/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Bureaucratic barriers and delays in the development of energy communities in Italy

The directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources[1] requires Member States to establish an enabling framework for the development of self-consumption and renewable energy communities (RECs), ensuring that final customers have the right to participate in CERs without unjustified barriers[2].

However, the transposition of the directive into Italian national legislation[3] has many limitations[4], despite the recent extension of the deadline for applying for grants to 30 November 2025 and the enlargement to municipalities of up to 30 000 inhabitants. The complex documentation required[5] and the cumbersome and slow procedures are a heavy burden to bear[6].

As a result, to date, the capacity of installations of energy communities, self-consumer groups and remote self-consumption in Italy is 104.7 MW[7], undermining hope of achieving the incentivised renewable energy target of 5 000 MW by 2027.

In view, further, of the reform of the electricity market[8], to prevent saturation and to ensure short lead times for connection estimates and additions to them, it is also necessary to allow for the unbundling of the share of shared energy in the bill, the adaptation and upgrading of the electricity grid throughout the country.

In the light of the above, does the Commission consider that the Italian legislation complies with the objectives of those directives, with particular reference to promoting and facilitating the development of renewable energy self-consumption and RECs?

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1 Directive 2018/2001/EU.
2 Specifically, Article 21(6), Article 22(1) and (2) and Article 22(4)(a).
3 Legislative Decree No 199 of 8 November 2021 and Decree No 414 of the Minister for the Environment and Energy Security of 7 December 2023.
4 Firms in financial difficulty, plants with the ‘Scambio sul Posto’ contract, plants built with the 110 % bonus or with contributions of more than 40 %, and those compulsory for new buildings, do not qualify for incentives.
5 It also includes files containing panels’ serial numbers, which installers rarely keep, as it is not required for any other paperwork. Specialised services are often needed, with additional costs.
6 Companies have to self-certify that they are free of the many and complex grounds for exclusion, which discourages them from signing up.
7 https://www.pniecmonitoraggio.it/Dimensioni/Rinnovabili/FER%20Elettriche/Pagine/Incentivi-e-altre-misure.aspx#CACER.
8 Directive (EU) 2024/1711.