

1. Overview of promotion system

<p>Overview of promotion system</p>	<p>In Italy, electricity generated from renewable energy sources is mainly promoted through a quota system (certificati verdi). The quota system obliges all producers and importers of electricity to generate a certain quota of electricity from renewable sources or purchase a certain amount of green certificates. As an alternative, small systems and expensive technologies like photovoltaic generation can make use of various kinds of price regulation, which might be more cost-efficient than participation in the certificate system. The price regulation system provides for mechanisms like the feed-in tariff for systems generating less than 1 MW. Likewise, photovoltaic systems are promoted by "conto energia per il solare fotovoltaico". Electricity may also be sold on the free market or within the regulatory system of "ritiro dedicato" (purchase by Gestore dei Servizi Elettrici at a guaranteed price). Under certain conditions, electricity producers can make use of "scambio sul posto" (net-metering).</p>
<p>Statutory provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L 99/09 (Legge 23 luglio 2009, n. 99. Disposizioni per lo sviluppo e l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese, nonché in materia di energia – Act on the Development of the Business and Energy Sectors) • L 244/07 (Legge 24 Dicembre 2007, n. 244. Disposizioni per la formazione del bilancio annuale e pluriennale dello Stato. Legge finanziaria 2008 – Budget Act of 2008) • DL 79/99 (Decreto Legislativo 16 marzo 1999, n. 79. Attuazione della direttiva 96/92/CE recante norme comuni per il mercato interno dell'energia elettrica, „Decreto Bersani“ – Decree for the Regulation of the Electricity Market) • DL 387/03 (Decreto Legislativo 29 dicembre 2003, n. 387. Attuazione della direttiva 2001/77/CE relativa alla promozione dell'energia elettrica prodotta da fonti energetiche rinnovabili nel mercato interno dell'elettricità – Decree for the Promotion of Renewable Energy) • DPR 633/72 (Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 26 ottobre 1972 n. 633. Istituzione e disciplina dell'imposta sul valore aggiunto – Act on the Value-Added Tax) • DM 18/12/2008 (Decreto 18 dicembre 2008. Incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica da fonti rinnovabili. “Decreto Rinnovabili“- Decree on Renewable Energy) • DM 14/03/03 (Decreto 14 marzo 2003. Attivazione del mercato elettrico, limitatamente alla contrattazione dei certificati verdi – Decree on the Green Certificates) • DM 19/02/07 (Decreto 19.02.2007. Criteri e modalità per incentivare la produzione di energia elettrica mediante conversione fotovoltaica della fonte solare – Incentives for photovoltaic electricity generation) • AEEG 34/05 (Delibera n. 34/05. Modalità e condizioni economiche per il ritiro dell'energia elettrica – Conditions on electricity supply to the grid) • AEEG 90/07 (Delibera n. 90/07. Incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica mediante impianti fotovoltaici – Incentives for photovoltaic electricity generation) • AEEG 280/07 (Delibera n. 280/07. Modalità e condizioni tecnico-economiche per il ritiro dell'energia elettrica – Conditions on electricity intakes) • AEEG 348/07 (Delibera n. 348/07. Testo integrato delle disposizioni dell'Autorità per l'energia elettrica e il gas per

	<p>l'erogazione dei servizi di trasmissione, distribuzione e misura dell'energia elettrica – Resolution on the transmission and distribution of electricity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARG/elt 74/08 (Deliberazione 3 giugno 2008 - ARG/elt 74/08. Testo integrato delle modalità e delle condizioni tecnico-economiche per lo scambio sul posto. "TISP" – Conditions for net metering)
Promotion system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota system. Electricity producers and importers shall satisfy a quota of electricity from renewable sources and furnish proof thereof through the submission of green certificates. • Price regulation. Renewable energy sources in general and photovoltaic energy in particular are promoted through several kinds of feed-in tariff, which especially benefit small systems. Photovoltaic systems are promoted through a guaranteed payment. Small systems, except for photovoltaic systems, can also choose the guaranteed feed-in tariff as an alternative to green certificates. Furthermore, Gestore dei Servizi Elettrici (GSE) shall manage the sale of renewable energy on request, and interested parties can make use of net-metering. • Fiscal regulation mechanisms. Photovoltaic and wind energy systems are eligible for a reduced VAT of 10% (instead of 20%). This fiscal benefit applies to enterprises, the professions and private individuals. When importing electricity from abroad, companies are exempt from the foreign VAT and shall pay the Italian VAT instead. <p>In addition to these national promotion instruments, Italy provides for a series of regional programmes. The Osservatorio Politiche Energetico-Ambientali Regionali e Locali and FIRE give an overview of regional promotion instruments (e.g. "tetti fotovoltaici" programme or regional energy programmes).</p>
Promoted technologies	In general, all technologies used in renewable electricity generation are promoted; however, they are eligible for different promotion instruments.
Area of application	The price regulation scheme applies to systems within Italy only. The quota system also applies to electricity generated outside the territory of Italy.
Funding	The costs arising from the promotion through price regulation and quota system are passed on to the consumers via the "conto per nuovi impianti da fonti rinnovabili e assimilate" (Art. 56 AEEG 348/07) and the electricity price (payment system A3).

2. Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	L 99/09	L 244/07
Name of legal source (full name)	Legge 23 luglio 2009, n. 99. Disposizioni per lo sviluppo e l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese, nonché in materia di energia	Legge 24 Dicembre 2007, n. 244. Disposizioni per la formazione del bilancio annuale e pluriennale dello Stato. Legge finanziaria 2008
Name of legal source (English)	Act of 23 July 2009. Provisions for the development and the internationalisation of enterprises and the energy sector	Act No. 244 of 24 December 2007. Provisions on the formation of the annual budget. Budget Act of 2008
Abbreviated form	L 99/09	L 244/07 (Budget Act)
Type of law	Act of parliament	Budget Act
Document structure	Articles	Articles
Entering into force	31/07/2009	01/01/2008
Latest amendment		
Future amendments		15/08/2009
Purpose	This act aims to reform existing incentives and provide new incentives for enterprises, especially for enterprises in the energy sector.	Budget Act of 2008
Relation to renewable energy	Art. 27 and 42 introduce new regulations on the existing promotion schemes for electricity from renewable sources.	Article 2, paragraphs 143 to 176 of the Budget Act introduces fundamental changes in the promotion of electricity from renewable sources and its supply to the grid.
Link to full text of legal source (original)	http://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/09099l.htm	http://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/07244l.pdf

language)		
Link to full text of legal source (English)		

Name of legal source (original language)	DL 79/99	DL 387/03	DM 18/12/2008 (Decreto Rinnovabili)
Name of legal source (full name)	Decreto Legislativo 16 marzo 1999, n. 79. Attuazione della direttiva 96/92/CE recante norme comuni per il mercato interno dell'energia elettrica. „Decreto Bersani“	Decreto Legislativo 29 dicembre 2003, n. 387. Attuazione della direttiva 2001/77/CE relativa alla promozione dell'energia elettrica prodotta da fonti energetiche rinnovabili nel mercato interno dell'elettricità.	Decreto 18 dicembre 2008. Incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica da fonti rinnovabili, ai sensi dell'articolo 2, comma 150, della legge 24 dicembre 2007, n. 244 – „Decreto Rinnovabili“
Name of legal source (English)	Legislative Decree No. 79 of 16th March 1999 implementing European Directive 96/92/EC with common rules for the single market of electricity. “Decreto Bersani”	Legislative Decree of 29th December 2003 implementing European Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market	Decree of 18th December 2008 on the promotion of renewable electricity generation according to Art. 2 par. 150 of L 244/07
Abbreviated form	DL 79/99	DL 387/03	DM 18/12/2008 (Decreto Rinnovabili)
Type of law	Legislative decree	Legislative decree	Decree of the Ministry of Economic Development
Document structure	Title, article	Articles	Title, article
Entering into force	01/04/1999	15/02/2004	02/01/2009
Latest amendment	15/08/2009	15/08/2009	
Future amendments			
Purpose	Liberalising the energy market.	Implementing the EU directive and promoting renewable energy.	Promoting renewable electricity generation.

Relation to renewable energy	The decree is the legal basis for the promotion of renewable energy through the quota system. It stipulates that producers and importers shall feed a certain quota of electricity from renewable sources to the grid from 2001 onwards. They can either produce this electricity themselves or purchase it. Furthermore, the decree includes provisions on access to the grid.	The decree creates a basic framework for the promotion of renewable energy, i.e. it should be complemented by further provisions on the promotion of photovoltaic systems. It establishes an observatory for renewable energy (Osservatorio nazionale sulle fonti rinnovabili e l'efficienza negli usi finali dell'energia).	This decree introduces changes to the existing support system for electricity from renewable sources. The most important changes are related to the Certificati Verdi and the Tariffa Omnicomprensiva.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/del eghe/testi/99079dl.htm	http://www.ambientediritto.it/Legislazione/Energia/2003/dlgs%202003%20n.387.htm	http://www.gse.it/attivita/Incentivazioni%20Fonti%20Rinnovabili/Documents/Decreto%20Ministeriale%2018_12_08.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Name of legal source (original language)	DPR 633/72	DM 14/03/03
Name of legal source (full name)	Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 26 ottobre 1972 n. 633 e successive modificazioni ed integrazioni. Istituzione e disciplina dell'imposta sul valore aggiunto	Decreto 14 marzo 2003. Ministero delle Attività Produttive. Attivazione del mercato elettrico, limitatamente alla contrattazione dei certificati verdi
Name of legal source (English)	Decree No. 633 of the President of the Republic as of 26th October 1972 and subsequent amendments and addenda. Implementation and regulation of the value added tax.	Decree of 14 March 2003 on the trade of green certificates.
Abbreviated form	DPR 633/72	DM 14/03/03
Type of law	Decree of the President of the Republic	Decree of the Ministry of Economic Development
Document structure	Title, article	Articles

Entering into force	06/11/1972	20/03/2003
Latest amendment	30/08/1993	
Future amendments		
Purpose	Act on the Value Added Tax	This decree regulates the trade of green certificates via the GME (Gestore Mercato Elettrico).
Relation to renewable energy	Table A, Part 3, 127-quinquies provides for a reduction in the VAT rate for photovoltaic and wind energy systems.	The decree regulates the trade of green certificates among electricity producers.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.unisi.it/ammin/uff-ragi/Fisco/DPR633-72.htm	http://www.ambientediritto.it/Legislazione/Energia/2003/dm%2014%20mar%202003.htm
Link to full text of legal source (English)		

Name of legal source (original language)	DM 19/02/07	AEEG 90/07
Name of legal source (full name)	Decreto 19.02.2007. Criteri e modalita' per incentivare la produzione di energia elettrica mediante conversione fotovoltaica della fonte solare, in attuazione dell'articolo 7 del decreto legislativo 29 dicembre 2003, n. 387	Delibera n. 90/07. Attuazione del decreto del Ministro dello Sviluppo Economico, di concerto con il Ministro dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare 19 febbraio 2007, ai fini dell'incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica mediante impianti fotovoltaici
Name of legal source (English)	Decree of 19th February 2007. Criteria and modalities regarding the promotion of photovoltaic energy	Regulation No. 90/07. Implementation of DM 19/02/07 on Photovoltaic Electricity Generation
Abbreviated form	DM 19/02/07	AEEG 90/07
Type of law	Decree of the Ministry of Economic Development	Resolution of Energy Authority AEEG

