MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT OF ITALY

November 30, 2020

MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE

ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione
e la Ricerca Ambientale

Italy

- **Population**:
  60.3 m inhabitants
  (January 1st, 2020)

As EU Member state, Italy undertakes climate change mitigation actions in the framework of the EU legislation.

The **Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea** (IMELS) is the national focal point for the UNFCCC and coordinates the elaboration of climate change policies in cooperation with relevant ministries at the sectoral level.

Since 2011, a report on the status of commitments to reduce GHG emissions, describing emission trends and projections, is prepared by IMELS in consultation with other relevant ministries and annexed to the **Economy and Financial Document (DEF)** to be annually approved by the Government.

Financial support and legislative instruments are identified through the Financial Law and allocated to central and local bodies.

National system

Interministerial working group for climate change policies

- Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

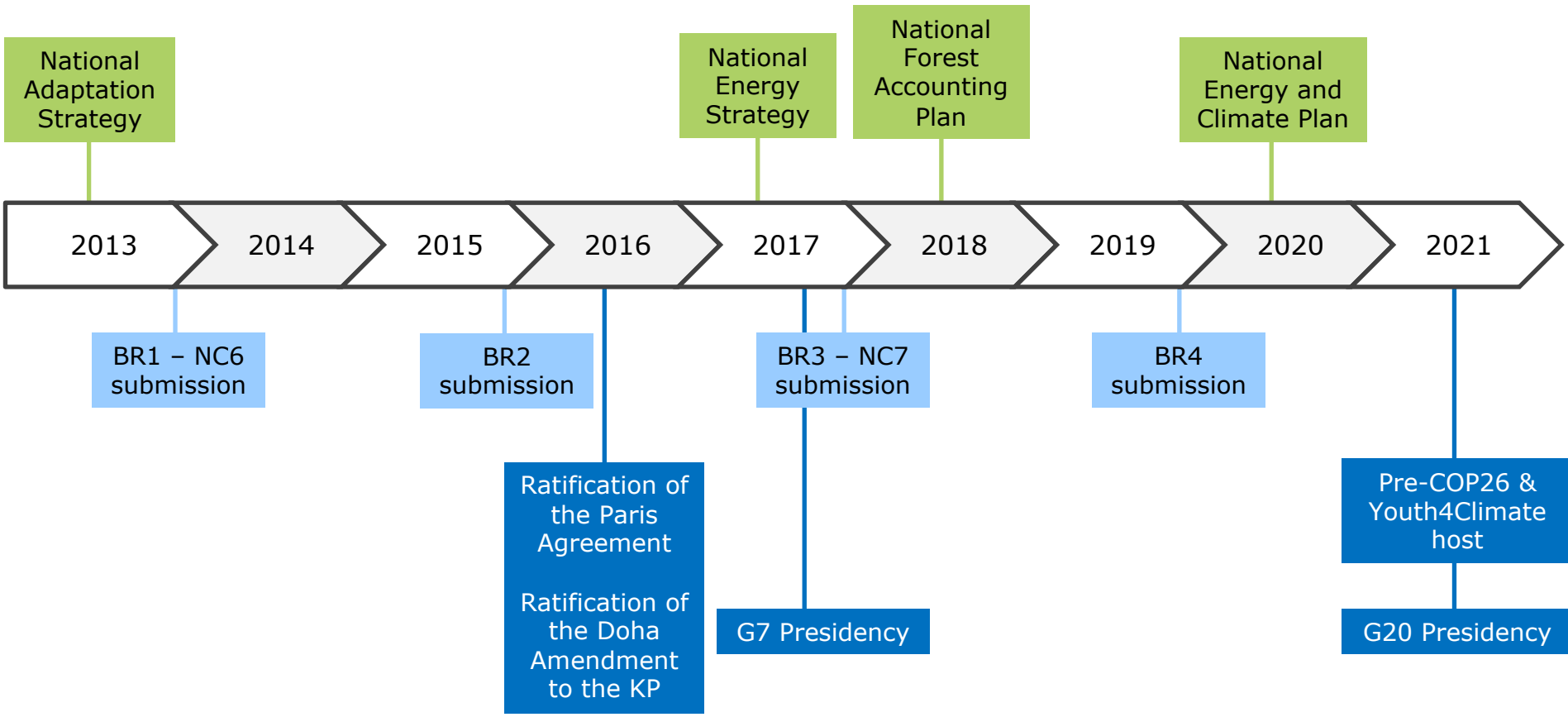
Head of Government Office

- Elaboration of a reference scenario for 2030.
- Identification of key sectors for Policies and measures to be planned, adopted and implemented for 2030.

- ISPRA
- ENEA
- Research Institutes
- Public Companies
- Universities
- Stakeholders

Italy and climate change

Currently being finalized/adopted:
- National Long-Term Strategy (LTS)
- National Adaptation Plan



European and domestic targets

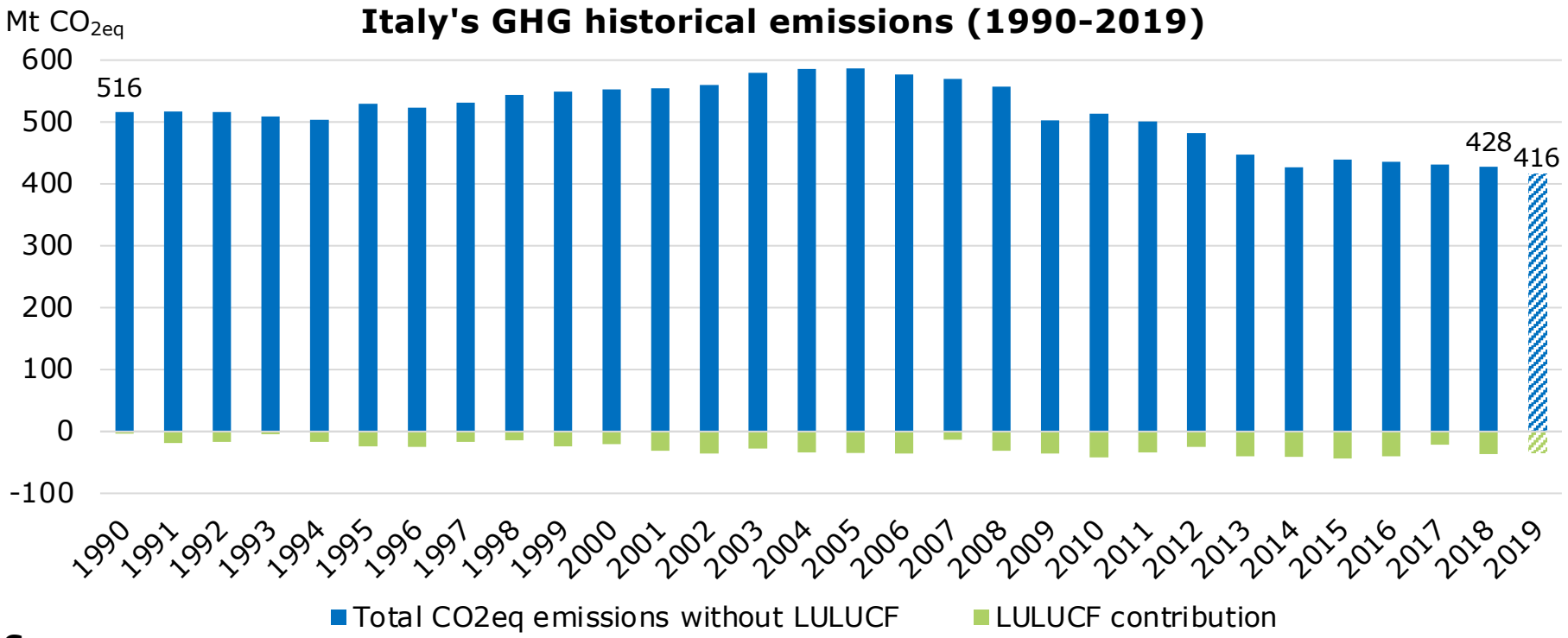
AREA / TIME FRAME	2013-2020	2021-2030
LEGISLATION	«Integrated Energy and Climate Change Package» European Council, 2007	«2030 EU Climate & Energy Framework» European Council, 2014
RENEWABLE ENERGY: share of energy consumption	20%	32.5% (updated)
ENERGY EFFICIENCY: improvements	+20%	+32% (updated)
GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION: compared to 1990	-20%	-40% (at least)
ETS (compared to 2005)	-21%	-43%
Non-ETS (compared to 2005)	-10%	-30%
LULUCF (inclusion in targets)	NO	YES («no-debit» rule)
Italy's targets (compared to 2005)	Effort Sharing Decision (ESD): -13%	Effort Sharing Decision (ESR): -33%

