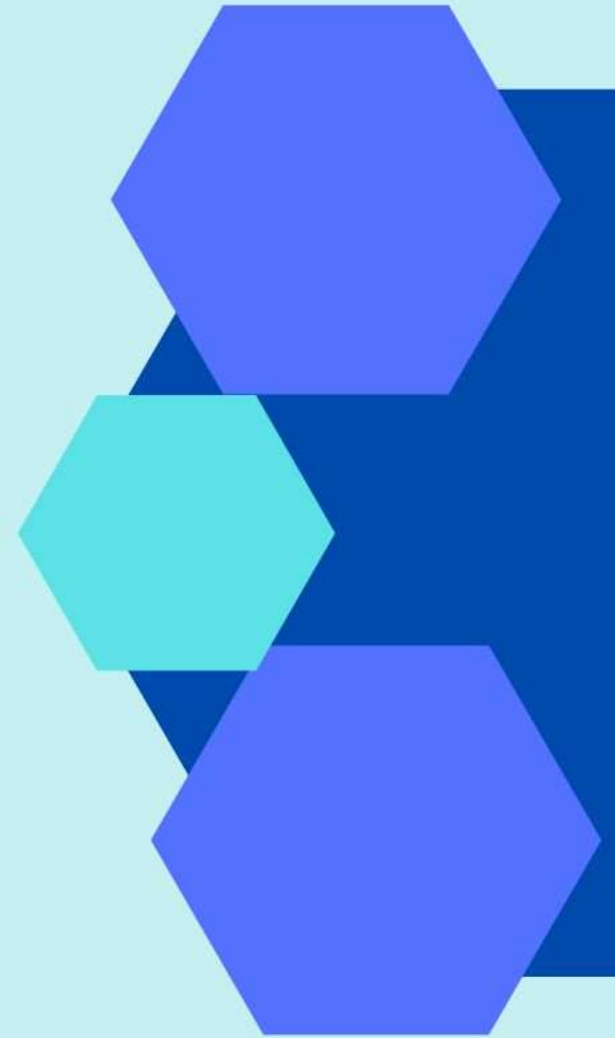




CERV-LS ACT STRONGER

Active Citizens Towards Stronger European Union

**Environmental issues and Climate Change in
Italy**

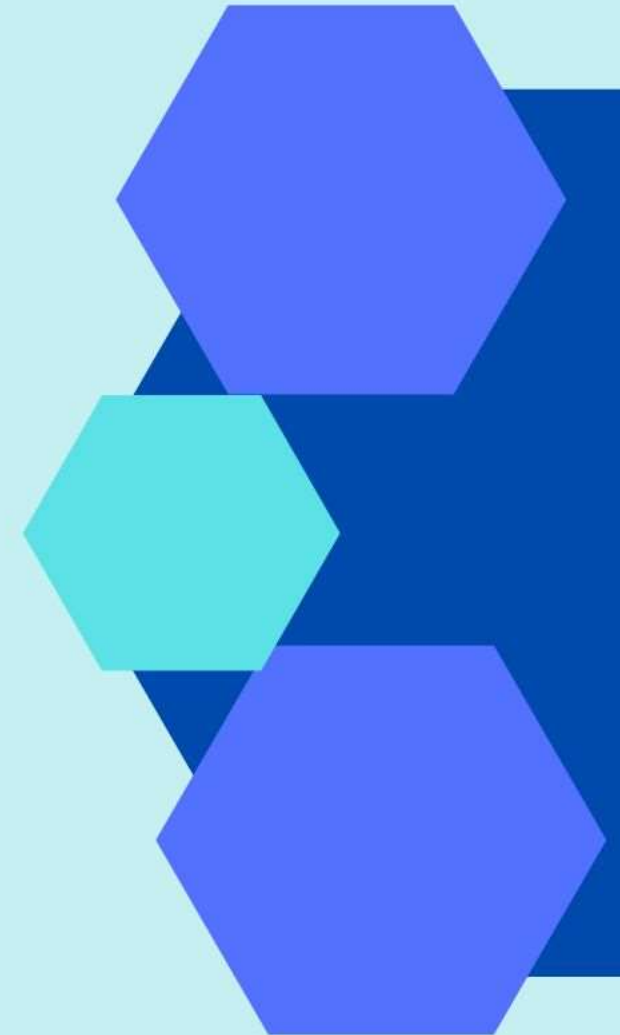




KEY FINDINGS - Climate Change

Young people (**18-24**) are particularly sensitive about environmental issues, with **89%** concerned about **climate change**. Among the global challenges, in terms of seriousness, the economic situation (58%) and wars (36%) follow.

