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Italy: national replication context

This annex summarises key national regulatory and market conditions relevant to replicating FEDECOM in Italy. It complements Chapter 7 of the [FEDECOM Replication Playbook](#) and [Online Self-Assessment Tool](#) by providing country-specific details on legal and regulatory frameworks impacting FEDECOM solution implementation. This information is current as of August 2025 and is intended as guidance only — users should consult local experts and authorities to confirm regulatory feasibility.

In Italy, energy sharing within Renewable Energy Communities is implemented through a centrally managed virtual energy sharing model operated by the national agency GSE (Gestore dei Servizi Energetici). Under this model, electricity generated by assets owned either by individual members or by the community itself is injected into the public grid. When other members consume electricity during the same hourly interval, the corresponding volume of electricity is considered collectively self-consumed and becomes eligible for financial incentives managed by GSE.

As a result, energy sharing does not rely on an explicit sharing coefficient agreed among participants. Instead, collective self-consumption is calculated by matching generation and consumption at community level on an hourly basis. Official consumption and generation data are provided by the distribution system operator to the community manager and participants with a delay of up to one month, which limits the ability to provide accurate, short-term forecasts of expected savings or incentives.

In addition, GSE performs the final calculation of eligible shared energy volumes on a yearly basis. While this calculation should align with community-level estimates, differences may occur due to data aggregation or timing effects, introducing a degree of uncertainty for community managers when reconciling internal calculations with official results.

Price differentiation within Italian energy communities is possible, but subject to specific constraints. Financial incentives are initially allocated to the energy community as a whole, rather than directly to individual members. These incentives may then be redistributed according to internal community rules, provided that certain conditions are met. In particular, incentives may be used to finance social or environmental services benefiting the community, or to compensate members for generation or consumption. However, only up to 50% of the total incentive received from GSE may be redistributed directly to members. Within this limit, redistribution mechanisms may reflect internal allocation rules, including outcomes derived from FEDECOM auction or optimisation processes.



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Step 1. Ability to perform individual self-consumption

1.1 Individual self-consumption framework in place

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
 - **Legal framework:** Legislative Decree No. 199/2021 (transposing RED II)
 - **Comment:** Individual self-consumption is fully enabled. Prosumers may self-consume and inject surplus electricity into the grid under regulated conditions.
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Step 2. Ability to create an energy community

2.1 Creation of a Renewable Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Legislative Decree No. 199/2021; implementing decrees and ARERA resolutions
- **Comment:** Renewable Energy Communities are fully implemented and incentivised. Clear rules exist on governance, proximity, and eligible technologies.

2.2 Creation of a Citizen Energy Community

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** Electricity market legislation transposing Directive (EU) 2019/944
- **Comment:** Citizen Energy Communities are legally recognised. They may engage in multiple energy activities, subject to licensing rules.

2.3 Creation of a CSC arrangement

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
 - **Legal framework:** ARERA Resolution No. 318/2020 and subsequent updates
 - **Comment:** Collective self-consumption arrangements are enabled through virtual energy sharing. Participation conditions are clearly defined.
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Step 3. Ability to engage in energy sharing (CSC)



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3.1 Process to register an energy sharing scheme

- **Framework in place:** Yes ●
- **Legal framework:** GSE registration procedures for RECs and CSC schemes
- **Comment:** Energy sharing schemes must be registered with the GSE. Technical and participant data must be provided in advance.

3.2 Energy sharing coefficient available

- **Framework in place:** Yes (static) ●
 - **Legal framework:** ARERA Resolution No. 727/2022
 - **Comment:** Energy sharing coefficients are applied on a predefined basis. Only static coefficients are allowed.
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Step 4. Ability to create an inner-community P2P market

4.1 Price differentiation within the community

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Community members cannot freely set internal energy prices. Energy sharing is not based on bilateral market transactions.

4.2 Availability of the dynamic sharing coefficient

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Dynamic or real-time sharing coefficients are not supported.

4.3 Ability to communicate the coefficient ex-post

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Ex-post communication or modification of coefficients is not foreseen.

4.4 Alignment between the frequency of sharing coefficient communication and the timing of ex-post communication



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- **Framework in place:** No ●
 - **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
 - **Comment:** There is no mechanism aligning coefficient updates with settlement timing.
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Step 5. Ability to enable inter-community energy exchange

5.1 The ability to create a structure covering several energy communities sets

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Federated or multi-community energy exchange structures are not recognised.

5.2 Consistency between these requirements and CSC rules

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** CSC rules apply exclusively to single-community arrangements.

5.3 Recognition of the hierarchical allocation method

- **Framework in place:** No ●
- **Legal framework:** No dedicated legal instrument
- **Comment:** Hierarchical allocation methods are not recognised.