For both 2013-2020 and 2021-2030 periods, Italy is bound to annual GHG emission reductions targets defined at EU level for each Member State.

In the framework of the «**European Green Deal**», a new European climate law is under discussion to translate the political commitment of achieving **carbon neutrality in the EU by 2050**.

Trends: national GHG emissions

- Italy's 2018 total GHG emissions without LULUCF have decreased by **17.2%** compared to 1990 levels.
- Provisional data for 2019 estimate a further **2.7%** decrease compared to 2018.
- Impact of Covid-19: Total GHG emissions in 2020 are estimated to decrease by around **9.1%** compared to 2019 levels.

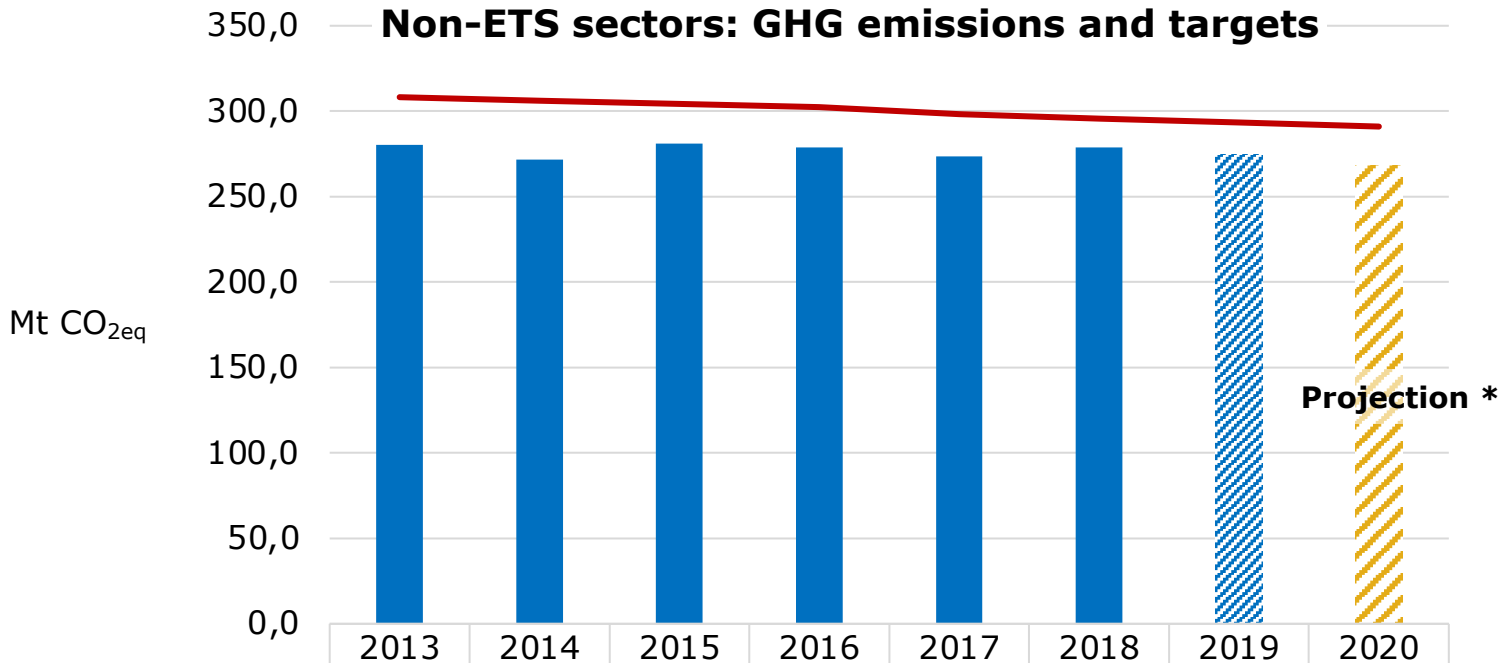


Sources:

- 1990-2018 GHG emissions and removals figures are official data as reported in Italy's NIR 2020.
- 2019 GHG emissions and removals figures are provisional data.

Non-ETS sectors: trends and targets (2013-2020)

- **Italy is well on track** to meet its 2013-2020 targets allocated under the **EU Effort Sharing Decision** (ESD). Overachieved amounts from the 2013-2020 period will not be used for 2021-2030 compliance.
- 2020 projections were below target even before the impact of covid-19.



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Non-ETS emissions	280,3	271,6	281,0	278,9	273,7	278,7	274,7	268,0
Non-ETS targets	308,2	306,2	304,2	302,3	298,3	295,8	293,4	291,0

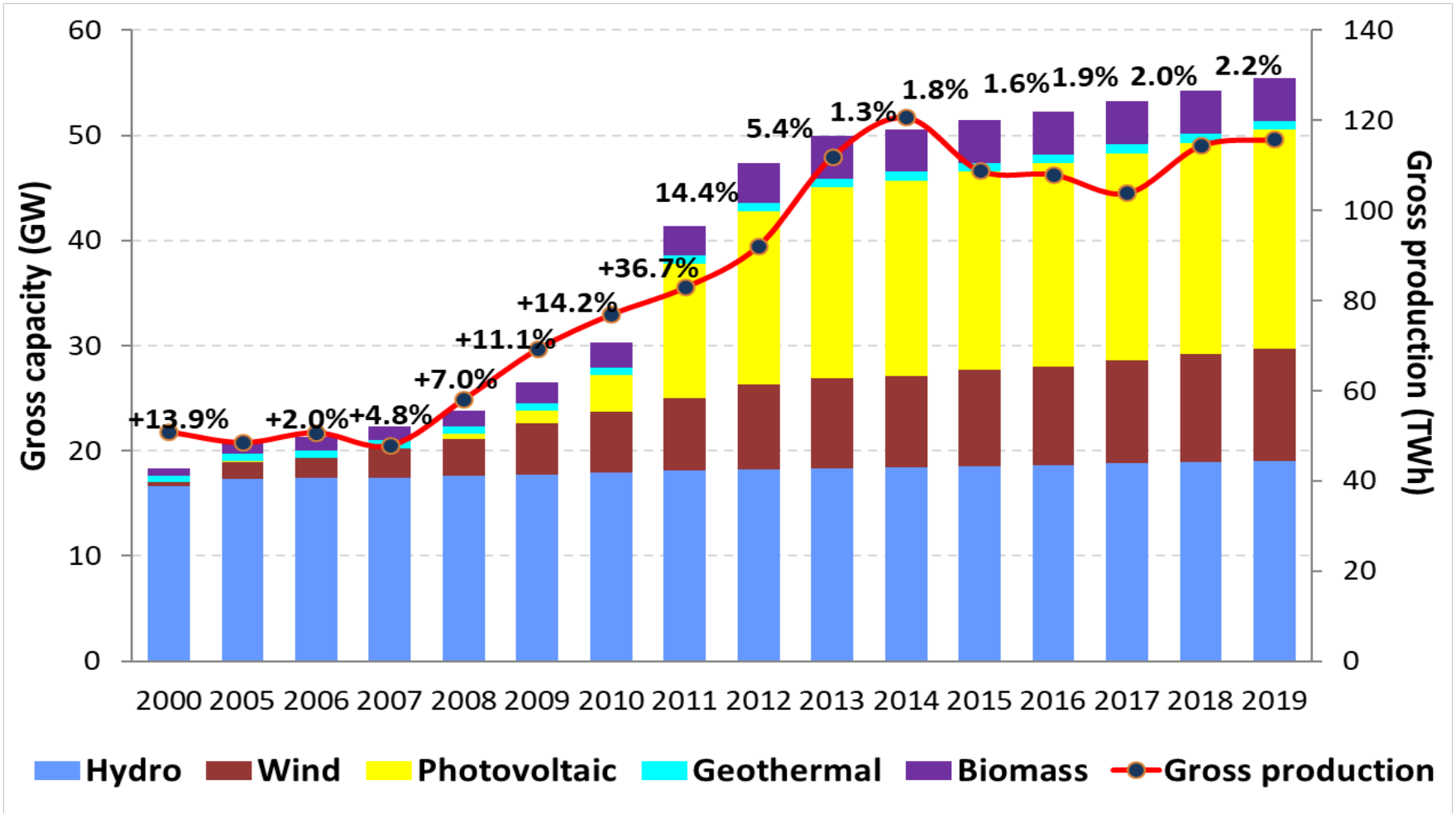
Sources:

