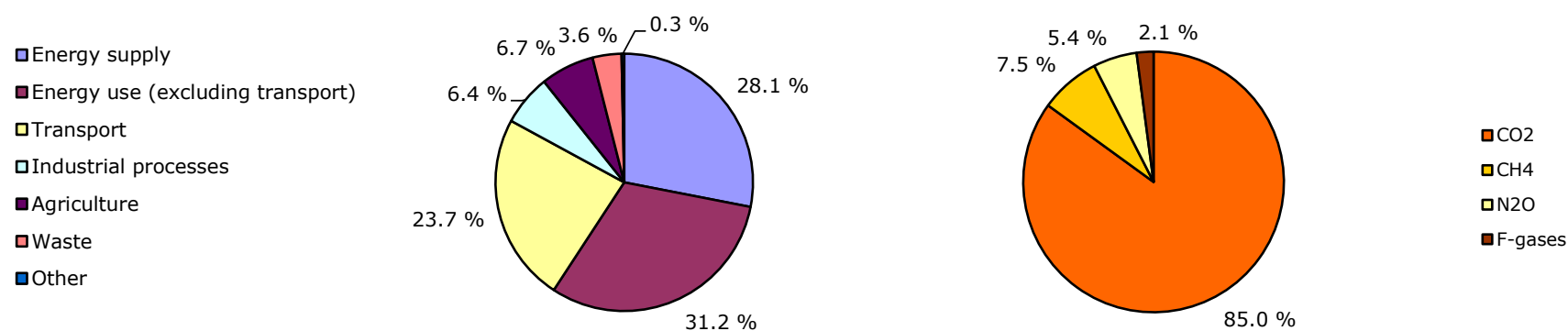


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	1990–2011	2010–2011 ⁽²⁾
Average 2008–2012 target under the Kyoto Protocol (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		483.3	483.3	483.3	483.3	483.3		
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)	519.2	541.6	491.5	501.3	493.7	n.a.	-4.9%	-1.5%
GHG from international bunkers ⁽³⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)	8.6	18.7	16.4	16.6	17.4	n.a.	102.1%	5.1%
GHG per capita (t CO ₂ -eq. / capita)	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.1	n.a.	-0.8%	-7.6%
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁴⁾ (g CO ₂ -eq. / euro)	445	367	353	353	346	n.a.	-22.2%	-1.9%
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions (%)	9.3 %	10.9 %	10.7 %	10.6 %	10.7 %	n.a.	15.4%	1.0%
EU ETS allocated allowances (free + auctioning)		212.2	209.0	200.0	200.0	n.a.		0.0%
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁵⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		220.7	184.9	191.5	189.7	n.a.		-0.9%
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁶⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		219.8	184.4	189.6	185.9	n.a.		-1.9%
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all install.) in total GHG (%)		40.7 %	37.6 %	38.2 %	38.4 %	n.a.		0.6%
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾ (%)		104.0%	88.5%	95.7%	94.9%	n.a.		-0.9%
GHG emissions in the non-ETS sectors		320.9	306.6	309.8	303.9	n.a.		-1.9%
Equivalent annual target for non-ETS GHG emissions		271.1	274.3	283.2	283.2	n.a.		0.0%

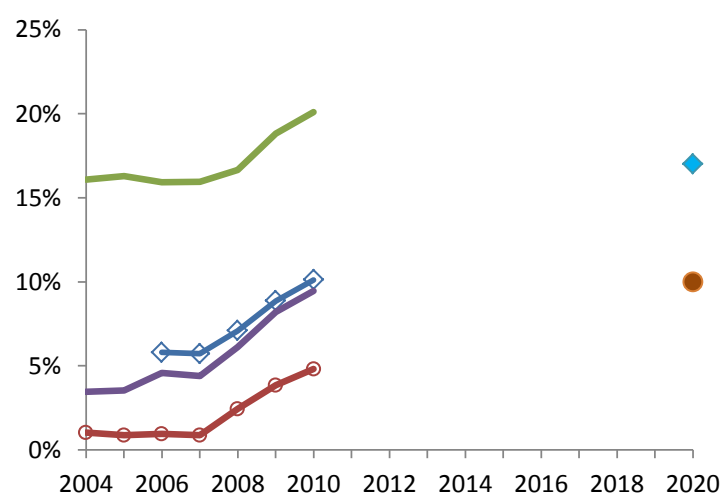
Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾



Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2009–2010)

Italy showed increasing emissions between 2009 and 2010 (+2.0%). Emissions increased mainly in industry (in particular iron and steel production), households and services, petroleum refining and other energy industries (mainly covering power plants on iron and steel production sites using coal gases). Steel production increased by 30 % compared to 2009; also power production from coal gases increased considerably. Emissions from refineries grew in 2010 compared to 2009 due to the economic recovery. Emissions from households and services may have increased - at least partly - due to colder winter months compared to 2009.

Key data and trends on renewable energy ⁽¹⁾



	2008	2009	2010	2020 target
Share of renewable energy in final consumption	7.1%	8.9%	10.1%	17.0%
Share of renewable energy in transport	2.4%	3.8%	4.8%	10.0%
Share of renewable energy in electricity	18.8%	20.1%	0.0%	n.a.
Share of renewable energy in heating & cooling	6.1%	8.2%	9.5%	n.a.

- ◆ Share of renewable energy in gross final consumption
- Share of renewable energy in final consumption of energy in transport
- Share of renewable energy in final electricity consumption
- Share of renewable energy in final consumption of energy for heating and cooling
- ◆ Renewable energy target (gross final energy consumption)
- Renewable energy target (transport)

Source: Eurostat

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

⁽¹⁾ Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

⁽²⁾ Based on national estimate of 2011 emissions.

⁽³⁾ International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

⁽⁴⁾ Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 market prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. GDP information for the year 1990 is not available for some countries. For this reason, the 'GHG per GDP' values presented in the '1990' column correspond to the following years: 1991 (EU-15, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (EU-27 and Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Annual macro-economic database (AMECO), European Commission, 2012.

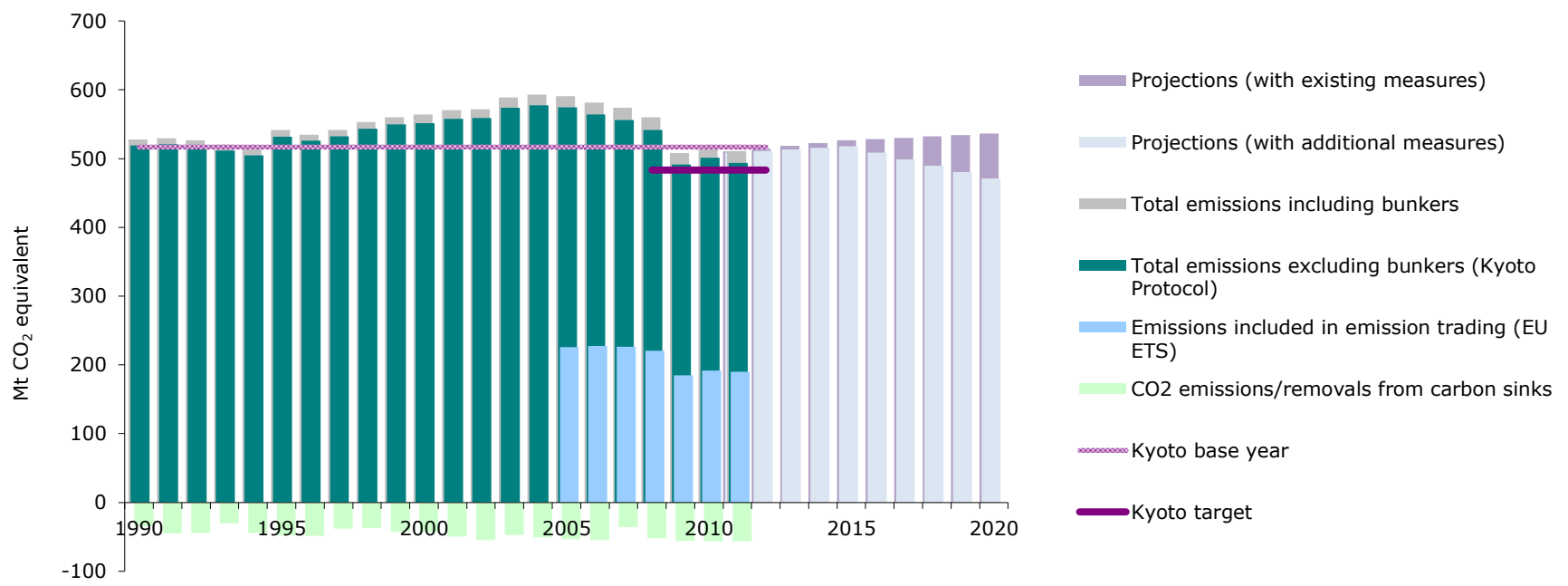
⁽⁵⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 31 July 2012. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽⁶⁾ Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

