

# Kick-starting the journey towards a climate-neutral Europe by 2050



## Country fact sheet: Italy

## EU Climate Action Progress Report 2020

### 1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

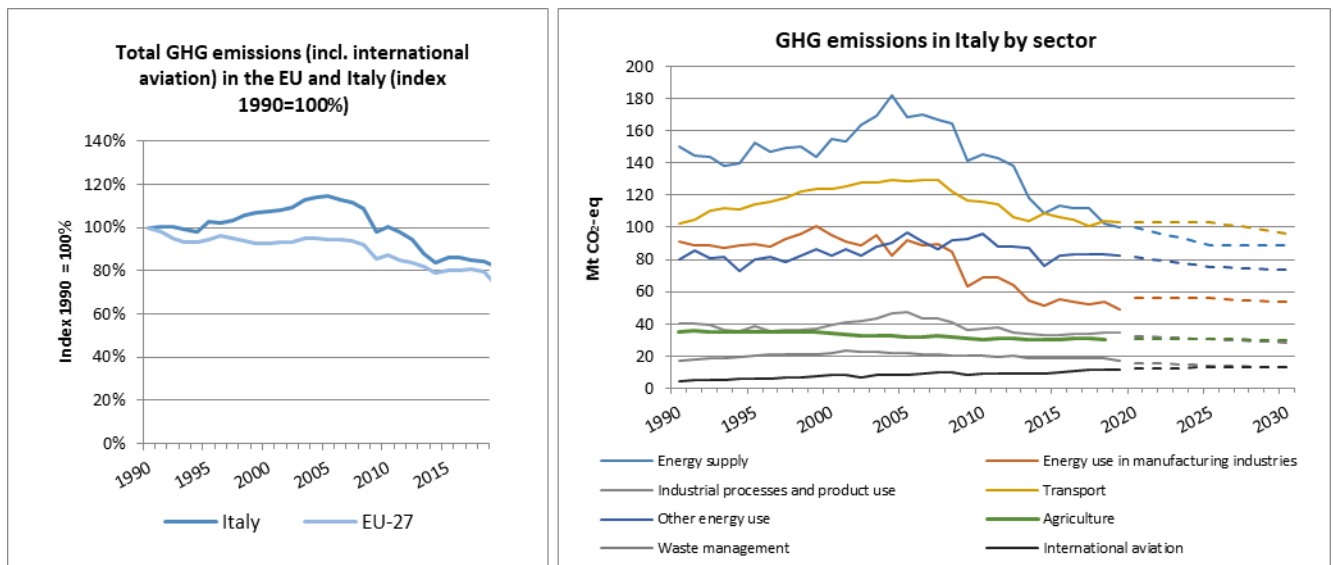


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (incl. international aviation) 1990-2019 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector<sup>1</sup> – historical emissions 1990-2018, proxy 2019, projections WEM 2020-2030 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).