- 2013-2018 data are historical data as in the latest GHG inventory submitted to the European Commission in March 2020. 2019 figures are provisional data.
- 2020 figures are from the reference scenario as communicated to the European Commission in April 2019 according to Regulation 525/2013 and from BR4 communicated to UNFCCC in December 2019 (*** not yet taking into account the impact of Covid-19**).

Trends: renewable energy sources

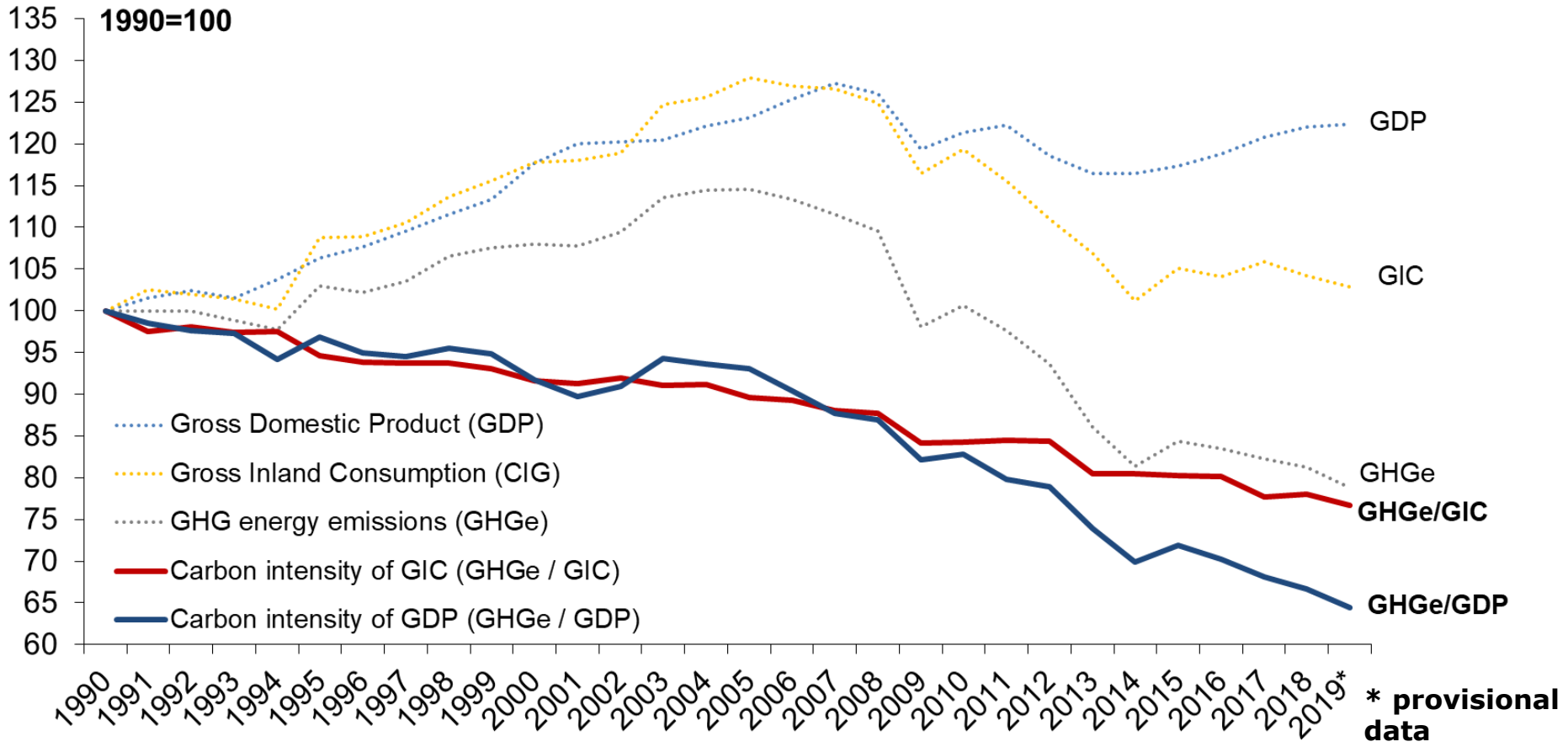
- **Gross capacity from renewable energy sources has continued to increase** year by year as shown by percentages, with photovoltaic and wind sources being the major drivers for such growth.

Renewable power capacity and production by RES



Trends: economic & energy indicators

- In the 90s, CO_2 emissions essentially mirrored energy consumption.
- From 2000, a **decoupling** between the curves occurred, as a result of the substitution of fuels with high carbon contents with natural gas in energy production and industry and, in the last years, the increase in use of renewable sources which have led to a notable reduction of carbon intensity (CO_2/energy consumption).



