

ITALY

Feed-in tariff for solar photovoltaic:

1-20kWp 0,445 eur/kWh

20-50kWp 0,460 eur/kWh

50-1000kWp 0,490 eur/kWh (maximum value)

Year of connection	2006		
System size [kWp]	1 - 20	20 - 50	50 - 1000
Feed-In-Tariff [€/kWh]	0,445	0,460	0,490
Additional Energy [MWh]	< 500	500 – 1000	1000 – 2000
value as function of production	0,095 €	0,080 €	0,070 €

From 2007, the tariffs will be reduced by 2% every year.

More Information (in Italian) at:

<http://www.grtn.it/ita/fotovoltaico/IncentivazioneEnergiaFotovoltaica.asp>

Financial Laws 449/97 and 448/98

Allows individuals and private companies to deduct expenses related to renewable energy uses, e.g., building retrofitting expenses, from their revenues over a five-year period. The law, as amended in 1999, allows a fiscal reduction of 36% of the cost (VAT included) related to building restructuring. The reduction is limited to costs of €77,468 per building unit per person per year. This law was not designed specifically for energy purposes, but rather to help the construction sector.

Effective date: 1998, modified 1999

Fund for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction, Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Energy

A financial law established a fund for the reduction of atmospheric emissions and the promotion of energy efficiency and sustainable energy sources. Among other activities, the fund will finance up to 80% of the cost of programmes for installation of solar collectors (mostly PV) through capital grants.

Funding: 3% of the receipts from the carbon tax.

Effective date: 2000.

Law 10/91 and Financial Law of 8 December 1995 No. 549

Provides grants for investments into renewable energy or energy efficiency projects. Percentage rates generally range within 30-40% of eligible costs, but can rise as high as 80% for solar PV projects. The emphasis seems to be more on energy efficiency than on utilization of renewables. The Financial Law of 8 December 1995 No. 549 ended this financing, but

established in its place that renewable energy and energy conservation projects would be financed through excise levies on petrol, which would be set on a regional rather than national basis. It is not clear what level of funding is currently available for renewable energy projects.

Effective date: 1991, revised 1995

More information: www.agores.org/Publications/EnerIure/Italy21.pdf

www.eco-web.com/cgi-local/sfc?a=/editorial/index.html&b=/editorial/02945-01.html

Photovoltaic Rooftop programme (Directorial decree 22 December 2000/Authority deliberation 224/00)

Promotes the setting up of small (5 to 50 kW) PV systems by granting approved projects a zero-interest funding equaling up to 85% of capital cost (provided that funding is below a given upper limit). Installed PV plants will feed energy into the low-voltage distribution networks to which buildings are connected. Fed-in electric energy will be purchased at the same price as it is bought from the utility.

Funding: €32.5 million, plus €18 million from regional sources

Effective date: 2001

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Tax Credit for Geothermal Energy and Biomass (Article 29, Finance Law 2001)

Users connected to a geothermal district-heating grid will receive a tax credit equal to L 40,000/kW of power committed, in order to foster the use of geothermal energy. An identical provision applies to users connected to a district-heating grid fuelled by biomass.

Effective date: 2001

Contact: Ministry of Finance

Law 448/98 reduced the percentage deduction for individuals and private companies for renewables and energy saving measures related to houses and buildings from 41% (previously established by the Financial Law 449/97) to 36%. The benefit has been renewed by other subsequent norms.