The high level of concern leads a clear majority of Italians (**8 out of 10**) to believe that there is no excessive alarmism about the future of the planet, with the **over-64s** (85%) and **university graduates** (87%) **more aware** of the risks arising from the current situation.

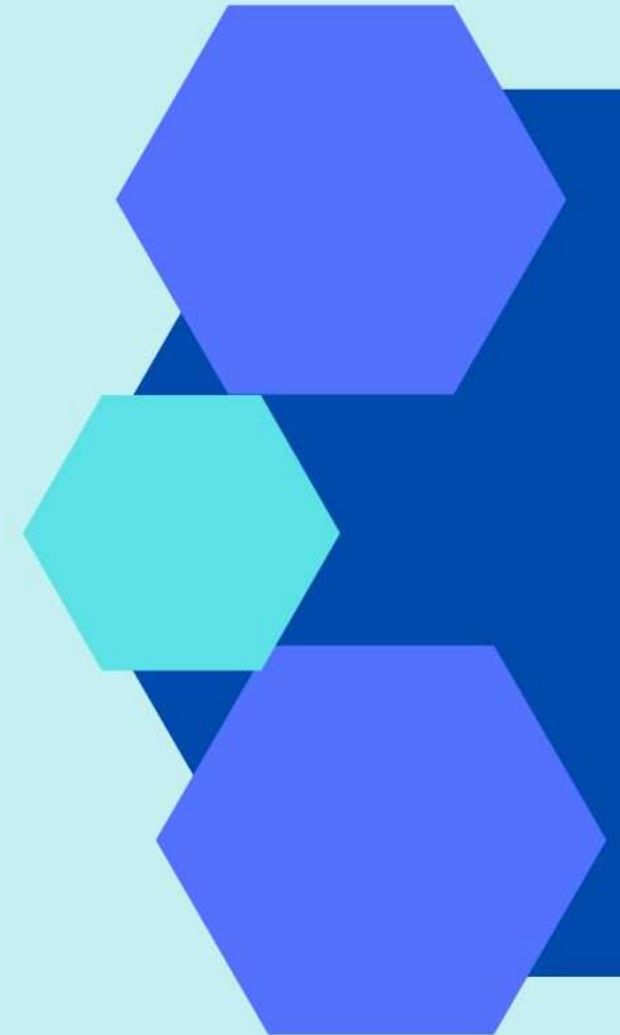




KEY FINDINGS - Climate Change

During the last 30 years, the **Italian temperature** was almost always **higher** than the global over land air temperature. In 2013, the mean temperature anomaly was **+1.04° C** in Italy, compared to the global mean of **+0.88° C**