Policies and measures

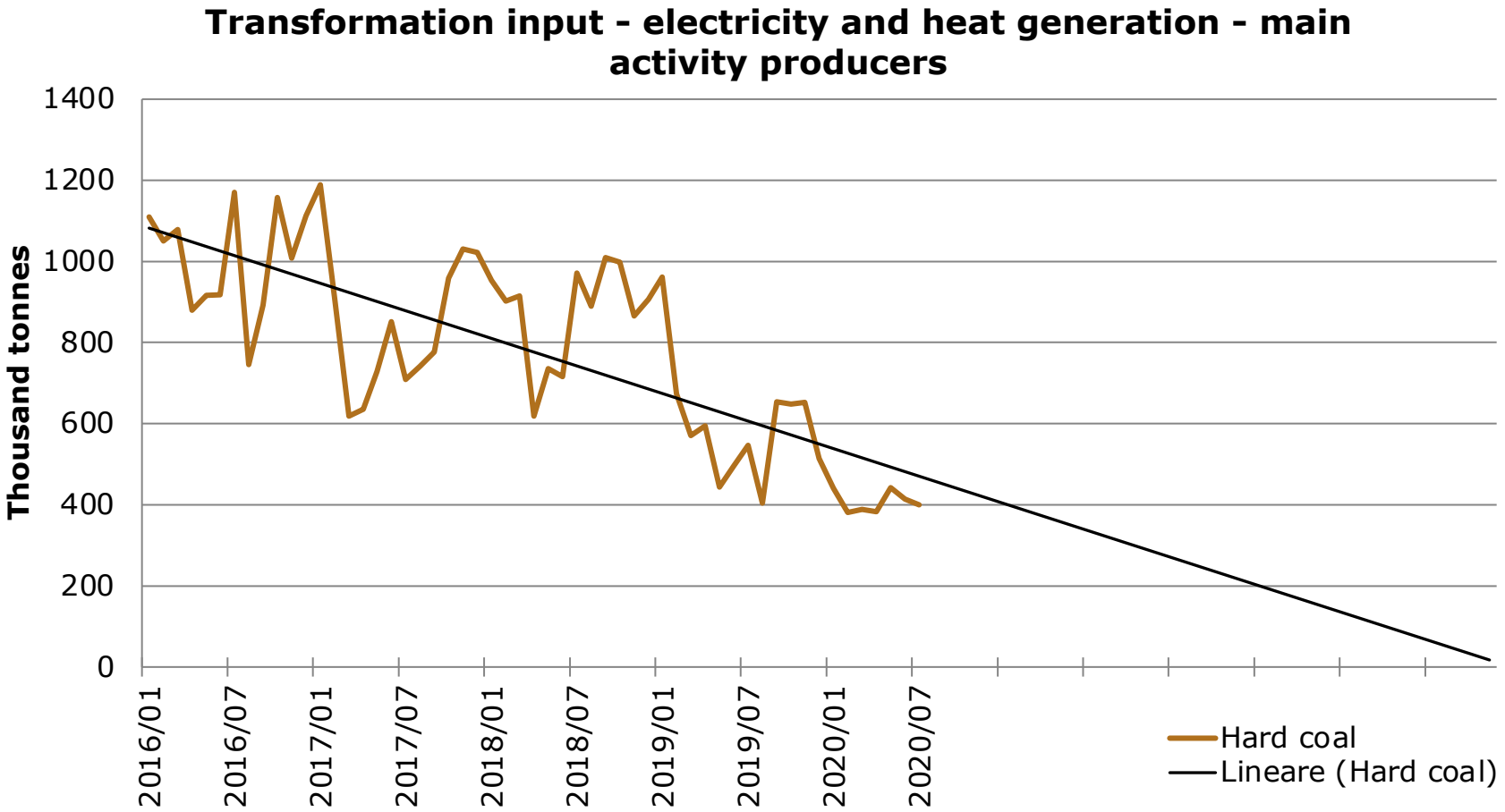
- The set of policies & measures encompassed by the National Energy and Climate Plan will put Italy on track to meet its 2030 targets.

EVALUATION OF GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM THE MAIN MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE "NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN" (ADOPTED IN 2020)*		
Macro-sector	Goal	Impact in 2030 (Mt CO_2eq)
Energy production and transformation	Promoting and sustaining RES and reducing energy dependence	24.6
Civil (residential and tertiary)	Increasing energy end-use efficiency, promoting RES and reducing non-ETS sectors' emissions	12.7
Industry	Increasing energy end-use efficiency and promoting RES	5.0
Transport	Increasing energy end-use efficiency, promoting biofuels and other fuels with low environmental impact, promoting intermodality and reducing non-ETS sectors' emissions	13.9

* Aggregate impacts of measures by macro-sector are reported. Each macro-sector is composed of several sector-specific measures (full list available in Italy's BR4).

Spotlight: phasing out coal

- **Italy has planned to ban coal use for electricity production from 2025**. The amount of coal used for power generation has been declining since 2012, with the reduction being steeper since 2015.
- Based on the current reduction trend, Italy is confident that coal phase-out could be achieved by 2025.



Thank you for your attention

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