Document structure	Articles	Articles
Entering into force	24/02/2007	13/04/2007
Latest amendment	12/03/2009	
Future amendments		
Purpose	Amendment of Art. 7 DL 287/03; this decree amends the promotion system in force since 06/08/2005 (Decreto 28 luglio 2005. Criteri per l'incentivazione della produzione di energia elettrica mediante conversione fotovoltaica della fonte solare).	Implementing DM 19/02/07
Relation to renewable energy	Criteria for the promotion of photovoltaic energy.	Promotion of photovoltaic systems.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.enerpoint.it/PDF/DecretoFotovoltaico22-02-07.pdf	http://www.autorita.energia.it/allegati/docs/07/090-07allnew.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)		

Name of legal source (original language)	AEEG 280/07	AEEG 348/07	AEEG 34/05
Name of legal source (full name)	Delibera n. 280/07. Modalità e condizioni tecnico-economiche per il ritiro dell'energia elettrica ai sensi dell'articolo 13, commi 3 e 4, del decreto legislativo 29 dicembre 2003, n. 387/03, e del comma 41 della legge 23 agosto 2004, n. 239/04	Delibera n. 348/07. Testo integrato delle disposizioni dell'Autorità per l'energia elettrica e il gas per l'erogazione dei servizi di trasmissione, distribuzione e misura dell'energia elettrica per il periodo di regolazione 2008-2011 e disposizioni in materia di condizioni economiche per l'erogazione del servizio di connessione.	Delibera n. 34/05. Modalità e condizioni economiche per il ritiro dell'energia elettrica di cui all'articolo 13, commi 3 e 4, del decreto legislativo 29 dicembre 2003, n. 387, e al comma 41 della legge 23 agosto 2004, n. 239

Name of legal source (English)	Regulation No. 280/07. Technical and economic provisions on the intake of electric energy.	Regulation No. 348/07. Consolidated text of the provisions of AEEG on the supply of electricity through transmission, distribution and metering services in the period from 2008 to 2011 and the provisions on the economic conditions on the service of connection.	Resolution No. 34/05; Modalities and economic conditions on the intake of renewable energy.
Abbreviated form	AEEG 280/07	AEEG 348/07	AEEG 34/05
Type of law	Resolution of Energy Authority AEEG	Resolution of Energy Authority AEEG	Resolution of Energy Authority AEEG
Document structure	Title, article	Articles	Articles
Entering into force	01/01/2008	30/12/2007	01/03/2005
Latest amendment	04/08/2008	13/03/2008	06/07/2007
Future amendments	Annual price adjustments		
Purpose	Amendment of Annex A of L 239/04 (Amendment of the Act)	Conditions on the transmission, distribution and metering of energy and the connection of systems to the grid.	This resolution regulates the intake of electricity by the grid operator.
Relation to renewable energy	This resolution establishes indirect access to the market and a price regulation system.	Funding of the system for the promotion of renewable energy laid down by the "Conto per nuovi impianti da fonti rinnovabili e assimilate" (Art. 56 AEEG 248/07).	This regulation includes provisions on the intake of electricity generated from renewable energy sources.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.nextville.it/normativa/137	http://www.autorita.energia.it/allegati/docs/07/tit.pdf	http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/docs/05/034-05.htm
Link zur Rechtsquelle im Volltext (Englisch)			

Name of legal source (original language)	ARG/elt 74/08
Name of legal source (full name)	Deliberazione 3 giugno 2008 - ARG/elt 74/08. Testo integrato delle modalità e delle condizioni tecnico-economiche per lo scambio sul posto (TISP)
Name of legal source (English)	Resolution of 3 June 2008 - ARG/elt 74/08. Consolidated text on the technical and economic requirements for net metering/scambio sul posto
Abbreviated form	ARG/elt 74/08
Type of law	Resolution of Energy Authority AEEG
Document structure	Title, article
Entering into force	09/07/2008
Latest amendment	
Future amendments	
Purpose	This regulation contains detailed provisions on net metering (Scambio Sul Posto).
Relation to renewable energy	<p>This regulation contains detailed provisions on net metering (Scambio Sul Posto).</p> <p>Since 04/02/2009 a transitional provision on net metering has been in force: Delibera ARG/elt 184/08. Disposizioni transitorie in materia di scambio sul posto di energia elettrica.</p>

	Link: http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/docs/08/184-08arg.htm .
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/docs/08/074-08arg.htm
Link to full text of legal source (English)	

Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Autorità per l'energia elettrica e il gas (AEEG) – Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas	http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/inglese/index.htm	Marco Pezzaglia	+39 066 979 141	info(at)autorita.energia.it
Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare – Ministry of Environment	http://www.minambiente.it/		+39 065 72 21	
Gestore dei Servizi Elettrici (GSE) – Administrative company for electricity services	http://www.gse.it/Pagine/default.aspx		+39 068 01 11	info(at)gse.it
Legambiente per le Energie Rinnovabili – Association for the promotion of renewable energy	http://www.fonti-rinnovabili.it/		+39 056 448 771	info(at)fonti-rinnovabili.it
Federazione Italiani Produttori di Energia da Fonti Rinnovabili (Fiper) – Federation of the producers of electricity from renewable sources	http://www.fiper.it/en.html		+39 034 270 62 78	info(at)fiper.it
Nextville: Energie rinnovabili ed efficienza energetica – Information website on renewable energy	http://www.nextville.it/home.php			redazione@nextville.it

3. Means of promotion

4.1. Subsidy (name of means of promotion)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific promotion system		
Promoted technologies		
Wind energy		
Solar energy		
Geothermal energy		
Biogas		
Biomass		
Hydro-electricity		
Area of application	National	
	International	
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	() statutory basis () contractual basis	
	Entitled party	

	Obligated party	
Amount		
Procedure		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	System operator	
	Grid operator	
	Distribution mechanism	
Control mechanisms		