<sup>1</sup> The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

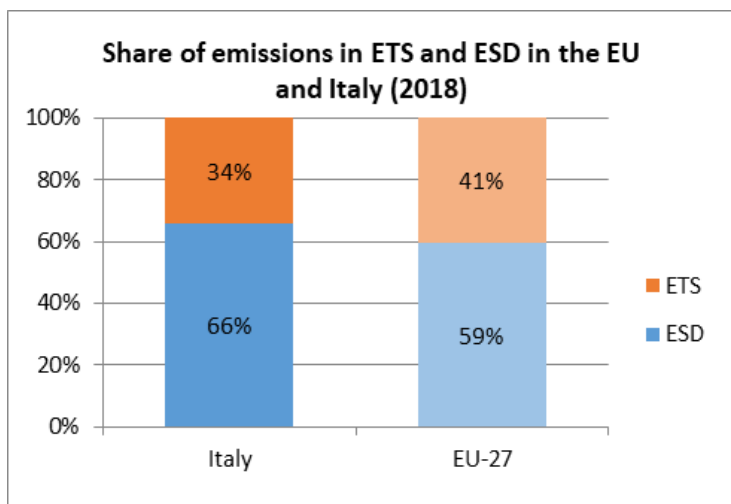


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2018).<sup>2</sup>

## 2. ETS emissions

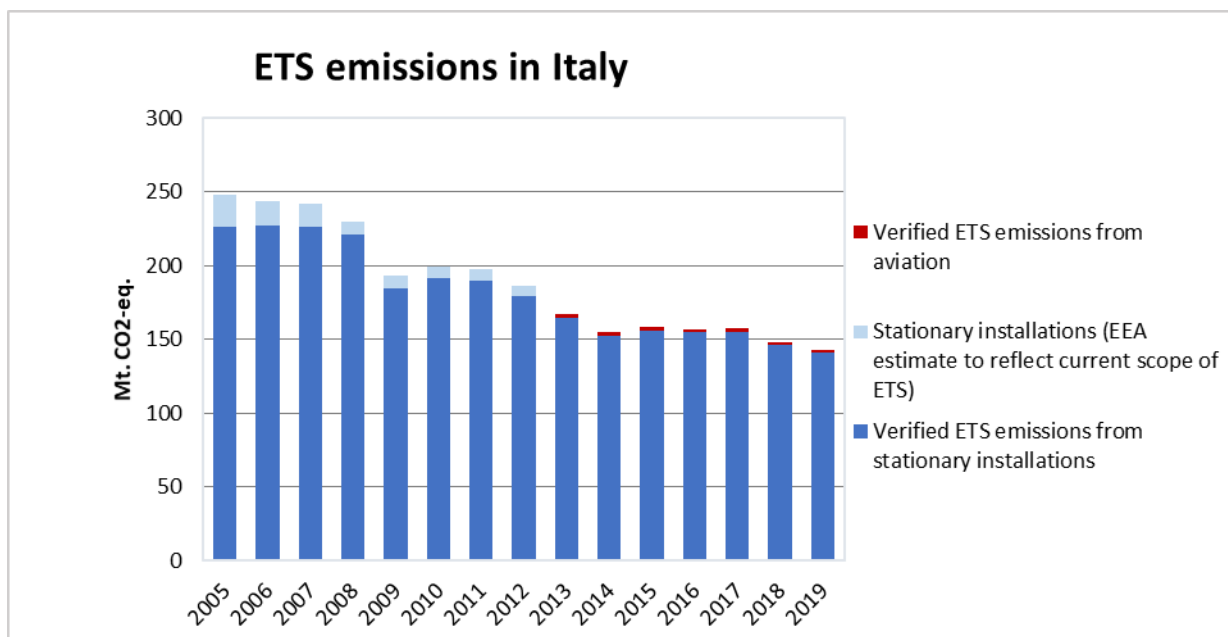
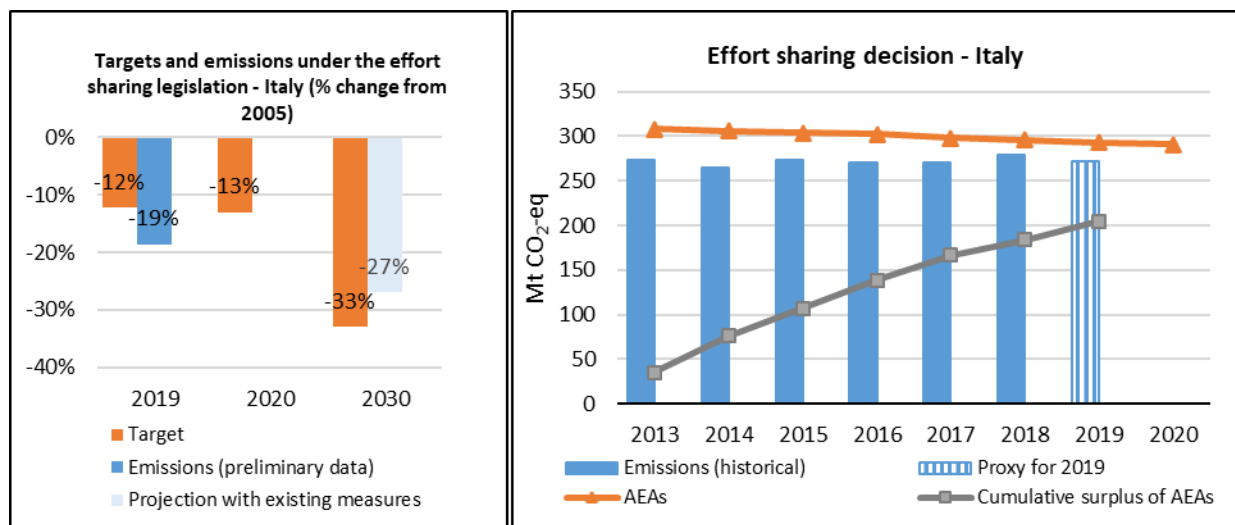


Figure 3: ETS emissions 2007-2019 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Excluding international aviation, CO<sub>2</sub> from domestic aviation and NF<sub>3</sub>.

