

Italy Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Italy Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 8000 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality is monitored at dozens of measuring points in various locations in Italy 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete harmonization of European Union and Italian air quality legislation has been achieved <p>National Air Quality Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU air quality policy has a long term goal of achieving levels of air quality that do not result in unacceptable impacts on, and risks to, human health and the environment." • European Union air quality policy aims to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement appropriate instruments to improve air quality. - Control of emissions from mobile sources, through fuel quality improvement, - Promoting and integrating environmental protection requirements into the transport and energy sector are part of these aims. <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Italian legislation on air pollution is in fully compliance with the EU requirements • The control of air pollutants and the management of air quality is for the most part the same as the EU's practice. <p>Other:</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p>	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics among others <p>GDP of country: USD 2.068 Trillion in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 24.4%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 65% of the installed electricity generating capacity (124.2 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 18% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 15.8% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrial emissions within the European Union are regulated under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), which was issued on 21 December 2007 ● The directive's aim was to achieve significant benefits to the environment and human health by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques. ● The IED entered into force on 6 January 2011 and has to be transposed into national legislation by Member States by 7 January 2013. ● European legislation establishes air quality objectives (limit and target values) for the different pollutants. Limit values are concentrations that must not be exceeded in a given period of time. <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) yes</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In order to comply with the EU renewable energy directive, Italy is required to source 17% of its final energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 2020. ● To meet this requirement, Italy has implemented various policy measures to stimulate investment in renewable electricity generation, renewable heating/cooling, and transportation. ● According to Italy's National Renewable Energy Action Plan, the country is targeting 26.4% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minimum energy performance standards and energy performance certificates schemes have been proposed to address the efficiency gap in the residential sector <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???
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² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transport in Italy is well developed and several options spanning from Railways, tramps, metros and bus are available for commuters. ● Use of private cars is discouraged as demonstrated by the high fuel cost which stood at USD 1.70 per litre in 2015. ● Transport is among the most important source of air pollution in the Italy ● Private car ownership is high with 682 cars per 1000 individuals in 2011⁵ 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emissions standards for vehicles correspond to Euro 6 for LDV vi HDV standards. ● European Union emission regulations for new light duty vehicles (passenger cars and light commercial vehicles) are specified in Regulation 715/2007 (Euro 5/6) [2899]. ● Emission standards for light-duty vehicles are applicable to all vehicles not exceeding 2610 kg (Euro 5/6). ● EU regulations introduce different emission limits for <i>compression ignition</i> (diesel) and <i>positive ignition</i> (gasoline, NG, LPG, ethanol,...) vehicles. Diesels have more stringent CO standards but are allowed higher NOx. Positive ignition vehicles were exempted from PM standards through the Euro 4 stage. Euro 5/6 regulations introduce PM mass emission standards, equal to those for diesels, for positive ignition vehicles with direct injection engines. <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 2000/2005 emission standards were accompanied by an introduction of more stringent fuel regulations that require “Sulphur-free” diesel and gasoline fuels (≤ 10 ppm S) must be mandatory from 2009. ● Maximum allowable sulphur level in petrol and diesel fuels is 10ppm <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p>	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>) ???</p>	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</p> <p>Impact: ???</p>	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (<i>Yes / No</i>) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p>

⁵ World Bank, ‘Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People) | Data | Table’, 2014

<<http://web.archive.org/web/20140209114811/http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IS.VEH.NVEH.P3>> [accessed 25 September 2015].

BURNING: INDOOR		Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???
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