

Italian Emission Inventory 1990 - 2017

Informative Inventory Report 2019



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www.isprambiente.gov.it

ISPRA, Rapporti 306/2019

ISBN 978-88-448-0952-2

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Graphic design:

Cover design: Franco Iozzoli

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March 2019

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Text available on ISPRA website at <http://www.isprambiente.gov.it>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Italian Informative Inventory Report (IIR)* is edited in the framework of the *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)*. It contains information on the Italian inventory up to the year 2017, including an explanation of methodologies, data sources, QA/QC activities and verification processes carried out during the inventory compilation, with an analysis of emission trends and a description of key categories.

The aim of the document is to facilitate understanding of the calculation of the Italian air pollutant emission data, hence providing a common mean for comparing the relative contribution of different emission sources and supporting the identification of reduction policies.

The Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) has the overall responsibility for the emission inventory submission to CLRTAP, as well as to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, and is in charge of all the work related to inventory compilation.

In particular, in compliance with the LRTAP Convention, Italy has to submit annually data on national emissions of SO_x, NO_x, NMVOC, CO and NH₃, and various heavy metals and POPs. The submission consists of the national emission inventory, communicated through compilation of the Nomenclature Reporting Format (NRF), and the informative inventory report (IIR) to ensure the properties of transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy.

In the period 1990-2017, emissions from almost all the pollutants described in this report show a downward trend. Reductions are especially relevant for the main pollutants (SO_x -94%; NO_x -66%; CO -68%; NMVOC -53%), lead (-94%) and hexachlorobenzene (-74%). The major drivers for the trend are reductions in the industrial and road transport sectors, due to the implementation of various European Directives which introduced new technologies, plant emission limits, the limitation of sulphur content in liquid fuels and the shift to cleaner fuels. Emissions have also decreased for the improvement of energy efficiency as well as the promotion of renewable energy.

The energy sector is the main source of emissions in Italy with a share of more than 80%, including fugitive emissions, for many pollutants (SO_x 88%; NO_x 91%; CO 94%; PM_{2.5} 89%; BC 91%; PAH 87%). The industrial processes sector is an important source of emissions specifically related to the iron and steel production, at least for particulate matter, heavy metals and POPs, whereas significant emissions of SO_x derive from cement production; on the other hand, the solvent and other product use sector is characterized by NMVOC emissions. The agriculture sector is the main source of NH₃ emissions in Italy with a share of 94% in national total. Finally, the waste sector, specifically waste incineration, is a relevant source for HCB (30%).

Emission figures of the Italian emission inventory and other related documents are publicly available at <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/serie-storiche-emissioni>.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background information on the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

The 1979 Geneva *Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution*, contributing to the development of international environmental law, is one of the fundamental international means for the protection of the human health and the environment through the intergovernmental cooperation.

The fact that air pollutants could travel several thousands of kilometres before deposition and damage occurred outlined the need for international cooperation.

In November 1979, in Geneva, 34 Governments and the European Community (EC) signed the Convention. The *Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution* was ratified by Italy in the year 1982 and entered into force in 1983. It has been extended by the following eight specific protocols:

- The 1984 Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP); 42 Parties. Entered into force on 28th January 1988.
- The 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent; 23 Parties. Entered into force on 2nd September 1987.
- The 1988 Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes; 31 Parties. Entered into force on 14th February 1991.
- The 1991 Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes; 22 Parties. Entered into force on 29th September 1997.
- The 1994 Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions; 27 Parties. Entered into force on 5th August 1998.
- The 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals; 28 Parties. Entered into force on 29 December 2003.
- The 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); 28 Parties. Entered into force on 23rd October 2003.
- The 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone; 23 Parties. Entered into force on 17th May 2005. (Guidance documents to Protocol adopted by decision 1999/1).

The following table shows the dates of signature and ratification of Convention and Protocols for Italy.

Table 1.1 *Dates of signature and ratification of the UNECE Convention and Protocols*

	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
1979 Convention	14/11/1979	15/07/1982
1984 EMEP Protocol	28/09/1984	12/01/1989
1985 Sulphur Protocol	09/07/1985	05/02/1990
1988 NO _x Protocol	01/11/1988	19/05/1992
1991 VOC Protocol	19/11/1991	30/06/1995
1994 Sulphur Protocol	14/06/1994	14/09/1998
1998 Heavy Metals Protocol	24/06/1998	
1998 POPs Protocol	24/06/1998	20/06/2006
1999 Multi-effect Protocol (reviewed in 2012)	01/12/1999	

The following classes of pollutants should be included in the emission inventory:

Main Pollutants

- Sulphur oxides (SO_x), in mass of SO₂;
- Nitrous oxides (NO_x), in mass of NO₂;
- Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC);
- Ammonia (NH₃);
- Carbon monoxide (CO).

Particulate matter

- TSP, total suspended particulate;
- PM10, particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter;
- PM2.5, particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter;
- Black carbon.

Heavy Metals

- Priority Metals: Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd) and Mercury (Hg);
- Other metals: Arsenic (As), Chrome (Cr), Copper (Cu), Nickel (Ni), Selenium (Se) and Zinc (Zn).

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

- As specified in Annex II of the POPs Protocol, including Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs);
- As specified in Annex III of the POPs Protocol: Dioxins (Diox), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Hexachlorobenzene (HCB).

1.2 National Inventory

As a Party to the *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)*, Italy has to submit annually data on emissions of air pollutants in order to fulfil obligations, in compliance with the implementation of Protocols under the Convention. Parties are required to report on annual national emissions of SO_x, NO_x, NMVOC, CO and NH₃, and various heavy metals and POPs according to the *Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (UNECE, 2008)*. The same data are submitted also in the framework of the National Emission Ceiling Directive of the European Union (EU, 2016).

Specifically, the submission consists of the national LRTAP emission inventory, communicated through compilation of the *Nomenclature Reporting Format (NRF)*, and the *Informative Inventory Report (IIR)*.

The Italian informative inventory report contains information on the national inventory for the year 2016, including descriptions of methods, data sources, QA/QC activities carried out and a trend analysis. The inventory accounts for anthropogenic emissions of the following substances: sulphur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ammonia (NH₃), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), carbon monoxide (CO), total suspended particulate (TSP), particulate matter, particles of size <10 µm, (PM10), particulate matter, particles of size < 2.5µm, (PM2.5), black carbon (BC), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), arsenic (As), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), selenium (Se), zinc (Zn), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), dioxins (Diox), hexachlorobenzene (HCB). Other pollutants are reported as not estimated; more in details polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons have not been estimates for each compound and further investigation is planned for the reporting of these emissions.

Detailed information on emission figures of primary pollutants, particulate matter, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants as well as estimation procedures are provided in order to improve the transparency, consistency, comparability, accuracy and completeness of the inventory provided.

The national inventory is updated annually in order to reflect revisions and improvements in the methodology and the availability of new information. Changes are applied retrospectively to earlier years, which accounts for any difference in previously published data.