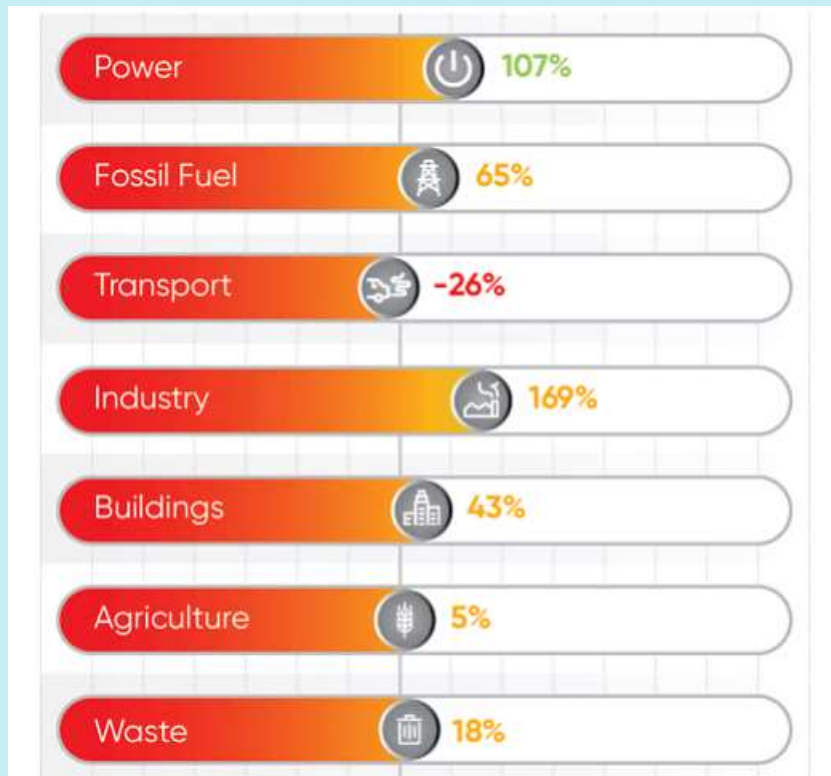
Total greenhouse gas emissions, in **CO₂** decreased by **11.4%** between 1990 and 2012. Italy's Kyoto target is to reduce annual emissions by 6.5% between the base year (1990) and the period 2008-2012. Comparing the average annual emissions in the 2008-2012 period to the emissions in the base year, **Italy's level of emissions decreased by 4.6%.**



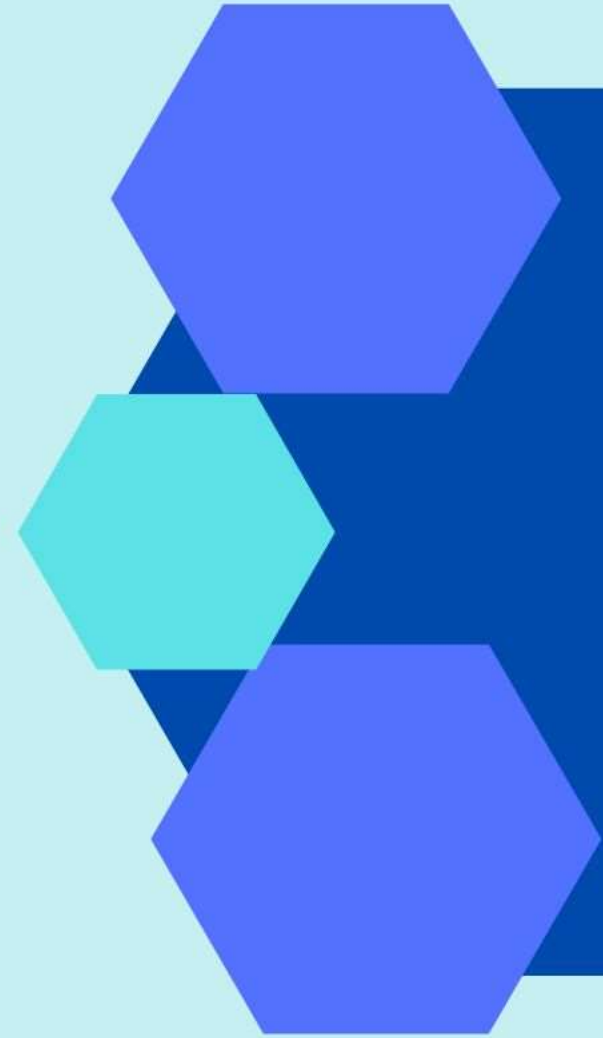


KEY FINDINGS - Climate Change

The Corporate Knights Earth Index confirmed Italy's middling performance:



