

(English version)

Question for written answer E-001222/25
to the Commission
Cristina Guarda (Verts/ALE), Benedetta Scuderi (Verts/ALE)
(24 March 2025)

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?

Submitted: 24.3.2025

Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(7 May 2025)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001 ⁽¹⁾ (RED II) and Directive (EU) 2024/1711 ⁽²⁾ amending Directive (EU) 2019/944 as regards improving the Union's electricity market design create a comprehensive legal framework for renewables self-consumption, energy sharing and energy communities.

Member States had until 30 June 2021 to transpose RED II into their national legislations. The deadline to transpose the relevant provisions on energy sharing of Directive (EU) 2024/1711, which give final customers engaged in energy sharing the right to have the shared electricity deducted from their total consumption to reduce the customer's bill, is 17 July 2026.

The infringement proceeding against Italy for partial transposition of RED II (INFR(2021)0266) was closed in February 2025 ⁽³⁾. The conformity of the transposition will be investigated in a second phase.

In addition, Directive (EU) 2023/2413 amending RED II ⁽⁴⁾ introduced shorter deadlines for the permit-granting procedure of renewable energy projects, which do also apply to renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities. Member States had until 1 July 2024 to transpose these rules.

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.

⁽¹⁾ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82-209.

⁽²⁾ Directive (EU) 2024/1711 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 amending Directives (EU) 2018/2001 and (EU) 2019/944 as regards improving the Union's electricity market design, OJ L, 2024/1711, 26.6.2024.

⁽³⁾ [https://ec.europa.eu/atwork/applying-eu-law/infringements-proceedings/infringement_decisions/?lang_code=en&langCode=EN&version=v1&typeOfSearch=byDecision&refId=INFR\(2021\)0266](https://ec.europa.eu/atwork/applying-eu-law/infringements-proceedings/infringement_decisions/?lang_code=en&langCode=EN&version=v1&typeOfSearch=byDecision&refId=INFR(2021)0266)

⁽⁴⁾ Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (OJ L, 2023/24, 31.10.2023, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2023/2413/oj>).

The Commission is currently checking whether the provisions of the directive have been fully transposed and has opened infringement proceedings against a number of Member States, including Italy ⁽⁵⁾, for failing to transpose into national law the EU permit-granting procedures rules from the directive (EU) 2023/2413. The conformity of the transposition will be investigated in a second phase.

The Commission is working with Member States through e.g. the Concerted Action on the RED to ensure that the provisions are completely and correctly transposed and facilitate self-consumption and renewable energy communities.

⁽⁵⁾ INFR(2024)0232), September infringement package (https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/september-infringement-package-key-decisions-energy-2024-09-26_en) and February infringement package (https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/february-infringement-package-key-decisions-energy-2025-02-12_en).