Total emissions by pollutant from 1990 to 2017 are reported in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 *Emission time series by pollutant*

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SO_x	<i>Gg</i>	1,784	1,322	756	409	218	196	178	146	131	124	117	115
NO_x	<i>Gg</i>	2,063	1,939	1,487	1,280	967	929	871	818	800	775	751	709
NMVOC	<i>Gg</i>	2,002	2,035	1,602	1,348	1,124	1,033	1,024	996	932	915	899	935
NH₃	<i>Gg</i>	475	454	459	427	390	392	403	387	376	377	392	384
CO	<i>Gg</i>	7,213	7,262	4,898	3,510	3,121	2,477	2,704	2,535	2,299	2,344	2,269	2,331
As	<i>Mg</i>	37	27	46	40	45	46	45	44	45	46	39	47
Cd	<i>Mg</i>	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
Cr	<i>Mg</i>	87	69	44	49	43	43	42	39	38	38	39	39
Cu	<i>Mg</i>	190	214	215	222	193	195	184	176	183	178	178	171
Hg	<i>Mg</i>	15	14	14	12	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9
Ni	<i>Mg</i>	115	111	106	111	40	38	36	32	31	31	31	27
Pb	<i>Mg</i>	4,277	1,991	953	284	266	263	265	257	259	256	270	275
Se	<i>Mg</i>	10	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	12	11	11
Zn	<i>Mg</i>	941	927	889	960	888	946	914	856	849	835	865	906
TSP	<i>Gg</i>	341	336	292	264	277	222	252	245	226	233	228	237
PM10	<i>Gg</i>	291	286	246	219	231	184	209	204	187	193	189	196
PM2.5	<i>Gg</i>	228	226	196	175	196	150	177	172	155	161	157	165
BC	<i>Gg</i>	47	46	43	39	33	28	28	26	24	24	23	22
PAH	<i>Mg</i>	95	96	63	68	90	68	86	81	72	76	76	80
Dioxin	<i>g ITe_q</i>	503	484	404	328	309	268	287	282	269	275	273	288
HCB	<i>kg</i>	43	38	25	21	17	22	27	22	22	22	11	11
PCB	<i>kg</i>	289	302	266	276	212	220	226	206	200	195	192	189

The NRF files and other related documents can be found on website at the following address:

<http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/serie-storiche-emissioni>.

1.3 Institutional arrangements

The Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) has the overall responsibility for the compilation of the national emission inventory and submissions to CLRTAP. The Institute is also responsible for the communication of pollutants under the NEC directive as well as, jointly with the Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), the development of emission scenarios, as established by the Legislative Decree n. 171 of 21st May 2004. Every four years, from 2017 with reference to 2015 emissions, ISPRA shall provide the disaggregation of the national inventory at provincial level as instituted by the Legislative Decree n. 81 of 30 May 2018. Moreover, ISPRA is the single entity in charge of the development and compilation of the national greenhouse gas emission inventory as indicated by the Legislative Decree n. 51 of 7th March 2008. The Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea is responsible for the endorsement and for the communication of the inventory to the Secretariat of the different conventions.

The *Italian National System* currently in place is fully described in the document ‘*National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in Italy*’ (ISPRA, 2018).

A specific unit of the Institute is responsible for the compilation of the *Italian Atmospheric Emission Inventory* and the *Italian Greenhouse Gas Inventory* in the framework of both the *Convention on Climate Change* and the *Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution*. The whole inventory is compiled by the Institute; scientific and technical institutions and consultants may help in improving information both on activity data and emission factors of specific activities. All the measures to guarantee and improve the transparency, consistency, comparability, accuracy and completeness of the inventory are undertaken.

ISPRA bears the responsibility for the general administration of the inventory, co-ordinates participation in review processes, publishes and archives the inventory results.

Specifically, ISPRA is responsible for all aspects of national inventory preparation, reporting and quality management. Activities include the collection and processing of data from different data sources, the selection of appropriate emissions factors and estimation methods consistent with the EMEP/EEA guidebook, the *IPCC 1996 Revised Guidelines*, the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty management* and the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry*, and the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines*, the compilation of the inventory following the QA/QC procedures, the preparation of the *Informative Inventory Report* and the reporting through the *Nomenclature Reporting Format*, the response to review checks, the updating and data storage.

Different institutions are responsible for statistical basic data and data publication, which are primary to ISPRA for carrying out estimates. These institutions are part of the *National Statistical System* (Sistan), which provides national official statistics, and therefore are asked periodically to update statistics; moreover, the *National Statistical System* ensures the homogeneity of the methods used for official statistics data through a coordination plan, involving the entire public administration at central, regional and local levels.

The main Sistan products, which are primarily necessary for the inventory compilation, are:

- National Statistical Yearbooks, Monthly Statistical Bulletins, by ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics);
- Annual Report on the Energy and Environment, by ENEA (Agency for New Technologies, Energy and the Environment);
- National Energy Balance (annual), Petrochemical Bulletin (quarterly publication), by MSE (Ministry of Economic Development);
- Transport Statistics Yearbooks, by MIT (Ministry of Transportation);
- Annual Statistics on Electrical Energy in Italy, by Terna (National Independent System Operator);
- Annual Report on Waste, by ISPRA;
- National Forestry Inventory, by MIPAAF (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forest Policies).

The national emission inventory itself is a Sistan product (ISPRA).

Other information and data sources are used to carry out emission estimates, which are generally referred to in Table 1.3 in the following section 1.5.

1.4 Inventory preparation process

ISPRA has established fruitful cooperation with a number of governmental and research institutions as well as industrial associations, which helps improving information about some leading categories of the inventory. Specifically, these activities aim at the improvement of provision and collection of basic data and emission factors, through plant-specific data, and exchange of information on scientific researches and new sources. Moreover, when in depth investigation is needed and estimates are affected by a high uncertainty, sectoral studies are committed to *ad hoc* research teams or consultants.

ISPRA also coordinates with different national and regional authorities and private institutions for the cross-checking of parameters and estimates, as well as with *ad hoc* expert panels, in order to improve the completeness and transparency of the inventory.

The main basic data needed for the preparation of the national emission inventory are energy statistics, published by the Ministry of Economic Development (MSE) in the National Energy Balance (BEN), statistics on industrial and agricultural production, published by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), statistics on transportation, provided by the Ministry of Transportation (MIT), and data supplied directly by the relevant professional associations.

Emission factors and methodologies used in the estimation process are consistent with the EMEP/EEA Guidebook, the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance as well as supported by national experiences and circumstances.

For the industrial sector, emission data collected through the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (Italian PRTR), the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Directive and in the framework of the European Emissions Trading Scheme have yielded considerable developments in the inventory of the relevant sectors. In fact, these data, even if not always directly used, are taken into account as a verification of emission estimates and improve national emissions factors as well as activity data figures.

In addition, final estimates are checked and verified also in view of annual environmental reports by industries.

For large industrial point sources, emissions are registered individually, when communicated, based upon detailed information such as fuel consumption.

Other small plants communicate their emissions which are also considered individually.

Emission estimates are drawn up for each sector. Final data are communicated to the UNECE Secretariat filling in the NRF files.

The process of the inventory preparation is carried out annually. In addition to a new year, the entire time series is checked and revised during the annual compilation of the inventory. In particular, recalculations are elaborated on account of changes in the methodologies used to carry out emission estimates, changes due to different allocation of emissions as compared to previous submissions and changes due to error corrections. The inventory may also be expanded by including categories not previously estimated if sufficient information on activity data and suitable emission factors have been identified and collected. Information on the major recalculations is provided in the sectoral chapter of the report.

All the reference material, estimates and calculation sheets, as well as the documentation on scientific papers and the basic data needed for the inventory compilation, are stored and archived at the Institute. After each reporting cycle, all database files, spreadsheets and electronic documents are archived as 'read-only-files' so that the documentation and estimates could be traced back during the new year inventory compilation or a review process.

Technical reports and emission figures are publicly accessible on the web at the address <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/serie-storiche-emissioni>.

1.5 Methods and data sources

An outline of methodologies and data sources used in the preparation of the emission inventory for each sector is provided in the following. In Table 1.3 a summary of the activity data and sources used in the inventory compilation is reported.