Source: Corporate Knights - Italy Earth Index

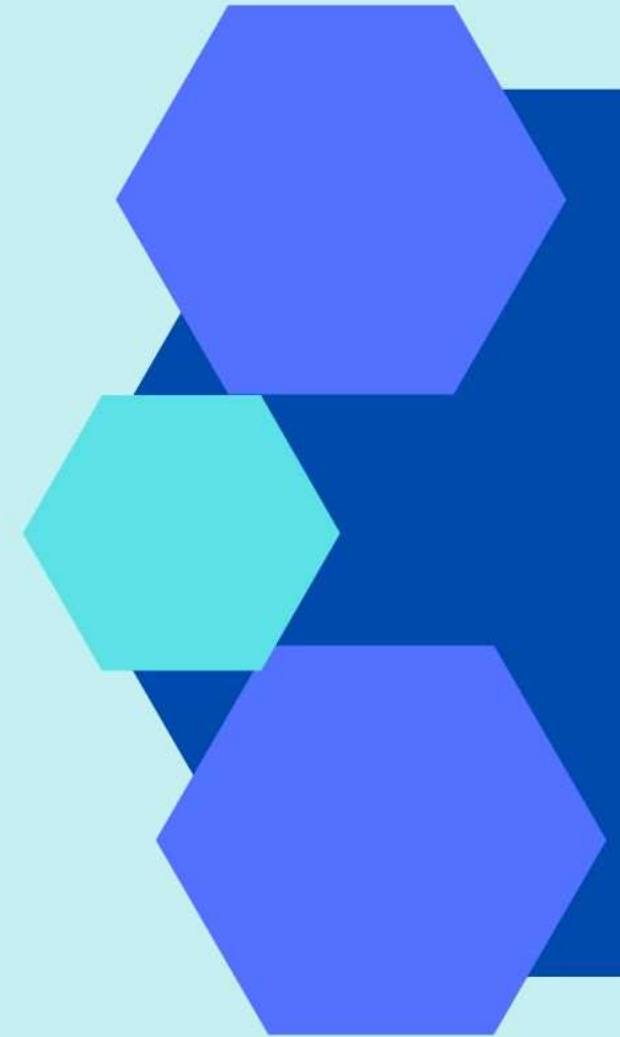


KEY FINDINGS - Air & Water Quality



On **air quality**, limited progress were made by Italy in reducing emissions as a whole. Substantial exceedances of the limit values for both PM10 and NO2 continued in 2020. Around 20% of the RRP is allocated to measures on **sustainable energy and transport** which will improve air quality. Progress can also be made through a broader tax-shift from labour to environmental and other tax bases like the gradual elimination of environmentally-harmful subsidies.

On **water management**, Italy has made limited progress in reducing the number of non-compliant agglomerations under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive with financial penalties imposed by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). More investments are needed to achieve progress. Nitrates hotspots also need to be cleaned up in northern Italy and **drinking water quality** must be improved in Lazio. **High water consumption** is a concern in southern regions, particularly from agriculture. Also, several marine descriptors are in a poor state.



