Education and Culture DG
Lifelong Learning Programme

ISFOL

NEWSLETTER N°5

NEWSLETTER COMPENER PROJECT

LESSONS LEARNED: ITALY'S SOLAR RISE

Two years ago, solar was little more than a romantic notion in Italy. There was only a total of about 1GW of capacity that had been installed over the previous four years. The idea of solar gained relatively little traction compared to other parts of Europe.

Then policies within Italy changed, suddenly, solar became the hottest market around, and the nation's installed capacity shot up to 3.4 GW by the end of 2010 to a shade under 9 GW by the end of July 2011. Now a country that had implemented a target of 8 GW of solar by 2020 has rewritten its target to achieve 23 GW by 2016.

Italy has for a while had a strong feed-in tariff program, the release of the fourth Conto Energia – the law that sets the country's energy policy.

The outcome was more generous in terms of development targets as the country set out to hit 23 GW of installed capacity in just the next few years. On the other hand, it was a lot more stringent on policy and process.

Today, the country must reset itself on a sustainable path forward. At end of 2012 and 2013, incentives will start to be indexed to growth, and the expectation is they'll begin to be reduced gradually.

Italy is dealing with a host of issues that it hopes to iron out over time, all while building up even more capacity.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN ITALY: ITALIAN NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN

The development of renewable energy sources has been one of the priorities of Italy's energy policy for some time, together with the promotion of energy efficiency. The objectives of this policy, reflected in Italian National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP, Directive 2006/32/EC), are: energy supply security, reduction in energy costs for businesses and individual citizens, promotion of innovative technology, environmental protection (reduction in polluting and greenhouse gas emissions), and therefore, ultimately, sustainable development.

According to Directive 2009/28/EC, Italy has a proposed target of 17% by 2020 as renewable contribution in its final gross energy consumption. The NREAP has confirmed the national overall target, and established the national renewable energy trajectories (see Table below).

Table National 2020 target and estimated trajectory of energy from renewable sources in heating and cooling, electricity and transport (%)

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
RES-H&C	2.8	6.53	7.09	7.11	8.41	9.2	10.09	11.11	12.28	13.64	15.22	17.09
RES-E	16.29	18.71	19.57	20.25	20.99	21.69	22.39	23.11	23.85	24.63	25.46	26.39
RES-T	0.87	3.5	4.12	4.72	5.35	5.98	6.63	7.3	7.98	8.68	9.4	10.14
Overall RES share	4.92	8.05	8.65	9.23	9.86	10.52	11.24	12.02	12.88	13.84	15.13	17.0
Of which from cooperation mechanism*	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21	0.85
Surplus for cooperation mechanism*	-	1.4	1.57	1.63	1.68	1.62	1.39	1.14	0.82	0.35	0	0

Taking the efficient scenario as a reference point, this means that in 2020 the final consumption of renewable energy in Italy must reach 22.62 Mtoe (excluding energy captured by pumps used in cooling).

Main strategic actions of Italian NREAP

- Strengthing of the meausres for energy efficiency in various sectors
- Direct involvement of regional and local authorities for the implementation of Derective 2009/28/EC
- Support measures to be launched to increase significantly the use of RES for heating use
- Rationalization and simplificaiton of incedntive systems for the production of electricity from RES
- Forecasting of an operatinal plan to strengthen and to develop the transmission and distribution electricity from RES
- Iidentification of policy measures to enable international cooperation
- Simplification and effectiveness of permitting procedures

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION IN ITALY

Up to 2011, in the Italian market there are 15 personnel certification bodies, operating under ACCREDIA (the Italian National Accreditation Body appointed by the State to perform accreditation activity) accreditation. About 80,000 professional persons have been certificated under accreditation for all professionals.

Currently, for energy field, professional figures certified in Italian labor market include:

- Energy certification expert
- Auditor of energy management systems
- Expert in energy management
- Head of Audit Group of energy management systems
- Installer of PV system (qualified)
- Expert in building energy (qualified)

DEFINITION

The following definitions for qualification and certification are given in ISO 9712 and EN 473:

Certification: "Procedure, used by the certification body to confirm that the qualification requirements for a method, level and sector have been fulfilled, leading to the issuing of a certificate".

Qualification: "Demonstration of physical attributes, knowledge, skill, training and experience required to properly perform NDT tasks".

For any questions, information, please do not hesitate to contact us: ***www.compener.enea.it***

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