Table 1.3 *Main activity data and sources for the Italian Emission Inventory*

SECTOR	ACTIVITY DATA	SOURCE
1 Energy		
1A1 Energy Industries	Fuel use	Energy Balance - Ministry of Economic Development Major national electricity producers European Emissions Trading Scheme
1A2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	Fuel use	Energy Balance - Ministry of Economic Development Major National Industry Corporation European Emissions Trading Scheme
1A3 Transport	Fuel use Number of vehicles Aircraft landing and take-off cycles and maritime activities	Energy Balance - Ministry of Economic Development Statistical Yearbooks - National Statistical System Statistical Yearbooks - Ministry of Transportation Statistical Yearbooks - Italian Civil Aviation Authority (ENAC) Maritime and Airport local authorities
1A4 Residential-public-commercial sector	Fuel use	Energy Balance - Ministry of Economic Development
1B Fugitive Emissions from Fuel	Amount of fuel treated, stored, distributed	Energy Balance - Ministry of Economic Development Statistical Yearbooks - Ministry of Transportation Major National Industry Corporation
2 Industrial Processes	Production data	National Statistical Yearbooks- National Institute of Statistics International Statistical Yearbooks-UN European Emissions Trading Scheme European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Sectoral Industrial Associations
2D Solvent and Other Product Use	Amount of solvent use	National Environmental Publications - Sectoral Industrial Associations International Statistical Yearbooks - UN
3 Agriculture	Agricultural surfaces Production data Number of animals Fertilizer consumption	Agriculture Statistical Yearbooks - National Institute of Statistics Sectoral Agriculture Associations
4 Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	Forest and soil surfaces Amount of biomass Biomass burnt Biomass growth	Statistical Yearbooks - National Institute of Statistics State Forestry Corps National and Regional Forestry Inventory Universities and Research Institutes
5 Waste	Amount of waste	National Waste Cadastre - Institute for Environmental Protection and Research , National Waste Observatory

Methodologies are consistent with the *EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook, Revised 1996 and 2006 IPCC Guidelines*, and *IPCC Good Practice Guidance* (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007; EMEP/EEA, 2009; EMEP/EEA, 2013; EMEP/EEA, 2016; IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2000; IPCC, 2006); national emission factors are used as well as default emission factors from international guidebooks, when national data are not available. The development of national methodologies is supported by background documents.

The most complete document describing national methodologies used in the emission inventory

compilation is the *National Inventory Report*, submitted in the framework of the *UN Convention on Climate Change* and the *Kyoto Protocol* (ISPRA, 2019 [a]).

Activity data used in emission calculations and their sources are briefly described here below.

In general, for the energy sector, basic statistics for estimating emissions are fuel consumption published in the national Energy Balance by the Ministry of Economic Development. Additional information for electricity production is provided by the major national electricity producers and by the major national industry corporation. On the other hand, basic information for road transport, maritime and aviation, such as the number of vehicles, harbour statistics and aircraft landing and take-off cycles are provided in statistical yearbooks published both by the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Transportation. Other data are communicated by different category associations.

Data from the Italian Emissions Trading Scheme database (ETS) are incorporated into the national inventory whenever the sectoral coverage is complete; in fact, these figures do not always entirely cover the energy categories whereas national statistics, such as the national energy balance and the energy production and consumption statistics, provide the complete basic data needed for the Italian emission inventory. However, the analysis of data from ETS is used to develop country-specific emission factors and check activity data levels. In this context, ISPRA is also responsible for developing, operating and maintaining the national registry under Directive 2003/87/CE as instituted by the Legislative Decree 51 of March 7th 2008; the Institute performs this tasks under the supervision of the national Competent Authority for the implementation of directive 2003/87/CE, amended by Directive 2009/29/EC, jointly established by the Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministry for Economic Development.

For the industrial sector, the annual production data are provided by national and international statistical yearbooks. Emission data collected through the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (Italian PRTR) are also used in the development of emission estimates or taken into account as a verification of emission estimates for some specific categories. Italian PRTR data are reported by operators to national and local competent authorities for quality assessment and validation. ISPRA collects facilities' reports and supports the validation activities at national and at local level. ISPRA communicates to the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and to the European Commission within 31st March of the current year for data referring to two years earlier. These data are used for the compilation of the inventory whenever they are complete in terms of sectoral information; in fact, industries communicate figures only if they exceed specific releases thresholds; furthermore, basic data such as fuel consumption are not required and production data are not split by product but reported as an overall value. Anyway, the national PRTR is a good basis for data checks and a way to facilitate contacts with industries which supply, under request, additional information as necessary for carrying out sectoral emission estimates.

In addition, final emissions are checked and verified also taking into account figures reported by industries in their annual environmental reports.

Both for energy and industrial processes, emissions of large industrial point sources are registered individually; communication also takes place in the framework of the European Directive on Large Combustion Plants, based upon detailed information such as fuel consumption. Other small plants communicate their emissions which are also considered individually.

For the other sectors, i.e. for solvents, the amount of solvent use is provided by environmental publications of sector industries and specific associations as well as international statistics.

For agriculture, annual production data and number of animals are provided by the National Institute of Statistics and other sectoral associations.

For waste, the main activity data are provided by the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research and the Waste Observatory.

In case basic data are not available proxy variables are considered; unpublished data are used only if supported by personal communication and confidentiality of data is respected.

All the material and documents used for the inventory emission estimates are stored at the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research. The inventory is composed by spreadsheets to calculate emission estimates; activity data and emission factors as well as methodologies are referenced to their data sources.

A ‘reference’ database has also been developed to increase the transparency of the inventory; at the moment, it is complete as far as references to greenhouse gas emissions are concerned.

1.6 Key categories

A key category analysis of the Italian inventory is carried out according to the Tier 1 method described in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). According to these guidelines, a key category is defined as an emission category that has a significant influence on a country’s inventory in terms of the absolute level in emissions. Key categories are those which, when summed together in descending order of magnitude, add up to over 80% of the total emissions.

National emissions have been disaggregated into the categories reported in the National Format Report; details vary according to different pollutants in order to reflect specific national circumstances. Results are reported in the following tables for the year 1990 (Table 1.4) and 2017 (Table 1.5) by pollutant.

The trend analysis has also been applied considering 1990 and 2017. The results are reported in Table 1.6.

Table 1.4 Key categories for the Italian Emission Inventory in 1990

	Key categories in 1990													Total (%)
SO_x	1A1a (43.1%)	1A1b (10.8%)	1A2g viii (5.9%)	1A2c (5.3%)	1A3d ii (4.4%)	1A4b i (4.1%)	1B2a iv (3.8%)	1A3b i (3.4%)						80.7
NO_x	1A3b i (25.3%)	1A1a (19.8%)	1A3b iii (16.6%)	1A2f (5.8%)	1A4c ii (5.0%)	1A3d ii (4.6%)	1A3b ii (3.2%)							80.2
NH₃	3Da2a (21.5%)	3B1a (20.9%)	3B1b (18.1%)	3Da1 (14.8%)	3B3 (7.7%)									83.0
NMVOC	1A3b i (23.4%)	2D3d (13.5%)	1A3b iv (7.5%)	2D3a (5.8%)	1A3b v (5.7%)	1A4b i (5.0%)	2D3g (3.9%)	1A4c ii (3.4%)	2D3i (3.3%)	1B2a v (3.0%)	3B1a (2.5%)	3B1b (2.4%)	2D3e (2.4%)	81.8
CO	1A3b i (62.7%)	1A4b i (10.9%)	1A3b iv (6.9%)											80.5
PM10	1A4b i (23.1%)	1A1a (13.0%)	1A3b i (6.4%)	1A4c ii (5.5%)	1A3b iii (4.7%)	3Dc (4.3%)	1A2f (3.5%)	1A3b ii (3.4%)	1A3d ii (3.2%)	3B4g ii (2.8%)	1A3b vi (2.6%)	2C1 (2.5%)	1A2a (2.2%)	81.2
	1A1b (1.9%)	2A1 (1.9%)												
PM2.5	1A4b i (29.1%)	1A1a (10.9%)	1A3b i (8.2%)	1A4c ii (7.0%)	1A3b iii (6.0%)	1A3b ii (4.4%)	1A3d ii (4.1%)	1A2f (3.4%)	2C1 (2.5%)	2A1 (2.4%)	1A2a (2.2%)			80.3
BC	1A3b i (21.3%)	1A4c ii (19.2%)	1A3b iii (14.7%)	1A3b ii (11.7%)	1A4b i (11.1%)	1A2g vii (5.0%)								82.9
Pb	1A3b i (77.6%)	1A3b iv (5.3%)												82.9
Cd	1A2b (27.2%)	1A2a (19.9%)	2C1 (12.5%)	1A4b i (9.5%)	1A2f (5.4%)	5C2 (4.1%)	1A4a i (3.6%)							82.3
Hg	1B2d (22.3%)	2B10a (18.5%)	2C1 (15.1%)	1A2b (10.7%)	1A2f (8.4%)	1A1a (6.4%)								81.3
PAH	2C1 (47.5%)	1A4b i (33.5%)												81.0
Dioxin	1A4a i (20.6%)	1A2a (16.2%)	1A4b i (13.9%)	2C1 (13.4%)	5C1a (8.5%)	5C1b i (6.2%)	1A2b (5.4%)							84.1
HCB	3Df (54.2%)	5C1b iv (23.9%)	1A2a (10.1%)											88.3
PCB	1A1a (38.9%)	2C1 (31.7%)	1A2a (13.7%)											84.3