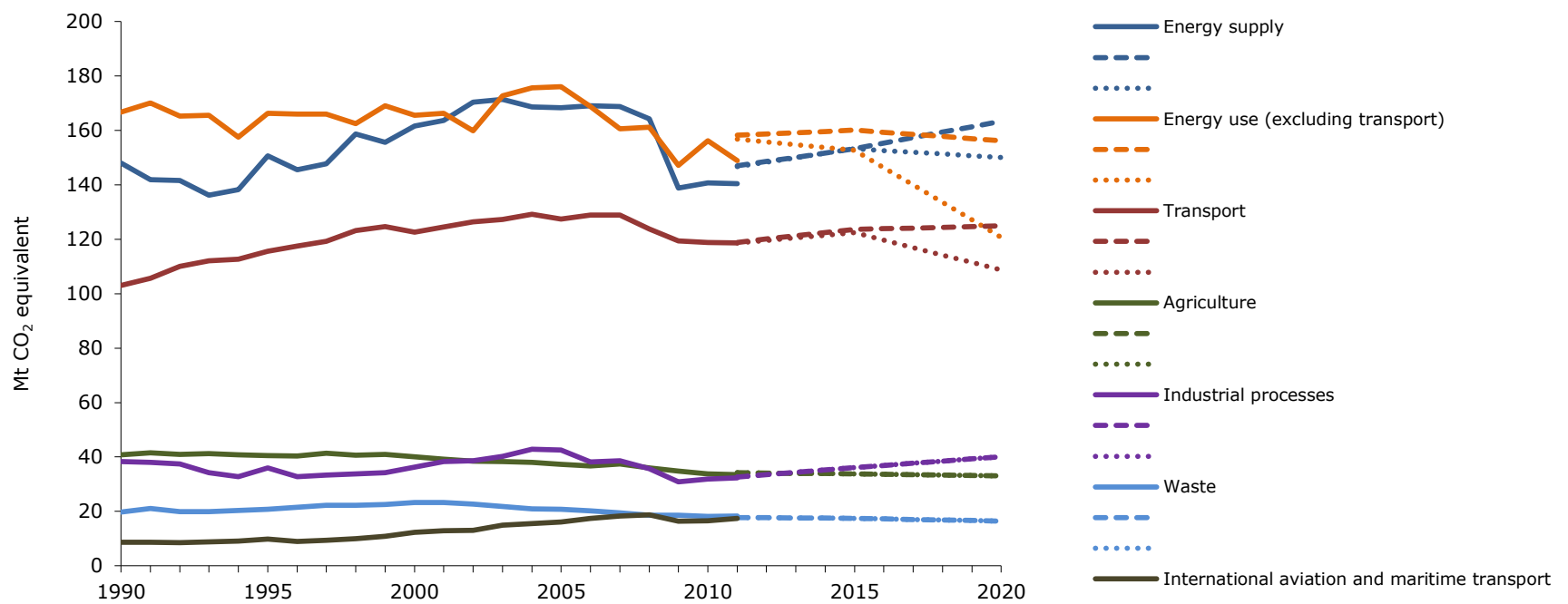
⁽⁷⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 – total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 – emissions by sector

