



Decarbonization and circular economy: a priority for the European Union for sustainable development and against climate changes

Decarbonize

Ministry for Economic Development

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The EU and decarbonization

Already 2011 with the **Energy Roadmap to 2050** the European Commission has decided that decarbonization is a priority: ***in order to reduce emissions of 80% by 2050 the energy production in Europe will have to be with nearly zero CO2 emissions.*** *How to reach this objective while guaranteeing the necessary energy supplies and the competitiveness of the sector is the question to which the Energy Roadmap 2050 provides the answer.*

EU countries have agreed on a new 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030. These targets aim to help the EU achieve a more competitive, secure and sustainable energy system and to meet its long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target. The strategy sends a strong signal to the market, encouraging private investment in new pipelines, electricity networks, and low-carbon technology. The targets are based on a thorough economic analysis that measures how to cost-effectively achieve decarbonisation by 2050. The cost of meeting the targets does not substantially differ from the price we need to pay anyway to replace our ageing energy system. The main financial effect of decarbonisation will be to shift our spending away from fuel sources and towards low-carbon technologies.

Targets for 2030

- a **40% cut** in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels
- at least a 27%** share of renewable energy consumption
- at least 27% energy savings** compared with the business-as-usual scenario.

After the **Paris Agreement** and the approval of the **2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals**, in addition to the creation of the **Energy Union** and following the votes in the European Parliament, the EU objectives have become more ambitious:



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

On 30 November 2016 the Commission has presented the *Commissione ha presentato **Clean energy for all Europeans*** proposal: *The Commission wants the EU to lead the clean energy transition, not only adapt to it. For this reason the EU has committed to cut CO2 emissions by at least 40% by 2030 while modernising the EU's economy and delivering on jobs and growth for all European citizens. Three main goals: putting energy efficiency first, achieving global leadership in renewable energies and providing a fair deal for consumers, **with a binding 30% energy efficiency target**, as it will reduce our dependency on energy imports, create jobs and cut more emissions.*



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





The Commission's **Clean Energy for All Europeans** proposals are designed to show that the clean energy transition is the growth sector of the future - that's where the smart money is. Clean energies in 2015 attracted global investment of over 300 billion €. The EU is well placed to use our research, development and innovation policies to turn this transition into a concrete industrial opportunity. **By mobilizing up to 177 billion € of public and private investment per year from 2021, this package can generate up to 1% increase in GDP over the next decade and create 900,000 new jobs.**

The Clean Energy for All Europeans legislative proposals cover energy efficiency, renewable energy, the design of the electricity market, security of electricity supply and governance rules for the Energy Union.

The package also includes actions to accelerate clean energy innovation and to renovate Europe's buildings. It provides measures to encourage public and private investment, promote EU industrial competitiveness and mitigate the societal impact of the clean energy transition. We are also exploring ways in which the EU can show further leadership in clean energy technology and services to help third countries achieve their policy goals.

From the Symbola Foundation's *Italy in 10 selfies 2016*

Selfie n. 1. THE GREEN ECONOMY IS THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND THE ITALIAN COMPANIES

There are 372,000 Italian companies (24.5% of non-agricultural entrepreneurship, even 32% in manufactory) that ventured on the green economy during the crisis, which is worth 102,497 million euro of added value, 10.3% of the national economy. This implied competitive advantages in terms of exports (43.4% of manufacturing companies that invested in the green economy is exporting constantly, compared to 25.5% of the other companies) and innovation (30.7% companies developed new products or services, compared to 16.7%). The green economy is also good for employment. In 2015, including green jobs and other jobs that require green skills, 59% of recruitments is linked to the green economy: an army of 294,000 new green workers.

Selfie n. 4. OUR COUNTRY IS IN THE FOREFRONT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE WORLD

Italy is the first country in the world for the contribution of photovoltaic in the national electricity mix (7.9%, figures for 2013), better than Greece (7.6%) and Germany (7%), but also better than Japan (under 3%), US and China (less than 1%). In 2012, Italy was the first (with 39%) among the big EU countries, coming joint with Spain and ahead of Germany (24%), France (17%), Britain (15%), also for the share of renewable energy in electricity production. In 2014, the share of renewables exceeded 43%.

Selfie n. 6. ITALY IS THE WORLD LEADER IN THE AGRI-FOOD INDUSTRY FOR 89 PRODUCTS AND BOASTS THE MOST SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Among the products of the Italian agri-food industry, no less than 27 products are unrivaled on the international markets. From pasta to tomatoes and other vegetables, vinegar, oil, beans, cherries: all absolute champions in the world market shares. We are second and third for 62 other products: in short, we are on the podium of the international trade for 89 products. This year, the agri-food exports increased by 8 percentage points in the first nine months, reaching 27 billion euro. This is also thanks to the success of EXPO but, above all, because our country is the strongest country in the world for 'distinguishing' products: first in the food sector, with 278 among PDO, PGI and TSG products, and in the wine industry with 523 RDO, DOCG (controlled and guaranteed denomination of origin), RGI wines. Furthermore, Italy is first in Europe in the organic farming sector for number of companies and among the first countries in the world for farmland. With 814 tons per each million euro produced by the industry, Italian agriculture emits 35% greenhouse gases less than the EU average, and it does better than Spain (12% less), France (35%), Germany (39%) and the UK (58% less greenhouse gas).



1. From the *SEN, Strategia Energetica Nazionale (National Energy Strategy)* to the alla SEC, *Strategia Energetica e Climatica. (Energy and Climatic Strategy)*

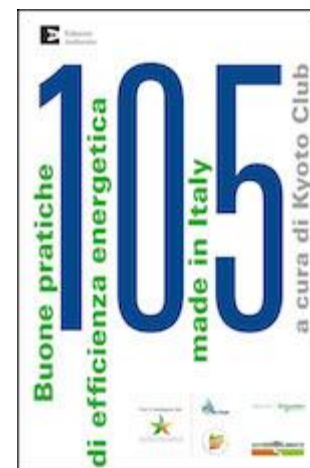
The current revision of the *SEN* should go in the direction of the *Paris Agreement* and invest in decarbonization in all the Italian economic sectors: from agriculture, with decarbonized organic farming best practises, to industry, where all national industrial energy needs should be gradually move away from fossil fuels, thus making Italy one of the model countries for sustainable development, as defined by the **UN 2030 Goals**.

2. *Efficiency first. An Extraordinary Energy Efficiency National Plan*

The European Commission's key concept of ***efficiency first*** should become national policy: *Confindustria* (the Italian industrialists' organisation) is updating its December 2010 study - supported by the three largest national trade unions - which had shown that through an *Extraordinary*.

3. A decarbonized region

With the technologies, skills, expertise and finance available in Italy we should have the ambition to experiment decarbonization on a large scale, in order to also take the lead at EU level: why not work for a whole decarbonized region, with pioneering experiences for circular and bioeconomy ?



Thank you very much for your attention !