1 Energy 2 IPPU - Solvent and product use 5 Waste
2 IPPU - Industry 3 Agriculture

Table 1.5 Key categories for the Italian Emission Inventory in 2017

	Key categories in 2017													Total (%)
SO_x	1A3d ii (18.5%)	1B2a iv (16.4%)	1A2f (15.5%)	1A1a (8.2%)	1A1b (6.8%)	2B10a (5.3%)	1A4b i (5.0%)	2A1 (5.0%)						80.7
NO_x	1A3b i (21.1%)	1A3b iii (18.4%)	1A3d ii (10.0%)	1A4b i (6.0%)	1A3b ii (5.9%)	1A2f (5.1%)	1A4a i (4.9%)	1A1a (4.6%)	1A4c ii (4.4%)					80.3
NH₃	3Da2a (18.7%)	3B1b (17.5%)	3B1a (16.4%)	3Da1 (14.2%)	3B3 (8.3%)	3B4g ii (4.1%)	3B4a (3.0%)							82.2
NMVOC	1A4b i (18.7%)	2D3d (16.4%)	2D3a (8.1%)	2D3g (6.2%)	3B1a (4.6%)	1A3b iv (4.5%)	1A3b v (4.2%)	3B1b (3.9%)	1A4a i (3.1%)	2H2 (2.6%)	2D3 i (2.6%)	1B2b (2.5%)	1A3b i (2.5%)	81.6
	3Da2a (1.8%)													
CO	1A4b i (62.5%)	1A3b i (11.4%)	1A3b iv (5.7%)	1A3d ii (2.8%)										82.4
PM₁₀	1A4b i (57.0%)	3Dc (5.2%)	1A3b vi (4.1%)	1A3d ii (2.8%)	2C1 (2.5%)	1A2f (2.4%)	1A3b i (2.3%)	1A3bvii (2.2%)	5E (2.1%)					80.6
PM_{2.5}	1A4b i (66.9%)	1A3d ii (3.4%)	1A3b i (2.7%)	1A3b vi (2.7%)	5E (2.5%)	2C1 (2.5%)								80.7
BC	1A4b i (43.6%)	1A3b i (15.9%)	1A3b iii (8.1%)	1A4c ii (6.3%)	1A3b ii (5.8%)	1A3d ii (4.2%)								84.0
Pb	1A4a i (28.5%)	2C1 (25.8%)	1A2f (23.2%)	1A2a (9.3%)										86.7
Cd	1A4a i (33.6%)	1A2a (17.9%)	2C1 (14.6%)	1A2f (7.1%)	5C2 (7.0%)									80.2
Hg	2C1 (31.8%)	1A4a i (29.0%)	1A2a (7.3%)	1A2f (6.4%)	1A2b (6.2%)									80.7
PAH	1A4b i (76.8%)	2C1 (10.6%)												87.4
Dioxin	1A4b i (39.9%)	2C1 (29.9%)	1A2b (19.0%)											88.9
HCB	5C1b iv (22.0%)	1A2a (17.2%)	1A4b i (15.1%)	1A4a i (13.6%)	3Df (12.9%)									80.7
PCB	2C1 (45.8%)	1A1a (26.8%)	1A4ai (8.9%)											81.5

1 Energy 2 IPPU - Solvent and product use 5 Waste
2 IPPU - Industry 3 Agriculture

Table 1.6 Key categories for the Italian Emission Inventory in trend 1990-2017

	Key categories in trend												Total (%)	
SO_x	1A1a (29.8%)	1A3d ii (12.1%)	1A2f (11.2%)	1B2a iv (10.7%)	1A2g viii (4.6%)	1A2c (3.7%)	1A1b (3.4%)	2A1 (3.3%)	1A4a i (3.1%)					81.9
NO_x	1A1a (28.1%)	1A3dii (9.9%)	1A4a i (8.0%)	1A3b i (7.7%)	1A4b i (6.5%)	1A3b ii (4.9%)	1A3b iii (3.4%)	1A2g viii (3.3%)	3Da2a (3.2%)	1A2c (3.1%)	1A4c i (2.9%)			81.1
NH₃	3B1a (21.9%)	3Da2a (13.1%)	3B4a (11.6%)	3Da2c (7.8%)	3B4g ii (7.2%)	1A3b i (6.0%)	3B4g i (5.5%)	3B4g iv (3.5%)	3Da1 (3.1%)	5B2 (3.1%)				82.7
NMVOC	1A3b i (29.4%)	1A4b i (19.3%)	1A3b iv (4.2%)	1A4a i (4.1%)	2D3d (4.0%)	1A4c ii (3.8%)	2D3g (3.3%)	2D3a (3.2%)	3B1a (2.9%)	3B1b (2.2%)	1A3b v (2.1%)	1B2a v (2.1%)		80.5
CO	1A4b i (43.8%)	1A3b i (43.5%)												87.3
PM10	1A4b i (41.2%)	1A1a (15.4%)	1A4c ii (5.2%)	1A3b i (5.0%)	1A3biii (4.1%)	1A3b ii (3.2%)	1A2a (2.4%)	1A1b (2.2%)	1A3b vi (1.7%)					80.3
PM2.5	1A4b i (43.9%)	1A1a (12.4%)	1A4c ii (6.4%)	1A3b i (6.3%)	1A3b iii (5.1%)	1A3b ii (3.9%)	1A2a (2.4%)							80.5
BC	1A4b i (40.0%)	1A4c ii (15.9%)	1A3b iii (8.0%)	1A3b ii (7.2%)	1A3b i (6.7%)	1A2gvii (4.9%)								82.8
Pb	1A3b i (42.4%)	1A4a i (15.5%)	2C1 (13.3%)	1A2f (11.7%)										82.9
Cd	1A4a i (40.3%)	1A2b (33.3%)	1A4b i (4.6%)	2B10a (3.3%)										81.5
Hg	1A4a i (28.6%)	2B10a (19.3%)	1B2d (19.1%)	2C1 (17.9%)										84.9
PAH	1A4b i (45.4%)	2C1 (38.7%)												84.0
Dioxin	1A4b i (22.2%)	1A4a i (16.7%)	2C1 (14.1%)	1A2a (13.4%)	1A2b (11.7%)	5C1a (7.2%)								85.2
HCB	3Df (46.8%)	1A4b i (15.1%)	1A4a i (12.4%)	1A2a (8.0%)										82.3
PCB	2C1 (25.1%)	1A1a (21.6%)	1A2a (16.6%)	1A4a i (12.9%)	1A4b i (10.0%)									86.2
1 Energy	2 IPPU - Solvent and product use			5 Waste										
2 IPPU - Industry	3 Agriculture													

1.7 QA/QC and Verification methods

ISPRA has elaborated an inventory QA/QC procedures manual which describes specific QC procedures to be implemented during the inventory development process, facilitates the overall QA procedures to be conducted, as far as possible, on the entire inventory and establishes quality objectives (ISPRA, 2014). Specific QA/QC procedures and different verification activities implemented thoroughly in the current inventory compilation are figured out in the annual QA/QC plans (ISPRA, 2019 [b]).

Quality control checks and quality assurance procedures together with some verification activities are applied both to the national inventory as a whole and at sectoral level. Future planned improvements are prepared for each sector by the relevant inventory compiler; each expert identifies areas for sectoral improvement based on his own knowledge and in response to different inventory review processes.

In addition to *routine* general checks, source specific quality control procedures are applied on a case by case basis, focusing on key categories and on categories where significant methodological and data revision have taken place or new sources.