4.2. Loan (name of means of promotion)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific promotion system		
Promoted technologies		
Wind energy		
Solar energy		
Geothermal energy		
Biogas		
Biomass		
Hydro-electricity		
Area of application	National	
	International	
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	() statutory basis () contractual basis	
	Entitled party	
	Obligated party	

Amount		
Procedure		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	
Control mechanisms		

4.3. Price regulation I (Feed-in tariff for solar electricity – Conto Energia II)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L 99/09 • DM 19/02/07 • AEEG 90/07 • AEEG 348/07
Country-specific promotion system	In Italy, photovoltaic systems are promoted through a feed-in tariff (conto energia per il solare fotovoltaico). Operators of photovoltaic systems receiving a feed-in tariff are not eligible for either green certificates or the tariffa omnicomprensiva, the latter of which excludes solar electricity. However, electricity may also be sold on the free market or within the regulatory system of "ritiro dedicato" (purchase by the Gestore dei Servizi Elettrici at a fixed price). PV systems generating less than 20 kW can make use of "scambio sul posto" (net-metering) (Art. 8, 9 DM 19/02/07).
Promoted technologies	<p>Only electricity generated by photovoltaic systems is eligible. The tariff applies until the cumulative installed capacity of solar power in Italy reaches 1,200 MW. When this limit is reached, the next national target will be 3,000 MW by 2016 (Art. 12 DM 19/02/07).</p> <p>In 2008, new provisions on thermoelectric power generation or hybrid generation were adopted (for further information see DM 11/04/2008: http://www.solarpaces-csp.org/News/docs/Decree%20Solar%20Thermal%20Power%20Italy%2011042008%20English.PDF or http://tinyurl.com/11-04-2008).</p>
Wind energy	
Solar energy	<p>Eligible under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New systems must be commissioned after 13th April 2007 (Art. 4. par. 3 in connection with Art. 10 DM 19/03/07). Systems re-commissioned after refit or upgrade are also eligible. However, in the last case only additional capacity is eligible for promotion (Art. 4 par. 3 DM 19/02/07). • Existing systems commissioned between 1st October 2005 and 13th April 2007 shall comply with the provisions established by DM 28/07/05 and DM 06/02/06 and shall not receive grants authorised by these decrees (Art. 4 par. 7 DM 19/02/07). • Systems generating less than 1 kW are not eligible (Art. 4 par. 2 DM 19/02/07). • All systems shall comply with the technical requirements laid down in Annex 1 (Art. 4 par. 4 DM 19/02/07). • Grid connection: Systems shall be connected to the electricity grid or to a small, isolated grid (Art. 4 par. 6 DM 19/02/07). <p>Systems whose construction was financed by public funds (EU, national, regional and local means) are not eligible if</p>

	these funds exceeded 20% of investment costs (Art. 9 par. 1 DM 19/02/07).	
Geothermal energy		
Biogas		
Biomass		
Hydro-electricity		
Area of application	National	Only electricity generated by systems within Italy is eligible (Art. 12 DM 19/02/07).
	International	Electricity generated outside Italy is not promoted.
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	() statutory basis (x) contractual basis	System operators are contractually entitled to promotion. Eligible system operators shall apply for promotion to Gestore Servizi Elettrici (GSE) within 60 days after commissioning (Art. 5 par. 4 DM 19/02/07).
	Entitled party	The persons entitled are the system operators. System operators are natural persons or legal entities, public buildings or the operators of systems on multi-family buildings and blocks of flats ("condomini") (Art. 3 DM 19/02/07). In order to be eligible, operators of systems mounted on residential buildings shall own the building or be authorised by the owner to operate a system. Furthermore, they shall comply with all technical conditions when constructing the systems (Art. 4 par. 3 AEEG 90/07). When Legge 23 luglio 2009 entered into force, eligibility for Conto Energia was extended to municipalities (Art. 27 par. 21 L 99/09).
	Obligated party	The obligated party is the grid operator (GSE) (Art. 2 par. 1 DM 19/02/07).
Payment scheme	Bonus	

	Guaranteed payment	The price regulation system is based on a guaranteed and statutorily set payment for every kWh of electricity (Art. 6 par. 1 DM 19/02/07). gelöscht
	Criteria for amount of payment	The amount of payment depends on the type and the capacity of a given system (Art. 6 par. 1 DM 19/02/07).
	Adjustment mechanisms	<p>The tariff decreases over time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems commissioned between 11th April 2007 and 31st December 2008 receive the full amount of payment (Art. 6 par. 1 DM 19/02/07). • Payments will be reduced by 2% for systems commissioned in 2009 or 2010 (Art. 6 par. 2 DM 19/02/07). • Systems commissioned later than 2010 will be subject to a new decree setting a new amount. If no amendment is enacted, the amount set for 2010 shall apply (Art. 6 par. 3 DM 19/02/07).
	Limitations/deadlines	The period of payment is limited in time. It starts at the date of commissioning and lasts for 20 years (Art. 6 DM 19/02/07).
	Amount	<p>The amount of payment depends on the system type and capacity and lies between 0.36 and 0.49 € (Art. 6 par. 1 DM 19/02/07).</p> <p>Under certain conditions, the tariff may be increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools, public health institutions and systems mounted on other public buildings in municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants are eligible for an increase of 5% in the applicable feed-in tariff (Art. 6 par. 4 DM 19/02/07). • The operators of building-mounted systems receive a bonus ("premio") amounting to a maximum of 30% of the applicable tariff, if they implement additional energy-saving measures in the building (Art. 7 DM 19/02/07).
Funding	State	
	Consumers	Part of the costs that arise from the price-regulation system is borne by the consumers through the electricity price. The costs are listed on the electricity bill as "system costs" (tariff A3) (Art. 10 par. 2 DM 19/02/07).

