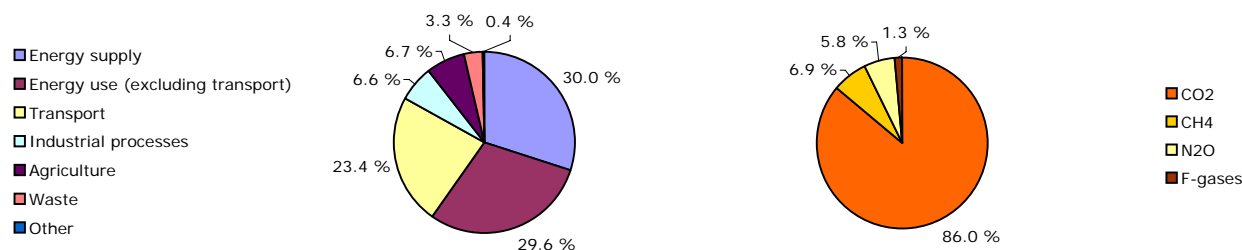


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2006	2007	2008 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	516.3	563.0	552.8	540.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	3	3
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	8.6	17.4	18.3	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	7	7
GHG per capita	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.1	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	18	12
GHG per GDP ⁽⁵⁾	507	443	429	424	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	9.3 %	11.0 %	11.0 %	10.9 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions ⁽⁶⁾		227.4	226.4	220.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	3	3
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		40.4 %	41.0 %	40.8 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾		10.9 %	11.4 %	4.2 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2007 ^{(1),(8)}



Key GHG trends	1990-2007		2006-2007		1990-2008 ⁽²⁾		2007-2008 ⁽²⁾	
	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%
Total GHG	36.5	7.1 %	- 10.2	- 1.8 %	24.4	4.7 %	- 12.1	- 2.2 %
GHG per capita	0.2	2.6 %	- 0.2	- 2.4 %	- 0.0	- 0.4 %	- 0.3	- 3.0 %
EU ETS verified emissions ⁽⁹⁾			- 1.1	- 0.5 %			- 5.7	- 2.5 %

Assessment long-term trend of total GHG (1990-2007)

Emissions remained stable in the first half of the 1990s but increased during the following 10 years, showing signs of stabilisation more recently. The largest emission increases were observed in the transport sector and in the energy industries. Process-related emissions from mineral production increased while emissions from chemical and metal production decreased. In particular, N₂O emissions decreased substantially due to the abatement technology introduced in the production of adipic acid. The decrease in the agricultural sector was mostly due to the decrease of CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation and to a minor decrease from manure management. Emissions from the waste sector increased by 2.9 % due to an increase in the emissions from solid waste disposal and from waste-water handling.

Assessment short-term trend of total GHG (2006-2007)

The emission change is due to lower emissions from households, services, manufacturing industries and public electricity and heat production. A factor influencing this trend was probably the decrease of heating degree days by 6 %. Emissions from transport stabilised.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data	www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers
List and description of national policies and measures	www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam
National assessment of emission trends	Not available

⁽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⁾ Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions.

⁽³⁾ Comparison of 2007 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

⁽⁴⁾ International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

⁽⁵⁾ GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

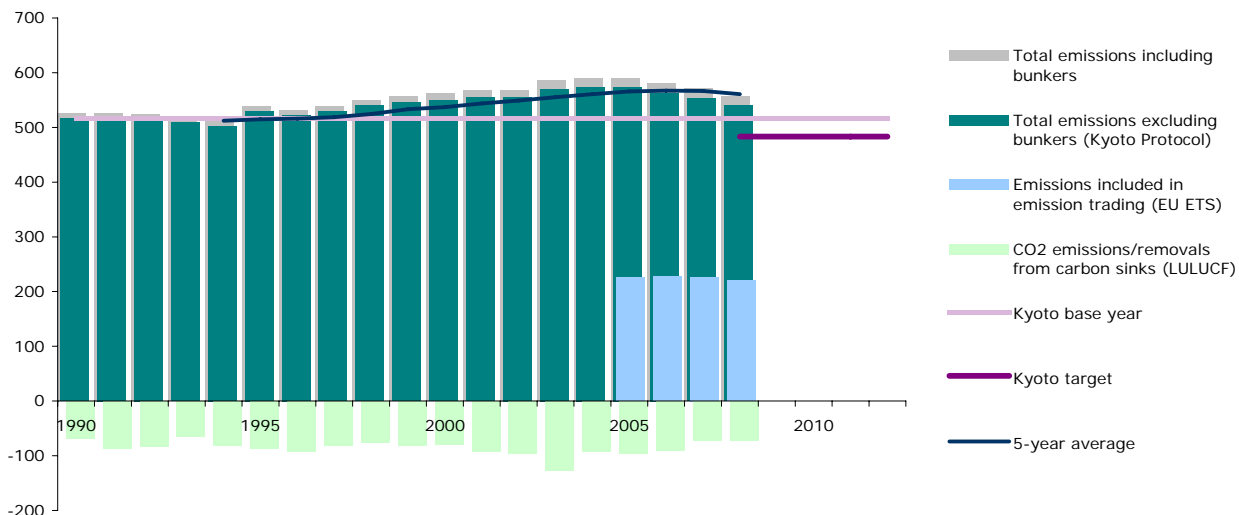
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005-2007 and as of 26 May 2009 for the reporting year 2008. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽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.