Checklists are compiled annually by the inventory experts and collected by the QA/QC coordinator. These lists are also registered in the ‘reference’ database.

General QC procedures also include data and documentation gathering. Specifically, the inventory analyst for a source category maintains a complete and separate project archive for that source category; the archive includes all the materials needed to develop the inventory for that year and is kept in a transparent manner.

Quality assurance procedures regard different verification activities of the inventory.

Feedbacks for the Italian inventory derive from communication of data to different institutions and/or at local level. Emission figures are also subjected to a process of re-examination once the inventory, the inventory related publications and the national inventory reports are posted on website, specifically www.isprambiente.gov.it.

The preparation of environmental reports where data are needed at different aggregation levels or refer to different contexts, such as environmental and economic accountings, is also a check for emission trends. At national level, for instance, emission time series are reported in the Environmental Data Yearbooks published by the Institute, in the Reports on the State of the Environment by the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and, moreover, figures are communicated to the National Institute of Statistics to be published in the relevant Environmental Statistics Yearbooks as well as used in the framework of the EUROSTAT NAMEA Project.

Technical reviews of emission data submitted under the CLRTAP convention are undertaken periodically for each Party. Specifically, an in depth review of the Italian inventory was carried out in 2010 and 2013 (UNECE, 2010; UNECE, 2013). A summary of the main findings of the last review can be found in the relevant technical report at the address

http://www.ceip.at/fileadmin/inhalte/emep/pdf/2013_s3/ITALY-Stage3ReviewReport-2013.pdf.

Moreover, under the European National Emission Ceiling Directive (NECD), an in depth review has been conducted in 2017 and in 2018 (EU, 2017; EU 2018). The main resulting findings and how the recommendations were addressed are reported in the following table.

Recommendations from TERT, considering revised estimates (RE) and technical corrections (TC)

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
IT-1A1-2018-0001	No	1A1 Energy Production, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM2.5, 2000-2015	The TERT reiterates the previous recommendation IT-1A1-2017-0002 from the 2017 NECD Review in which the TERT recommended to continue to improve the transparency of the IIR chapters for energy (1A1, 1A2 and 1A4) by providing more details of the methodology and EFs used for the NECD pollutants including the references. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy confirmed that the recommendation would be addressed by the 2019 submission. The TERT notes that progress of the implementation of this	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			improvement of the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-1A1-2018-0003	No	1A1 Energy Production, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM2.5, 2000-2015	The TERT reiterates recommendation IT-1A1-2017-0006 from the 2017 NECD Review. The TERT recommended Italy to organise a survey among operators to identify which one are reporting emissions on the basis of the validated average values and try to derive a methodology to adjust the national emissions over the time series in order to compensate the fact that national emissions are estimated on the basis of data reported by operators using validated average values. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy explained that the issue was discussed with the Ministry of Environment (IMELS). Italy explained that the confidence intervals must result from quality assurance procedure and therefore the validated average values are even closer to the measured value than the validated average value calculated on the ground of confidence interval included in the IED. From the answer, it was not entirely clear to the TERT if the companies use the validated average values to calculate the emissions, or whether they use average values (without a confidence interval subtracted) to calculate the emissions. The guidance explained in the IED (regarding the subtraction of the confidence interval) is only for comparison of the emissions to emission limit values (ELVs). The TERT recommends Italy to continue their discussions with IMELS to assess if emissions from companies are calculated with or without the confidence interval subtracted and to report on this in the IIR. If the confidence interval is subtracted, then the TERT recommends Italy to try to derive a methodology to adjust the national emissions over the time series in order to compensate the fact that national emissions are estimated on the basis of data reported by operators using validated average values. The TERT notes that there might be a potential under-estimate and recommends Italy to continue studying the issue and to report on the progress of the work in the next submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the issue will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR
IT-1A4ai-2018-0001	Yes	1A4ai Commercial/Industrial: Stationary, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM2.5, 2000-2015	The TERT reiterates the previous review recommendation IT-1A4ai-2017-0001 in which the TERT recommended that emissions from waste incineration facilities with energy recovery are reported under category 1A1. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy explained that this recommendation could result in an inconsistent time series and that the energy produced in incinerators is still prevalently used to satisfy the internal energy demand of the plants (auto production) and in this sense it would be wrong, according to the guidelines, to report them under 1A1a Public Electricity and Heat Production instead of 1A4a. Italy is looking for the best way to implement the recommendation without introducing bias by the 2019 submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress of the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR
IT-1A4ai-	Yes	1A4ai	The TERT reiterates the previous	No	Additional information have been included in

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
2018-0002		Commercial/Institutional: Stationary, NMVOC, 2000-2015	recommendation IT-1A4ai-2017-0002 from the 2017 NECD Review, in which the TERT recommended that Italy states more precisely in the IIR the reference of the Guidebook version used for the category 1A4a and that Italy updates this methodology in line with 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook in the next submission. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy confirmed that the recommendation would be addressed by the 2019 submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of this improvement will be reviewed in 2019.		the IIR while emission factors from 2007 EMEP/EEA Guidebook have not been updated
IT-1A4ai-20182017-0003	No	1A4ai Commercial/institutional: Stationary, SO ₂ , NO _x , PM2.5, 2000-2015	Implemented regarding the description of methodology, regarding reallocation of emissions see IT-1A4ai-2018-0001	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR
IT-1A4aii-2018-0001	No	1A4aii Commercial/Institutional: Mobile, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM2.5, 1990-2015	For category 1A4aii Commercial/Institutional: Mobile, pollutants SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM2.5 for the time period 1990-2016, and with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-1A4aii-2017-0001, the TERT noted that emissions are reported as 'IE' without explaining where these emissions are included. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that these emissions are included in category 1A3b and calculated with COPERT. The TERT notes that this issue does not relate to an over or under-estimate and recommends that Italy includes this explanation in the IIR. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information have been included in the IIR
IT-1A4bi-2018-0002	Yes	1A4bi Residential: Stationary, NO _x , NMVOC, PM2.5, 2000-2015	The TERT reiterates the previous recommendation IT-1A4bi-2017-0001, in which the TERT recommended that Italy provides in the IIR a more precise description of the methodology used for category 1A4b Residential. The TERT also recommended that Italy updates the methodology, where relevant, in line with the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook in the next submission. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy confirmed that the recommendation would be addressed by the 2019 submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of this improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information have been included in the IIR while emission factors from 2007 EMEP/EEA Guidebook have not been updated
IT-1B1b-2018-0001	No	1B1b Fugitive Emission from Solid Fuels: Solid Fuel Transformation, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , 1990-2015	The TERT reiterates recommendation IT-1B1b-2017-0001 from the 2017 NECD Review. The TERT recommended that Italy includes an estimate of NH ₃ emissions from coke production in the next submission, and document the methodology used in the IIR. Furthermore, the TERT recommended that Italy corrects the notation keys for NO _x and SO ₂ in 1B1b Fugitive Emission from Solid Fuels: Solid Fuel Transformation to 'IE'. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy confirmed that the recommendation would be addressed by the 2019 submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of this improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Implemented
IT-1B2aiiv-2018-0002	Yes	1B2aiiv Fugitive Emissions Oil Refining / Storage, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM2.5,	The TERT reiterates the previous recommendation IT-1B2aiiv-2017-0001, where the TERT recommended that Italy includes the estimation of NH ₃ emissions from refineries under NFR 1B2aiiv Fugitive	No	Implemented