KEY FINDINGS - Environmental hazards

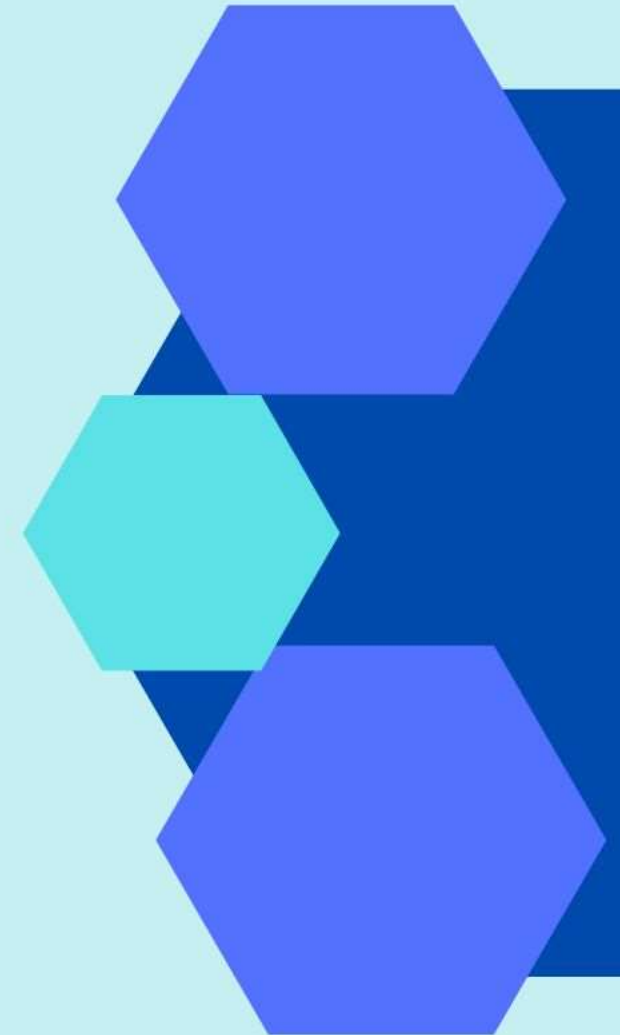
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Landslides are the most commonly occurring type of natural disaster in Italy, second only to earthquakes in terms of the number of victims and the amount of damage.

The population potentially exposed to landslides every year is 995 484 people spread out over 21 182 km², representing the 7 % of the national territory. It is estimated that every year 6 153 860 people are exposed to the effects of flooding in Italy.

Floods in Italy killed 1 557 people from 1951 to 2013.



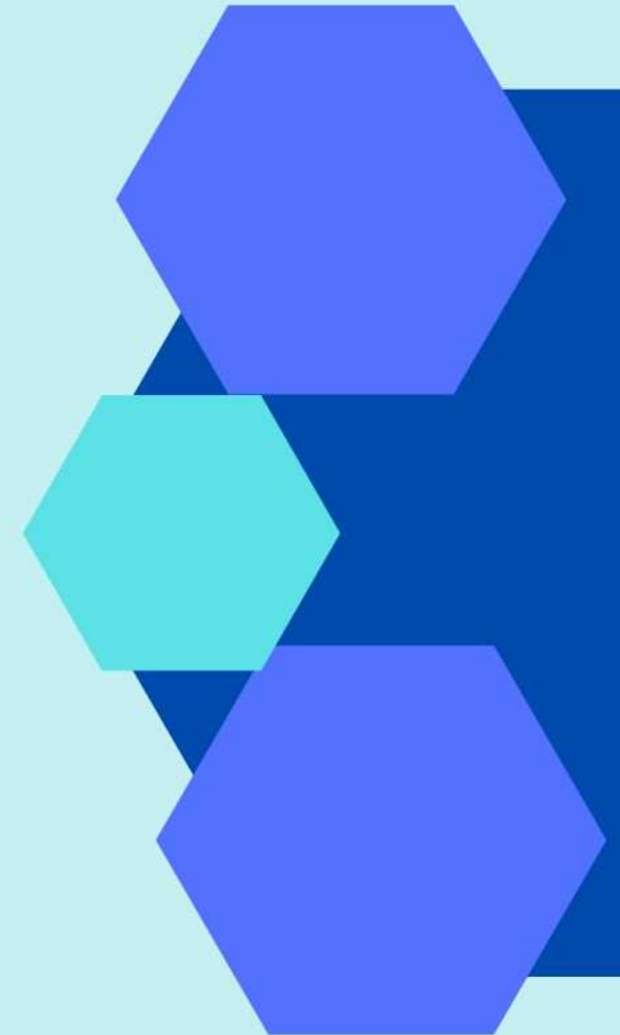
POLICIES RESPONSES - Climate Change

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Italy has an integrated **national energy and climate plan (NECP)** for the period 2021-2030, which includes investments and reforms in line with its current target under the Effort Sharing Regulation.