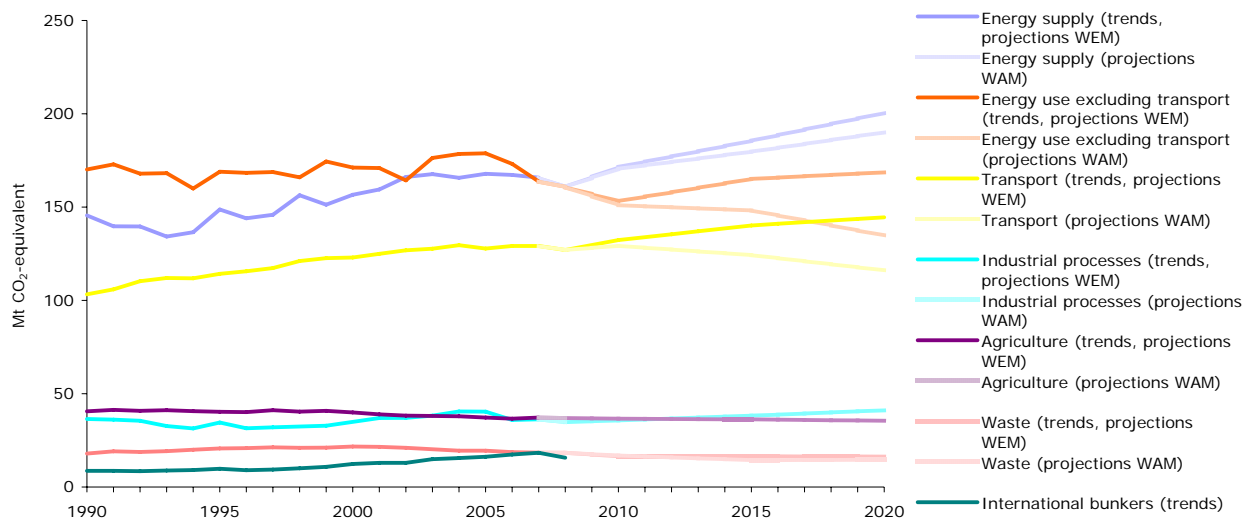
⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

⁽⁹⁾ The 2007-2008 comparison should be interpreted with care, as the scope of installations covered changed significantly.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 - total emissions and removals



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 - emissions by sector



Progress towards Kyoto target

	Annual average Mt CO ₂ -eq.	% of base year emissions
Base-year emissions	516.9	
Kyoto target (initial assigned amount 2008–2012)	483.3	93.5 %
Total GHG over 2004–2008	560.8	108.5 %
Implied target for the sectors not included in the EU ETS	281.6	
Intended use of flexible mechanisms by governments	17.1	3.3 %
Projected CO ₂ removals from carbon sink activities	10.2	2.0 %
Kyoto target for the sectors not included in the EU ETS, including Kyoto mechanisms and carbon sinks	308.9	
Projected emissions (sectors not included in the EU ETS) with existing measures (WEM) 2008–2012	316.3	
Projected emissions (sectors not included in the EU ETS) with additional measures (WAM) 2008–2012	308.1	
Gap between projections WEM and target (sectors not in the EU ETS), including Kyoto mechanisms and carbon sinks	7.4	1.4 %
Gap between projections WAM and target (sectors not in the EU ETS), including Kyoto mechanisms and carbon sinks	- 0.8	- 0.2 %

Assessment of projected progress towards Kyoto target

In Italy, average emissions over the period 2004–2008 were 8.5 % higher than the base-year level, still significantly above the burden-sharing target of - 6.5 % for the period 2008–2012. Part of the Kyoto compliance will be achieved through operators in the EU emission trading scheme, which covers approximately 41 % of total emissions. Projections concerning the remaining emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS indicate that these are expected to remain higher than their 'non-ETS' target. However, Italy expects to reach its burden-sharing target by implementing additional measures, enhancing its carbon sinks and using the Kyoto flexible mechanisms.

Comparison of projected emissions with Kyoto units for the sectors not included in the EU emission trading scheme for the period 2008–2012