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
		1990-2015	Emissions Oil: Refining / Storage in the next submission. During the 2018 NECD Review, Italy confirmed that the recommendation would be addressed by the 2019 submission. The TERT recommends Italy to implement the recommendation to the 2019 submission and kindly notes that the progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-2A5a-2018-0001	No	2A5a Quarrying and Mining of Minerals Other Than Coal, PM2.5, 1990-2015	For category 2A5a Quarrying and Mining of Minerals Other Than Coal and pollutant PM _{2.5} for the years 1990-2015 the TERT noted with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-2A5a-2017-0001 that the TERT recommended Italy to estimate emissions from the category 2A5a for the 2018 submission, using the national statistics or international statistics on quarrying such as USGS Minerals Yearbook as the basis for emissions reporting. The TERT notes that Italy has explained on page 118 of the IIR 2018 that there is no activity data available to apply the Tier 1 methodology for other mineral mines, except for bauxite, copper, manganese and zinc for which there is no evidence of active mines. The TERT noted that there is some information in the USGS Minerals Yearbook on the production of mineral commodities and also a list of major operating companies in Italy. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that the USGS Mineral Yearbook provides info for Italy only for Feldspar, Gypsum, Pumice and Sand and gravel extraction. Italy stated that all the data are estimated, and they are verifying the activity level with the industry and local competent authorities. Moreover, Italy needs to verify if the emission factors available in the Guidebook are applicable to these national extractive activities because of the abatement technologies and the type of minerals. Italy also provided a rough estimation of emissions, based on a Tier 1 approach and USGS activity data. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy continues the work on resolving that issue and if possible, includes the emission estimates in the inventory in its next submission with the methodology description. If that is not possible then the TERT recommends Italy to include in the IIR a plan with a schedule for implementing the improvement. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Not implemented
IT-2A5b-2018-0001	No	2A5b Construction and Demolition, PM2.5, 1990-2015	For category 2A5b Construction and Demolition and pollutant PM _{2.5} for the years 1990-2015 the TERT notes with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-2A5b-2017-0001 which recommended Italy to collect the base information for estimating the emissions from the category 2A5b and to include PM _{2.5} estimates in the 2018 submission. The TERT notes that on page 118 of the IIR 2018 Italy explains that no statistical data is available (as annual surfaces) to allow estimation of emissions and that further investigations are under way. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that they will try	No	Not implemented

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			to implement the recommendation for the 2019 submission. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy. The TERT did not calculate a technical correction but noted that there may be a possibility for the emissions to be above the threshold of significance. The TERT recommends Italy to include emission estimates from this category in its next submission or, if that is still not possible, to include in the IIR an improvement plan with schedule. The TERT kindly notes that inclusion of this information in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-2C-2018-0001	No	2C Metal Industry, SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , 2005-2015	For category 2C Metal Industry and pollutants SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} for the years 2005-2015 with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-2C-2017-0001 the TERT notes that Italy did not report SO ₂ and PM _{2.5} emissions from lead, zinc and copper production, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides EFs for those activities. Italy explained that those emissions were reported under the energy sector, but as more detailed information became available, Italy stated that the emissions between the energy and the process sectors can now be separated and that they would be reallocated by the 2018 submission. According to the data reported in the NFR tables, the TERT notes, that Italy has not yet carried out this improvement. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that the implementation of this issue requires more time because some technical aspects have to be better evaluated to realise a consistent split between combustion and process emissions. In addition, in Italy there is a sole integrated plant for the primary production of zinc and lead and this makes it difficult to ensure a good breakdown between the activities. Italy added that during the latest year more information about the plant has been supplied exploiting a direct contact with the facility through the E-PRTR registry. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy continues working on that issue and includes the revised estimates in its next submission. The TERT also recommends, if this improvement still is not possible to implement, Italy to include in the IIR and explanation for the delay and an improvement plan with a schedule in the IIR. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	The relevant notation key has been introduced in the NFR and additional information in the IIR
IT-2D3e-2018-0001	No	2D3e Degreasing, NMVOC, 2005, 2010, 2015	For category 2D3e Degreasing and pollutant NMVOC for the years 2005, 2010 and 2015 the TERT notes with reference to the observation IT-2D3e-2017-0001 from the 2017 NECD Review that Italy provided on page 132 of the IIR 2018 the description of the methodology used for NMVOC emission calculations from this category. The TERT also notes that the recommendation to update the emission factor to be in line with either the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook or well-documented national values has not been adopted and that Italy still referred to the use of the "Corinair 1992 Default Emission Factors Handbook". The TERT assumed	No	Not implemented

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			<p>that this issue may be related to the fact that there is no data on the volumes of cleaning products used, but there is information on the solvent included in those products. The TERT asked Italy if that is the case and if there is a possibility to calculate NMVOC emissions using the volumes of solvents and the shares of compounds therein with their volatility rates to solve this problem of using emission factors from the “Corinair 1992 Default Emission Factors Handbook”. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that they could try to obtain information on the composition of the products but because of the issue of confidentiality, it probably will be difficult. In Italy's view it could be easier to verify the assumption that 10% of the solvent used remains in the product or is destroyed and if it is not possible, to update emission estimates assuming that all the solvent is emitted into air. Italy stated that they will try to update this category for the next submission. The TERT agreed that in case it would be difficult to obtain the information on the composition of cleaning products regarding the different NMVOC compounds, then one way is to take into account the whole amount of used cleaning products (not only the solvent part), apply the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook Tier 2 emission factor with the abatement efficiency, if appropriate, and calculate NMVOC emissions. The TERT recommends that Italy investigates this option to apply the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook emission factor and includes the new estimates in its next submission. The TERT notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.</p>		
IT-2G-2018-0001	No	2G Other Product Use, SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM _{2.5} , 2005, 2010, 2015	<p>For category 2G Other Product Use and pollutants SO₂, NO_x, NH₃, NMVOC, PM_{2.5} for the years 2005, 2010, 2015 with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-2G-2017-0001, which noted that there may be an under-estimate of PM_{2.5} emissions that may be above the threshold of significance and recommended Italy to estimate and report PM_{2.5} emissions from the use of tobacco and fireworks in the 2018 submission. The TERT noted that Italy has included an explanation in the IIR 2018, that for both activities no statistical data sets are available to estimate a complete emission time series. The TERT did not agree with that explanation as statistical data on international trade (import/export) and production are available from the Eurostat database to estimate provisional amounts of used fireworks and tobacco to calculate emissions of the main pollutants (and also for heavy metals and POPs), at least for the years from 2005 and forth. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy thanked the TERT for the comment and the reference to the available database and stated that they will implement the recommendation for the 2019 submission. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy. The TERT did not calculate a technical correction but noted that there may be a possibility for that issue to be above the threshold of significance.</p>	No	Not implemented

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			The TERT recommends that Italy includes the emission estimates from the use of fireworks and tobacco combustion in the inventory in its next submission. The TERT also notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-3B-2018-0001	No	3B Manure Management, NMVOC, 1990-2015	For source category 3B Manure management and NMVOC emissions for the years 1990-2016, with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-3B-2017-0003, the TERT noted that Italy has provided NMVOC emission estimates. The TERT also notes that NFR 3B1a Dairy cattle, NFR 3B1b Non-dairy cattle and NFR 3B4giv Other poultry that these are key categories for NMVOC emissions. In response to a question raised during the review Italy explained that for the mentioned animal type key categories, it is planned to estimate the emissions with the Tier 2 methodology for the next submission and that a comparison with the current estimates will be made. Additionally, if possible, a comparison between the emission factors used in the previous submission (included in the US EPA AP 42 Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors Guidebook), and those reported in the National Air Emissions Monitoring Study of the US EPA (available in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook), will be made to understand the enormous differences that exist between the two versions of the US emission factors. The TERT appreciates Italy's effort to improve the inventory and recommends that Italy apply the Tier 2 methodology for key categories in its next inventory submission as announced in its answer to the TERT. The TERT also kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Implemented
IT-5D-2018-0001	No	5D Wastewater Handling, NMVOC, 2005, 2010, 2015	For sector 5D Wastewater Handling the TERT noted with reference to implementation of the previous review recommendation IT-5D-2017-0001 that estimates for NMVOC are presented in the IIR for sector 5D as a whole, and AD are given in the NFR per sector for NFRs 5D1 and 5D2. The TERT concludes there is a lack of transparency regarding the NFR category for which the activity data reported under 5D2 is used to calculate the emissions. To the question on providing activity data for sector 5D to enable checking the emissions Italy submitted the data and NMVOC emissions and explained that the emissions were reported as 'NE' because they are under the threshold of significance and Italy is trying to derive a country specific value. The TERT thanks Italy for providing the detailed information. The TERT recommends that Italy includes the detailed information on activity data, all emission estimates and the methodological approach for sector 5D and for the entire time series in its 2019 submission. The TERT also kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Implemented
IT-5E-2018-0001	No	5E Other Waste SO ₂ , NO _x , NH ₃ , NMVOC, PM _{2.5} , 2005, 2010, 2015	The TERT notes with reference to the previous review recommendation IT-5E-2017-0001 that estimates for PM _{2.5} are presented for all relevant years, but there is	RE	Relevant information has been added in the IIR