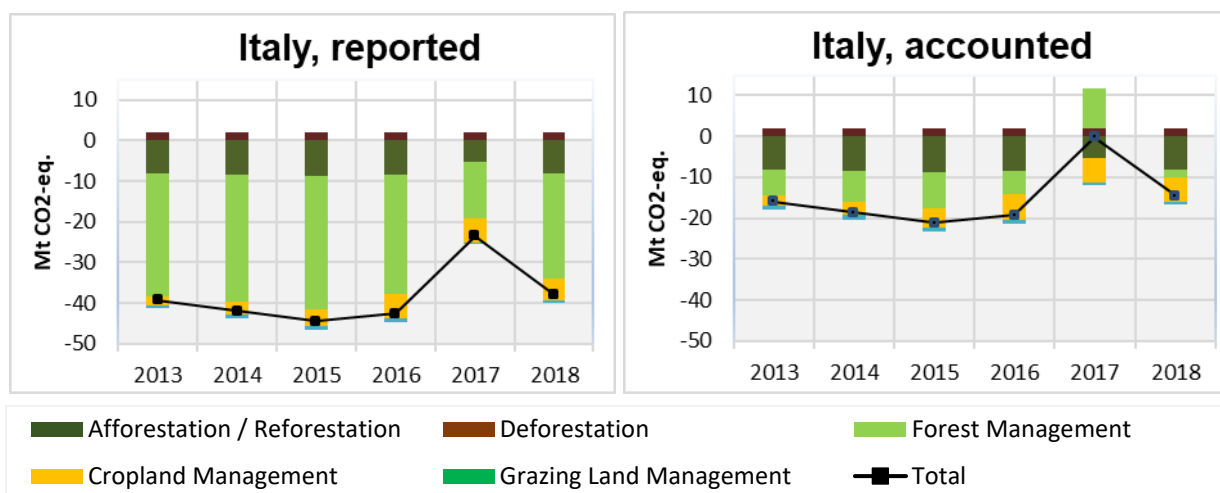
<sup>3</sup> The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.

### 3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors



**Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2019, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2019 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).**

#### 4. Land use, land use change and forestry



**Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.)<sup>4</sup>**

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Italy show net removals of, on average, -38.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq for the period 2013 to 2018. In this regard, Italy contributes with 9.6% to the annual average sink of -396.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -14.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, which corresponds to 13.1% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -114.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Reported net removals and accounted net credits show a significant dynamic but no clear trend. Italy elected to report and account for Cropland Management as one of six EU Member States and Grazing Land Management as one of five EU Member States.

The dominating reported activity is Forest Management with removals followed by removals by Afforestation/Reforestation and Cropland Management with sizable quantities. Emissions by Deforestation are small and removals by Grazing Land Management negligible in the overall emission budget of the LULUCF sector. Removals by Forest Management dropped by more than 50% in year 2017 but return close to former levels in 2018. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation show the same pattern but at a lesser scale. The singular situation in 2017 for Forest Management and Afforestation/Reforestation links to the enormous incidence of forest fires which also impacted the EU LULUCF trend. Removals by Cropland Management show a marked increase between 2013 and 2016 that levelled off thereafter.

Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are generally the activity with highest quantities followed by credits by Forest Management for all years except 2017 when Forest Management shows the highest quantities by debits. Italy is one of 13 Member States with debits by Forest Management for at least one year. Credits by Cropland Managements hold sizable quantities with an increasing trend between 2013 and 2016. Debits by Deforestation are small and credits by Grazing Land Management negligible.

<sup>4</sup> The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.

## Data sources

Figure 1: Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2018 (EEA greenhouse gas data viewer: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer> ). *Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2019* (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 2: Verified ETS emissions abstracted from European Union Transaction Log 30.06.2020 (EEA ETS data viewer: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1>). ESD data from European Commission: *Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2018 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council* (forthcoming).

Figure 3: abstract from European Union Transaction Log 30.06.2020 (EEA ETS data viewer: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1> ).

Figure 4: European Commission: *Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2018 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council* (forthcoming). *Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2019* (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.