	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	The system costs paid by the consumers are transferred to a fund for the promotion of systems generating electricity from renewable energy sources (Conto per nuovi impianti da fonti rinnovabili ed assimilate). The fund is managed by GSE (Gestore Servizi Elettrici), who uses the money to cover the cost arising from price regulation. The remaining costs are covered by increases in the market price (Art. 56 AEEG 348/07).
Control mechanisms	GSE checks and monitors the eligible systems. If a system operator does not comply with the existing provisions, GSE may reclaim the feed-in tariff or the increased payment (Art. 10 par. 3 AEEG 90/07).	

4.3.2. Price regulation II (Feed-in tariff for RES electricity except solar power – tariffa omnicomprensiva)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L 99/09 • L 244/07 • Decreto Rinnovabili
Country-specific promotion system	In accordance with the Budget Act of 2008, generators of less than 1 MW of electricity from renewable sources per year are entitled to a guaranteed feed-in tariff as an alternative to green certificates (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).
Promoted technologies	This tariff is explicitly designed to promote small systems, except for photovoltaic systems. Photovoltaic systems are subject to the provisions of DL 387/03 (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07). To be able to apply for the tariff, a given system operator must present a certificate classifying his system as a renewable energy system (Impianto Alimentato da Fonti Rinnovabili – IAFR). Such a certificate is issued by the GSE and is subject to charges, which depend on the size of the system (Art. 4 Decreto Rinnovabili).
Wind energy	Only systems with a capacity of less than 0.2 MW are eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).
Solar energy	Ineligible.
Geothermal energy	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).

Biogas	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Biomass	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Hydro-electricity	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Area of application	National	Only electricity generated by systems within Italy is eligible (Preamble of Decreto Rinnovabili).
	International	Electricity generated outside Italy is not promoted.
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	(x) statutory basis () contractual basis	The legal basis for a claim for promotion is the Budget Act of 2008 (L 244/07).
	Entitled party	The persons entitled are the producers of less than 1 MW of electricity from renewable sources per year, provided that they feed electricity into the grid and apply for the tariff (art 2 par. 145 L 244/07). Systems must be commissioned after 31st December 2007 to be eligible for the tariff (Art. 3 par. 2 Decreto Rinnovabili). Systems commissioned after 31st December 2008 can not receive incentives other than the tariffa onnicomprensiva (Art. 2 par. 152 L 244/07).
	Obligated party	Grid operator GSE is obligated to pay the tariff (Art. 3 Decreto Rinnovabili).
Payment structure	Bonus	
	Guaranteed payment	The tariff is a guaranteed payment (tariffa fissa onnicomprensiva) (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).
	Criteria for amount of payment	The payment depends on the profitability of the system. The distinctive characteristics of the technology used are taken into account (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).
	Adjustment mechanisms	Statutory law does not provide for any adjustment mechanism. Yet, the amount of feed-in tariff may be adjusted by a decree of the Ministry of Economic Development every three years (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).
	Limitations/deadlines	The period of payment is limited in time. It amounts to 15 years starting at the date of commissioning (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).

	Amount	<p>The amount of payment differs for each source of energy (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind energy (less than 200 kW): 30 €/kWh. • Geothermal energy: 20 €/kWh. • Biogas: 28 €/kWh (Art. 42 par. 6 a L 99/09). • Biomass: 28 €/kWh (except fluid biofuels, landfill gas and gas resulting from purification processes: 18 €/kWh) (Art. 42 par. 6 a L 99/09). • Hydro-electricity: 22 €/kWh. • Wave and tidal energy: 34 €/kWh.
Funding	State	
	Consumers	Part of the costs that arise from the price-regulation system is borne by the consumer through the electricity price. The costs are listed on the electricity bill as "system costs" (tariff A3) (Art. 153 b L 244/07).
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	The system costs paid by the consumers are transferred to a fund for the promotion of systems generating electricity from renewable energy sources (Conto per nuovi impianti da fonti rinnovabili ed assimilate). The fund is managed by GSE (Gestore Servizi Elettrici), who uses the money to cover the cost arising from price regulation. The remaining costs are covered by the market price (see homepage of AEEG: http://www.autorita.energia.it/it/A3.htm).
Control mechanisms		

4.3.3 Price regulation III (purchase and sale by the grid operator – Ritiro dedicato)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L 239/04 • DL 387/03 • AEEG 34/05 • AEEG 280/07
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AEEG 348/07 	
Country-specific promotion system	<p>"Ritiro dedicato" is the regulation of the sale of electricity in Italy rather than a "classical" price regulation. The grid operator (GSE) manages the sale on behalf of the producers, who thus need not sell their energy on the free market in person. Thus, GSE is a mediator between the producers and the market. This system aims to enable renewable energy to access the market indirectly and more easily.</p>	
Promoted technologies	<p>All technologies are eligible; the output of a given system must not exceed 10 MVA. Systems shall be commissioned after 1st April 1999 (Art. 1 par. 41 L 239/07).</p>	
Wind energy	<p>Eligible (Art. 1 par. 41 L 239/04).</p>	
Solar energy	<p>Eligible (Art. 1 par. 41 L 239/04).</p>	
Geothermal energy	<p>Eligible (Art. 1 par. 41 L 239/04).</p>	
Biogas	<p>Eligible (Art. 17 par. 1 DL 387/03).</p>	
Biomass	<p>Eligible (Art. 17 par. 1 DL 387/03).</p>	
Hydro-electricity	<p>Wave and tidal power stations and run-of-river plants are eligible (Art. 1 par. 41 L 239/07).</p>	
Area of application	National	<p>Italian producers may co-operate with companies outside Italy and may operate systems outside Italy. Electricity imports to Italy may thus be eligible for promotion (Art. 1 par. 42 L 239/07).</p>
	International	<p>See national application.</p>
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	() statutory basis (x) contractual basis	<p>A given producer shall submit an application and conclude a contract, which may be renewed annually, with GSE. Payment starts ten days after the conclusion of the contract (Art. 3 AEGG 280/07).</p>
	Entitled party	<p>All operators of systems that generate electricity from renewable energy sources are eligible (Art. 13 par. 3, Art. 17 par. 1 DL 387/03).</p>
	Obligated party	<p>The obligated party is grid operator GSE (Art. AEEG 34/05).</p>
Payment structure	Bonus	