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			a lack of transparency regarding the activity data (per type of fire, per year) used for calculating the estimates. In response to a question raised during the 2018 review Italy submitted a file and replied: "As reported in the IIR, activity data about the type of fire (industrial, school, apartment, cars) are derived from the Annually statistics of fire service in Italy obtaining an annual percentage distribution. Later, this distribution is generalized through population derived from Eurostat for each year. AD for the relevant years are reported in the attached tables." The TERT recommends that Italy includes the detailed information on activity data, emission estimates and the methodological approach for sector 5E Other Waste in its 2019 submission. The TERT also notes that progress in inclusion of the information in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-0B-2018-0001	No	0B National Total for Compliance Assessment, NO _x , NMVOC, 2018	For the National Total for Compliance Assessment reported in the NFR table for all pollutants the TERT noted that Italy reports different emission values for NO _x and NMVOC on rows 141 and 144. To the question if this was due to subtracting the agricultural NO _x and NMVOC emissions from the National Total, although countries will be able to subtract these emissions only from 2020 onwards, Italy confirmed the subtraction and also confirmed to correct this in the next submission. The TERT recommends that Italy does not subtract NFR 3B and 3D NO _x and NMVOC emissions in the next submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Implemented
IT-1A1a-2018-0001	Yes	1A1a Public Electricity and Heat Production, PCBs, Hg, 2000-2016	For PCB emissions from 1A1a Public Electricity and Heat Production, which is a key category for this pollutant in Italy, Italy responded to a question raised during the review that PCB emissions are calculated with a Tier 1 method. According to the reporting guidelines, countries should make every effort to use a Tier 2 or higher (detailed) methodology, including country-specific information, for a key source. The TERT recommends that Italy calculates these PCB emissions using a Tier 2 or a Tier 3 methodology. The TERT also kindly notes that the progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Not implemented
IT-1A2-2018-0002	Yes	1A2 Stationary Combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction, PCBs, HCB, Cd, Hg, Pb, PCDD/F, 2000-2016	For PCB, HCB, Cd, Hg, Pb and dioxin emissions in NFR category 1A2 Stationary Combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction, which is a key category for these pollutants, the TERT noted that it was not clear which Tier level and which version of the Guidebook have been used to calculate the emissions. In response to a question raised during the review Italy informed to use, depending on the pollutant, country specific EFs, EFs from the 2006 EMEP/Corinair Guidebook as well as information from the BREF document. The TERT notes that according to the reporting guidelines, countries should make every effort to use a Tier 2 or higher (detailed) methodology, including country-specific information for a key source, and also use the latest version of the	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR but EFs from the 2006 EMEP/EEA Guidebook have not been updated

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			Guidebook. The TERT recommends that Italy moves to higher Tier methods where needed and uses the 2016 version of the Guidebook instead of the 2006 version, and documents the emission factors used in the IIR. The TERT also kindly notes that the progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-2D3g-2018-0001	Yes	2D3g Chemical Products, PAHs, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2D3g Chemical Products and pollutant PAHs for the years 1990, 2005, 2016 the TERT noted with reference to Table 5.2 of the IIR 2018 that asphalt blowing as an activity has been included in the inventory, but notes that Italy has reported in the NFR tables the notation key 'NA' for PAH emissions for the whole time series, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides an emission factor for Benzo(a)pyrene. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that according to the relevant industrial association PAH emissions are negligible because all the asphalt blowing plants have abatement filter systems for PM emissions and afterburners of gas. Italy also stated that these plants should respect the national environmental legislation which sets a stack ELV of 0.1 mg/Nm ³ for total PAHs. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy, but recommends that Italy estimates the emissions in the inventory according to the ELV or another country-specific emission factor and includes the justification of the method in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT also notes that there exists a Tier 2 method and EF in the GB2016 (Tables 3-9 and 3-10 of 2.d.3.g Chemical products), for the PAH Benzo(a)pyrene. At the moment the EF given in this table is wrong, but it will be replaced with a correct EF.	No	Not implemented
IT-1A3c-2018-0001	No	1A3c Railways, Pb, 2002-2016	For category 1A4c Railways, pollutant Pb and for the time period 2002-2016, the TERT noted that emissions are reported as 'NA', even though methodology in the Guidebook and activity data exist. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that this is due to the introduction of unleaded petrol in 2002. The TERT notes that this issue does not relate to an over or under-estimate and recommends that Italy includes this explanation in the IIR. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of this improvement in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR
IT-1A4cii-2018-0001	No	1A4cii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road Vehicles and Other Machinery, Pb, 2002-2016	For category 1A4cii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road Vehicles and Other Machinery, pollutant Pb and for the time period 2002-2016, the TERT noted that emissions are reported as 'NA', even though the methodology and activity data exist. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that this is due to the introduction of unleaded petrol in 2002. The TERT notes that this issue does not relate to an over or under-estimate and recommends that Italy includes this explanation in the IIR. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information has been added in the IIR
IT-1A4ciii-2018-0001	No	1A4ciii Agriculture/Forestry/	For category 1A4ciii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: National	No	Additional information has been added in the

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
		Fishing: National Fishing, Pb, 2002-2016	Fishing, pollutant Pb and for the time period 2002-2016, the TERT noted that emissions are reported as 'NA', even though methodology and activity data exist. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that this is due to the introduction of unleaded petrol in 2002. The TERT notes that this issue does not relate to an over or under-estimate and recommends that Italy includes this explanation in the IIR. The TERT also kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement of the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.		IIR
IT-2A3-2018-0001	No	2A3 Glass Production, Cd, Hg, Pb, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2A3 Glass Production and pollutants Cd, Hg, Pb for the years 1990, 2005, 2016 the TERT noted with reference to the NFR tables that Italy has reported in the category 2A3 the notation key 'NA' for Cd, Hg and Pb for the whole time series, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides both Tier 1 and Tier 2 emission factors for those pollutants. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that this is an allocation issue and that Italy reports emissions for these pollutants, calculated with country specific emission factors for lead and IPPC BREF emission factors for other pollutants, in category 1A2f, because in this case emissions are clearly linked to the combustion activities. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy uses the notation key 'IE' (Included Elsewhere) instead of 'NA' as the emissions for those pollutants are included in category 1A2f and also includes an explanation for that allocation in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Notation key has been updated
IT-2C1-2018-0001	No	2C1 Iron and Steel Production, HCB, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2C1 Iron and Steel Production and pollutant HCB for the years 1990, 2005 and 2016 the TERT noted with reference to the NFR tables that Italy has reported the notation key 'NA' for HCB in this category for the whole time series, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides Tier 1 and Tier 2 emission factors for HCB. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that this is an allocation issue and that they have reported HCB emissions from sintering production, which are calculated with the 2006 EMEP/Corinair Guidebook EF = 0.032 mg/Mg and are allocated under category 1A2a. Italy states that because of it, in this case, the HCB emissions are clearly linked to the combustion activity. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy includes the explanation in the IIR and for better transparency also includes a justification for the use of the 2006 EMEP/Corinair Guidebook EF, or recalculate the emissions using the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook EFs to the next submission. The TERT notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Additional information has been included in the IIR
IT-2C3-2018-0002	No	2C3 Aluminium Production, HCB, 1990, 2005	For category 2C3 Aluminium Production and pollutant HCB for the years 1990 and 2005 the TERT notes with reference to the NFR tables that Italy has reported the	No	Additional information has been included in the IIR