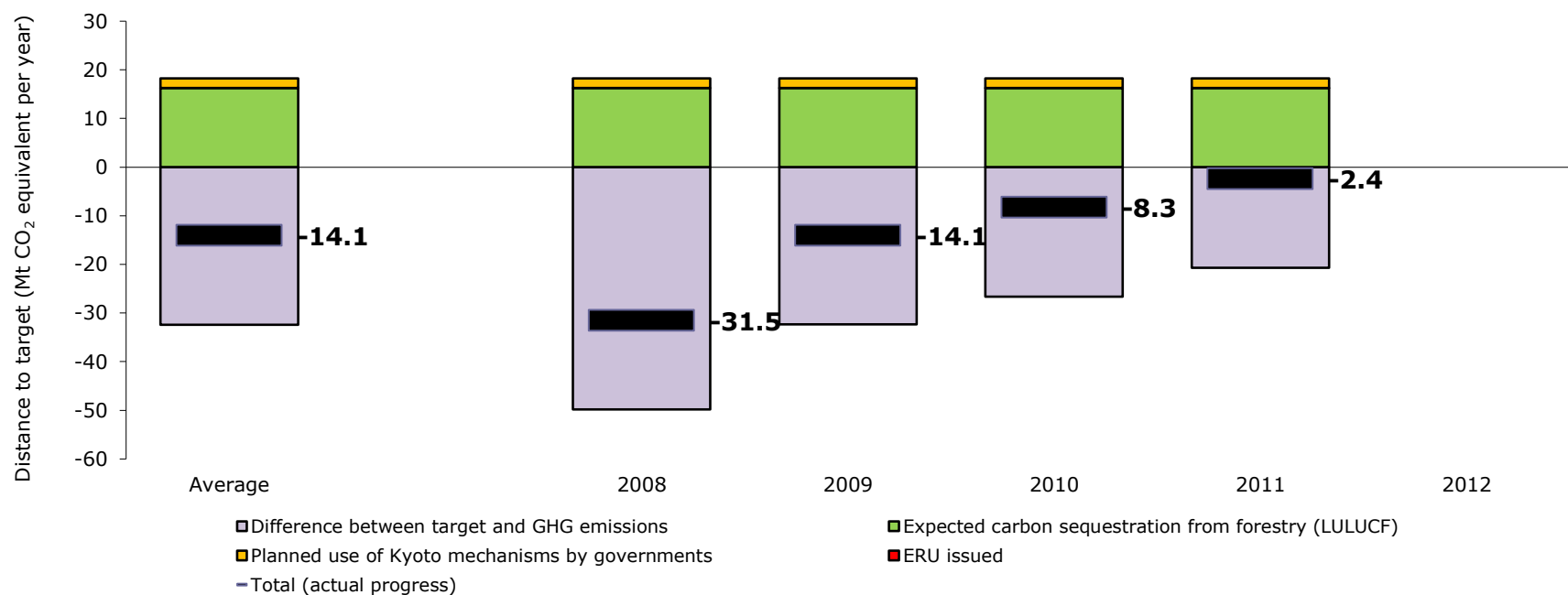


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National GHG inventory report, 2012; national proxy estimate of 2011 GHG emissions; national GHG projection data submitted in 2011.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2011 emissions in Italy were 1.9 % lower than the base-year level, above the burden-sharing target of -6.5 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly higher than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 6.3 % of base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 3.2 % of base-year level emissions. Italy intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 0.4 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Italy were standing above their target level, by a gap representing 2.7 % of the base-year emissions. Italy was therefore not on track towards its burden-sharing target by the end of 2011. Although it did not put a threshold on the use of flexible mechanisms in its national climate change strategy, Italy has not reported any concrete plan to purchase more Kyoto units than those already envisaged. Furthermore, Italy is the only EU-15 Member State using flexible mechanisms that has not provided information as to the allocation of financial resources for using the Kyoto mechanisms.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.