	Guaranteed payment	Producers of up to two m kWh of electricity from renewable sources may choose between the minimum tariff (prezzo minimo garantito) determined by the energy authority (Art. 7 AEEG 280/07) and the market prices dependent on time of day and region (prezzo zonale orario) (Art. 4 AEEG 34/05). If production exceeds 2 m kWh, the surplus is subject to the market price.
	Criteria for amount of payment	The statutory minimum tariff is conditional upon the cost-efficient operation of the system (Art. 7 AEEG 280/07). If a given producer chooses the tariff dependent on time of day and region or if ritiro dedicato is applied to systems whose production exceeds 2 m kWh, all the producer gains is easier access to the market. 1 AEEG 280/07).
	Adjustment mechanisms	Only the statutory minimum tariff is subject to adjustments. This tariff is re-assessed every year and is based on the ISTAT's (office for statistics) calculation of the consumption costs of families of workers and employees (Art. 7 par. 5 AEEG 280/07).
	Limitations/deadlines	The guaranteed minimum prices are valid for one year (Art. 7 par. 2 AEEG 280/07).
	Amount	<p>The amount of payment decreases with increasing output and depends on the following categories (Art. 7 par. 5 AEEG 280/07).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For outputs of up to 250 kWh per year (2009: 140.4 €/MWh) • For outputs from 250 to 500 kWh per year (2009: 107.3 €/MWh) • For outputs from 500 to 1,000 kWh per year (2009: 86.7 €/MWh) • For outputs from 1,000 to 2,000 kWh per year (2009: 80.5 €/MWh) • For outputs > 2,000 MWh: Market price (prezzo zonale orario) <p>(see homepage of GSE: http://www.gse.it/attivita/Ritiro%20dedicato/Documents/Prezzi%20minimi%20garantiti%202009%20(28-01-09).pdf)</p>
Funding	State	
	Consumers	Part of the costs is borne by the consumers through the electricity price (Art. 56 AEEG 348/07).
	Grid operator	
	System operator	The system operators also bear part of the costs. They shall pay to the grid operator a fee for the services regarding the sale of electricity. This fee amounts to 0.5% of the value of the energy fed in, the maximum being 3,500 € per year and system (Art. 4 par. 2 e AEEG 280/07). The fee is levied to cover GSE's administrative costs.

	Distribution mechanism	The grid operator receives the difference between the minimum tariff, which he shall pay to the system operators, and the price he achieves on the market from the fund for the promotion of systems generating electricity from renewable energy sources (Conto per nuovi impianti da fonti rinnovabili ed assimilate). The fund's resources are raised through the A 3 tariff system, i.e. through the electricity bills of the consumers, and managed by the grid operator GSE (Art. 56 AEEG 348/07).
Control mechanisms	The GSE checks the information and data submitted by the producers (Art. 13 AEEG 280/07).	

4.3.4 Price regulation IV (Net metering/ scambio sul posto)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L 99/09 • DL 387/03 • ARG/elt 74/08
Country-specific promotion system	<p>In Italy, the producers of electricity from renewable sources generated by systems whose production does not exceed 20 kW and systems whose production is 20 kW to 200 kW but which were commissioned after 31 December 2007 can make use of net-metering (scambio sul posto). This possibility may be used instead of the tariffa omnicomprensiva or the sale of electricity on the free market or on the market regulated by "ritiro dedicato". Scambio sul posto may be combined with the green certificates and conto energia (see http://www.nextville.it/index/668). This mechanism does not result in direct payments and is based on the balance of the energy fed in and consumed (Art. 1, 2 ARG/elt 74/08). Scambio sul posto in accordance with ARG/elt 74/08 differs from traditional net metering, as the system operator pays the supplier for the electricity consumed, while the GSE gives credit for the electricity fed in. This method can lead to a surplus on behalf of the system operator (Art. 1 par. 1 a ARG/elt 74/08). The balance is calculated once a year (Art. 6 par. 2 ARG/elt 74/08).</p> <p>If more energy is fed in than is consumed, this positive balance can compensate for a possible negative balance in the following years (Art. 5 ARG/elt 74/08). Generators who feed in more electricity than they consume do not receive any payment under the net metering scheme. If they feed in less than they consume, the difference is subject to a payment.</p>
Promoted technologies	<p>Regardless of the technology used, all systems generating up to 20 kW are eligible. Furthermore, systems generating 20 kW to 200 kW are eligible if commissioned after 31 December 2007. Since 1 January 2009, scambio sul posto also applies to CHP stations with an output of up to 200 KW (Art. 2 par. 2 ARG/elt 74/08).</p> <p>In order for scambio sul posto to apply, electricity must be supplied to and received from the grid at one and the same</p>

	connection point (Art. 1 ARG/elt 74/08). L 99/09 was introduced to enable municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants to make use of net metering without being obliged to use the same connection point to supply and receive electricity (Art. 27 par. 4 L 99/09).	
Wind energy	Eligible (Art. 2 DL 387/03).	
Solar energy	Eligible (Art. 2 DL 387/03).	
Geothermal energy	Eligible (Art. 2 DL 387/03).	
Biogas	Eligible (Art. 2 DL 387/03).	
Biomass	Eligible (Art. 2 DL 387/03).	
Hydro-electricity	Eligible (Art. 2 DL 387/03).	
Area of application	National	Only electricity generated by systems within Italy is eligible.
	International	Electricity generated outside Italy is not promoted.
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	() statutory basis (x) contractual basis	A given system operator is contractually entitled to the tariff against the grid operator. System operators must submit an application as defined by GSE. Applications are assessed by the directorate of the Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas (AEEG) (Art. 3 par. 2 ARG/elt 74/08). GSE is obliged to pay a surcharge of 50 € for every kW of system capacity within 30 days starting after the end of the trimester in which the agreement was concluded. This surcharge is gradually compensated for by the payments claimed by the grid operator in accordance with ARG/elt 74/08 (Transitional provisions ARG/elt 184/08 on Resolution ARG/elt 74/07).