Italy allocates **37.5 %** of the plan to **climate objectives** and outlines crucial reforms and investments to further the transition to a more sustainable, low carbon and climate-resilient economy. **Investments** are planned in clean energy production and energy efficiency, sustainable mobility and waste management.



POLICIES RESPONSES - Climate Change

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In order to help mitigate climate change, Italy has adopted the **European emissions trading system**. It has also promoted energy-saving measures, renewable energy, and low-environmental-impact fuel in the transport sector.

Since Italy is particularly susceptible to hydro-geological instability, due to its geological and geomorphological characteristics, the impact of weather and climate factors, and the widespread, uncontrolled presence of human activities; **ISPRA and the environmental protection agencies** at the provincial and regional level monitor soil-sealing activity and land-take across Italy.

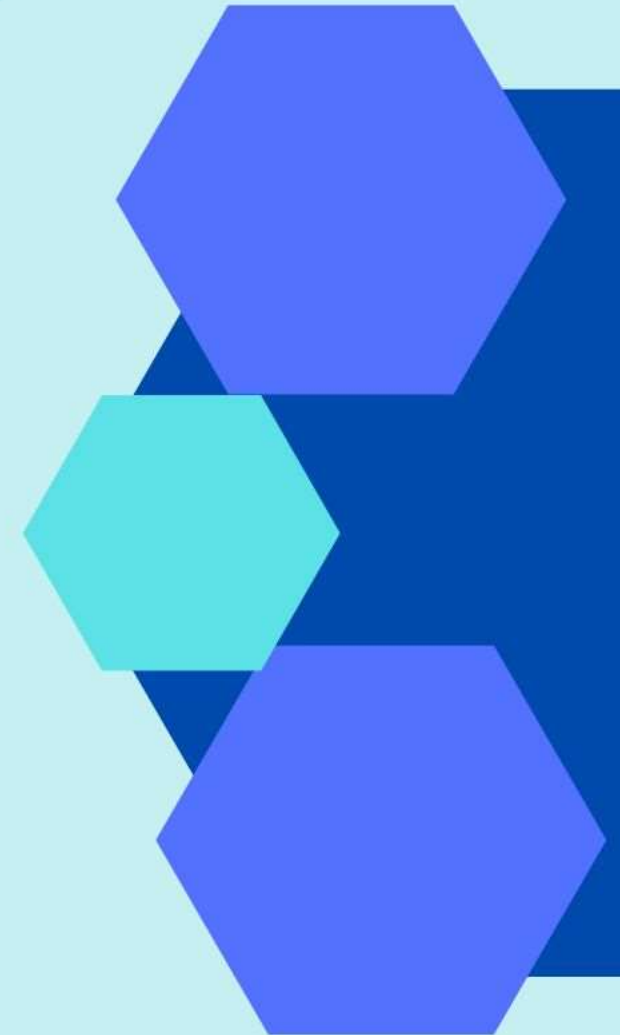
This monitoring activity helps to shape and assess policies at national, regional, and municipal levels.





2022 PRIORITY ACTIONS - ITALY

- enhance sustainable transport, especially urban, local and regional sustainable transport, such as the metro system, trams, cycling and regional railways, and electrification of transport;
- Increase the uptake of renewable energy;
- improve energy efficiency in buildings. Further efforts are needed to simplify renovation projects;
- decarbonise industry;
- improve rail connections to ports as ports can play a key role in making Italy a sustainable logistics hub linked by long-distance rail connections and using digital cargo clearance.





Thanks you for your attention!