	Entitled party	The persons entitled are the operators of renewable energy systems with a capacity of up to 20 kW. Since 1 January 2009, operators of systems with a capacity of 20 kW to 200 kW and high-efficiency CHP stations with a capacity of up to 200 kW are also eligible (Art. 2 ARG/elt 74/08).
	Obligated party	The obligated party is the grid operator (GSE) (Art. 3 par. 1 ARG/elt 74/08). He is also responsible for measuring the electricity fed into the grid (Art. 5 par. 1 ARG/elt 74/08).
Payment structure	Bonus	
	Guaranteed payment	
	Criteria for amount of payment	
	Adjustment mechanisms	
	Limitations/deadlines	System operators receive credit for electricity produced but not consumed. This credit will be available for an unlimited period of time (Art. 5 par. 6 ARG/elt 74/08). The period of application for scambio sul posto was extended to 31 December 2009 (see homepage of the GSE: http://www.gse.it/Pagine/ProrogaScambiosulposto.aspx).
	Amount	System operators receive as much energy for free as they produce (Art. 5 par. 2 ARG/elt 74/08). For this reason, scambio sul posto is cost-effective only if the amount of electricity produced does not substantially exceed the amount consumed.
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	Operators of renewable energy generation systems are obliged to pay an annual fee of 30 € per connection point to cover the grid operator's administrative costs (Art. 6 par. 1 c ARG/elt 74/08).

	Distribution mechanism	
Control mechanisms	The GSE checks the information and data submitted by the producers (Art. 7 ARG/elt 74/08).	

4.4. Quota system (Certificati verdi)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L 99/09 • L 244/07 • DL 79/99 • DL 387/03 • Decreto Rinnovabili • DM 14/03/03
Country-specific promotion system	<p>In Italy, electricity from renewable sources is mainly promoted through a quota system. According to the quota system, producers and importers of electricity are obliged to prove that a certain quota of the electricity produced or imported by them was generated from renewable energy sources. On the one hand, electricity producers may satisfy this obligation by generating "green electricity", which is rewarded with tradable green certificates (certificati verdi). On the other hand, they may satisfy the quota by purchasing green certificates. The producers are obliged to prove that they have satisfied the quota to GSE. The certificates are issued by GSE, who acts as a supervisor and regulates the market by purchasing excess certificates or selling additional certificates (Art. 14 Decreto Rinnovabili). The certificate system may be combined with other promotion instruments, except for the feed-in tariff for photovoltaic systems (conto energi) and the feed-in tariff for electricity from renewable energy (except photovoltaic energy below 1 MW/year, tariffa omnicomprensiva), (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).</p>
Promoted technologies	<p>Except for solar energy generation, all renewable energy generation technologies are eligible for the green certificate system. Hybrid systems are also eligible (Art. 9 Decreto Rinnovabili). Certificates are issued only if the power generation system has received an IAFR (impianto a fonti rinnovabili) certificate from GSE (Art. 3 par. 3 Decreto Rinnovabili).</p> <p>The term of promotion depends on the date of commissioning (this also applies to renewal, capacity upgrades and re-commissioning):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems commissioned between 1 April 1999 and 31 December 2007 receive certificates for a period of 12 years (Art. 4 par. 1 DM 24/10/05). • Systems commissioned after 31st December 2007 whose annual production exceeds 1 MW receive certificates for a period of 15 years (Art. 2 par. 143, 144 L 244/07). • Systems operative since 31 December 2008 will be eligible for the same term of promotion, unless they receive other national, regional, local or European public subsidies (Art. 2 par. 152 L 244/07). <p>The Budget Act of 2008 and Decreto Rinnovabili, which entered into force in January 2009, each established different</p>

	regulations on the certificate system. While the former applies to systems commissioned prior to 31 December 2007, the latter applies to systems commissioned after this date. The following paragraphs relate to the scheme of "nuovi certificati verdi".	
Win energy	Eligible; the annual output must exceed 200 kW (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Solar energy	Photovoltaic systems commissioned after 31 December 2007 are eligible for Conto Energia only (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Geothermal energy	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Biogas	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Biomass	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Hydro-electricity	Eligible (Art. 2 par. 145 L 244/07).	
Area of application	National	Only renewable electricity generation in Italy is eligible (Art. 11 DL 79/99).

	International	<p>In order to satisfy their quota, electricity producers may purchase electricity generated in a country other than Italy, if this country applies similar promotion instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the EU: All information the GSE requires to authorise the system shall be confirmed by one of the authorities specified by EU directive 96/92/EC (Art. 20 par. 3, 4 DL 387/03). The provisions to be applied within the EU were extended by 2001/77/EC. • Outside the EU: Electricity generated outside the EU may be fed in only if the Italian Ministries of Economic Development and of Environment conclude an agreement with the relevant authority of the contracting state (Art. 20 par. 3, 4 DL 387/03). So far, such agreements have been signed with Switzerland and Albania.
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	(x) statutory basis () contractual basis	The quota obligation is laid down by statutory law (Art. 11 par. 1 DL 79/99).
	Entitled party	All producers of electricity from renewable sources are eligible (Art. 4 par. 1 Decreto Rinnovabili).
	Obligated party	All those importing or producing more than 100 GWh of electricity are obliged to satisfy the national quota (Art. 11 par. 1, 2 DL 79/99).
Amount	<p>1. Amount of quota. The amount of quota depends on the following obligation periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 to 2012. The quota increases by 0.75 percentage points and depends on the electricity produced and imported in the previous year. • Quota for 2009: The percentage of renewable energy in electricity production is 5.3% per 100 GWh (see homepage of GSE: http://www.gse.it/attivita/Incentivazioni%20Fonti%20Rinnovabili/Pagine/QuadroNormativo.aspx) • In 2011 at the latest, the quota system is expected to be amended by the Ministries of Economic Development and Environment (Art. 27 par. 18, 19 L 99/09). <p>2. Value of certificates. Since 2008, the value of one certificate has been 1 MWh. However, the value of a certificate may be altered by a decree of the Ministry of Economic Development. For systems operative since 2008, the number of certificates is based on the net production the previous year, which is multiplied with a</p>	

	<p>certain coefficient (Art. 2 par 147, 148 L 244/07).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind energy: The coefficient is 1 for systems whose output exceeds 200 kW (Art. 2 par.144 L 244/07). The coefficient for offshore systems (no minimum kW requirement) is 1.5 (Art. 42 par. 4 a L 99/09). • Geothermal energy: The coefficient is 0.9 (Art. 2 par. 144 L 244/07). • Biomass: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coefficient is 1.3 for biomass that does not come under the categories mentioned below and recyclable waste (Art. 42 par. 4 L 99/09). - Biomass and biogas from agricultural, livestock and forestry products produced within 70 kilometers of a given power station (filiera corta) have a coefficient of 1.8 (see homepage of the GSE: http://www.gse.it/attivita/Incentivazioni%20Fonti%20Rinnovabili/Pagine/QuadroNormativo.aspx). - Landfill gas, gas resulting from exhaust purification, and other types of biogas have a coefficient of 0.8 (Art. 2 par.144 L 244/07). • Hydro-electricity: The coefficient is 1.8 for wave and tidal power stations and 1 for hydraulic power stations (Art. 2 par.144 L 244/07). <p>3. Limitations/deadlines. The Budget Act of 2008 limits the period during which certificates are issued for all systems commissioned after 31 December 2007 to 15 years, regardless of the source of energy used (Art. 2 par.143, 144 L 244/07).</p>
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Electricity producers and importers shall submit to supervising authority GSE the number of certificates necessary to satisfy their quota of produced or imported energy (Art. 7.1 DM 11/11/99) by March each year. They shall attach to the certificates a declaration stating the amount of non-renewable energy imported or produced (Art. 8 par. 1 Decreto Rinnovabili). The quota obligation may be satisfied as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own generation of electricity. Enterprises may generate the electricity required for the green certificates themselves (Art. 2 par. 144 L 244/07). • Purchase of certificates ex ante. The obligated persons may purchase green certificates either directly from private producers of electricity from renewable sources or on the market. Certificates are traded at GME (Gestore dei Mercati Energetici) every week (Art. 87 DM 14/03/03, see homepage of GME: http://www.mercatoelettrico.org/En/Mercati/CV/ComeOperareCV.aspx). Only those certificates registered in GSE's index may be purchased and sold (Art. 88 par. 5 DM 14/03/03). The transaction procedure is laid down by statutory law in detail. GME plays an important mediating role (Art. 91-93 DM 14/03/03). Since 30 September 2009, system operators must submit to GSE "a preventivo" guarantees in the form of an equivalent amount of energy or a bank guarantee to be able to purchase green certificates (Art. 1 b, 5-9 Decreto Rinnovabili). • Purchase of certificates ex post. If GSE notices that the number of certificates submitted by a given producer is insufficient, the producer shall compensate for the difference by purchasing additional certificates (Art. 11 par. 1 a, 4 Decreto Rinnovabili). If he fails to do so, the energy authority issues a warning and may even impose limited market participation (Art. 5 par. 1 DL 79/99). Sanctions are subject to the provisions of Regulation No. 481 of 14 November 1995 and its amendments (Art. 4 par. 2 DL 387/03). GSE shall report the names of those electricity producers that fail to satisfy the quota to Regulatory Authority AEEG, which can impose sanctions (Art.

	13 par. 4 Decreto Rinnovabili).	
Funding	State	
	Consumers	Green certificates create additional costs to producers and importers. These costs are mirrored by the market prices for electricity.
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	
Control mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificates of origin (garanzie d'origine). Producers of at least 100 MWh of electricity from renewable sources per year are entitled to a certificate of origin issued by GSE. This certificate must contain the following information: Name of system operator, production site, source and technology used, system capacity and mean annual system output, date of commissioning, output for each month of the previous year, type and extent of possible incentives (Art. 7 Decreto Rinnovabili). Italy acknowledges certificates of origin issued in EU member states (Art. 11 par. DL 387/03). • Information system. GME shall establish a system to gather information on renewable energy systems. This information system shall contain all the data necessary to check the achievement of the target levels and information on the developments of certificate prices (Art. 12 Decreto Rinnovabili). • Monitoring. System operators are obliged to prove to GSE to have produced the amount of electricity required to satisfy their quota or to have purchased the necessary number of certificates by 31 March each year (Art. 13 Decreto Rinnovabili). 	

4.5. Fiscal regulation mechanisms (name of means of promotion)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific promotion system		
Promoted technologies		
Win energy		
Solar energy		
Geothermal energy		
Biogas		
Biomass		
Hydro-electricity		
Area of application	National	
	International	
Legal basis for a claim/addressees	() statutory basis () contractual basis	
	Entitled party	
	Obligated party	
Amount		

Procedure		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	
Control mechanisms		

5. Criticism
(optional)

Criticism RES sector	<i>Criticism from lobbies for renewable energy (industry)</i>
Criticism traditional energy sector	<i>Criticism from the lobby for the "conventional" energy sector (monopolists, grid operators etc.)</i>
Criticism political level	<i>Criticism from the opposition of the respective government</i>
Criticism science and research	<i>Criticism from the scientific community (universities, research institutes)</i>