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			notation key 'NA' for HCB although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides a Tier 2 emission factor for HCB for secondary aluminium production. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that HCB emissions from secondary aluminium derive from the degassing of aluminium when hexachloroethane is used, but hexachloroethane is banned in Italy since 1990s. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy includes that explanation in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress of inclusion of the information in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-2C3-2018-0001	No	2C3 Aluminium Production, PCDD/F, 1990, 2005	For category 2C3 Aluminium Production and pollutant PCDD/F for the years 1990 and 2005 with reference to the NFR tables the TERT notes that Italy has reported the notation key 'NA' for PCDD/F for the years 1990-2012, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides a Tier 2 emission factor for PCDD/F from secondary aluminium production. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that PCDD/F emissions from aluminium production have been calculated and allocated to sector 1A2b, because PCDD/F emissions occur almost exclusively from secondary aluminium production and are consequently linked to the combustion process. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that if the emissions between combustion and process cannot be divided then a proper notation key should be used, in this case the notation key 'IE' (Included Elsewhere). The TERT recommends Italy to correct the notation key and to include a proper explanation about that issue in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	No changes in the NFR because the category refer to primary aluminium production. Additional information has been added in the IIR.
IT-2C5-2018-0001	No	2C5 Lead Production, PCBs, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2C5 Lead Production and PCB emissions for the years 1990, 2005, 2016 the TERT noted with reference to the NFR tables where Italy has reported the notation key 'NA' for PCBs in this category for the whole time series, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides Tier 1 and Tier 2 emission factors for PCBs from lead production. The TERT also noted that the information provided by Italy in the IIR 2018 could suggest that the emissions might be reported with combustion processes, but this was not fully clear. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that in this case, in addition to the difficulties connected to the split of emissions between combustion and process and between lead and zinc production of the sole integrated plant in Italy, PCB emission factors have large uncertainties. Italy also elaborated that according to the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook the PBCs emission factor may be revised in the future for this sector based on new information from UNEP. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that if the emissions between combustion and process cannot be divided then a proper notation	No	Notation key has been updated

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			key should be used, for this case the notation key 'IE' (Included Elsewhere). The TERT recommends Italy to correct the notation key and to include a proper explanation about the issue in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT also notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-2C7a-2018-0001	No	2C7a Copper Production, Pb, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2C7a Copper Production and pollutant Pb for the years 1990, 2005 and 2016 the TERT noted with reference to the NFR tables that Italy has reported the notation key 'NA' for Pb in the NFR category 2C7a for the whole time series, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides Tier 1 and Tier 2 emission factors for Pb from copper production. The TERT noted that this may lead to under-estimating Pb emissions from this category. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that Pb emissions from copper production have been calculated and allocated under sector 1A2b, because the process is considered as a combustion process with contact, consequently emissions are linked to the combustion process. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy corrects the notation key from 'NA' to 'IE' (Included Elsewhere) and include that explanation in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT also notes that progress in inclusion of this information in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Notation key has been updated
IT-2C7a-2018-0002	No	2C7a Copper Production, Cd, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2C7a Copper Production and pollutant Cd for the years 1990, 2005, 2016 the TERT noted with reference to the NFR tables that Italy has reported the notation key 'NA' for Cd in the NFR category 2C7a for the whole time series, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides Tier 1 and Tier 2 emission factors for Cd from copper production. The TERT noted that this may lead to under-estimating Cd emissions from this category. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that Cd emissions from copper production have been calculated and allocated under sector 1A2b, because as copper production is considered a combustion process with contact, consequently the emissions are linked to the combustion process. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and recommends that Italy corrects the notation key from 'NA' to 'IE' (Included Elsewhere) and includes that explanation in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT also kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Notation key has been updated
IT-2D3a-2018-0001	No	2D3a Domestic Solvent Use Including Fungicides, Hg, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2D3a Domestic Solvent Use Including Fungicides and pollutant Hg for the years 1990, 2005 and 2016 the TERT noted that Italy has reported 'NA' for Hg emissions for years 1990-2016, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides an emission factor for Hg from fluorescent tubes, which may lead to under-estimating Hg emissions. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that they are going to explore if emissions occur from this activity. The TERT agreed with the explanation provided by Italy and	No	Not implemented

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			recommends that Italy explores if that activity is taking place in Italy and in case it exists and includes emission estimates and a description of this activity in the IIR in its next submission. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.		
IT-2G-2018-0002	No	2G Other Product Use, Cd, Pb, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 2G Other Product Use and pollutants Cd and Pb for the years 1990, 2005 and 2016 the TERT noted with reference to the NFR tables that Italy has reported the notation key 'NA' for Cd and Pb, although the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides emission factors for Cd (the use of fireworks and tobacco combustion) and Pb (the use of fireworks). The TERT notes that this may lead to under-estimate of Cd and Pb emissions. The TERT also noted that suitable activity data to estimate the emissions are available from the Eurostat database, at least from the year 2005 onwards. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that they will implement the recommendation for the 2019 submission. The TERT recommends that Italy estimates emissions from the use of fireworks and tobacco combustion and includes them in the inventory in its next submission. The TERT notes that progress of inclusion of the information in the IIR will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Not implemented
IT-3F-2018-0001	No	3F Field Burning of Agricultural Residues, PAHs, Cd, Hg, Pb, PCDD/F, 2000-2016	For category 3F Field Burning of Agricultural Residues and pollutants Pb, Cd, Hg, PAHs, PCDD/F for the years 2000-2016 the TERT noted that Italy reported the notation key 'NA'. However, for the main pollutants, emissions were reported. In response to a question raised during the review, Italy explained that it has reported 'NA' because Italy assumes that there are no metals in the residues of cereals that will be burned. For PCDD/F emissions Italy assumes that there is no basis that provides the chlorine. Regarding PAH, Italy had already started the analysis of Tier 1 and Tier 2 emission factors provided in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook. Italy observed that in the underlying original study the PAH EFs for cereals refer to the PAH concentrations in particulate matter. Thus, it is necessary to multiply the emission factors reported in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook with the percentages of dm content. However, a rough estimate of the relevant HM and POPs resulted in values under the threshold of significance. The TERT recommends that Italy provides estimates for heavy metals and PCDD/F because for this activity EFs are included in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook or Italy provides evidence that these emissions do not result from field burning in Italy. Regarding PAH emissions the TERT recommends that Italy calculates the emissions based on the outcome of its analyses and justifies the approach in the IIR of next submission. The TERT also kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.	No	Emissions have been estimated and included in the Inventory
IT-5C2-2018-0001	No	5C2 Open Burning of Waste, Cd, 1990, 2005, 2016	For category 5C2 Open Burning of Waste the TERT noted that the notation key 'NA' is reported for Cd emissions for 5C2	No	Emissions have been estimated and included in the Inventory

Observation	Key Category	NFR, Pollutant(s), Year(s)	Recommendation	RE or TC	Implementation
			<p>although an EF is provided in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook. In the IIR Italy states that "No estimations were performed for NH₃ emissions as well as HMs and other POPs", without further justification in the IIR, and without inclusion of the issue under the Planned improvements chapter. In response to the question on the issue raised during the 2018 review Italy replied that they used "NA" because experts have no evidence of Cd emissions from open burning. Italy will investigate this issue and add it to the improvement plan. The TERT recommends that Italy investigates this issue and include a schedule for implementation of this study in its next IIR. The TERT kindly notes that progress in the implementation of the improvement will be reviewed in 2019.</p>		

A bilateral independent review between Italy and Spain was undertaken in the year 2012, with a focus on the revision of emission inventories and projections of both the Parties. With regard to the emission inventory the Italian team revised part of the energy sector of Spain, specifically the public power plants, petroleum refining plants, road transport and off-road categories, whereas the Spanish team revised the Industrial processes and solvent and other product use, and the LULUCF sectors of Italy. Results of these analyses are reported in a technical report. Aim of the review was to carry out a general quality assurance analysis of the inventories in terms of methodologies, EFs and references used, as well as analysing critical cross cutting issues such as the details of the national energy balances and comparison with international data (EUROSTAT and IEA) and use of plant specific information.

In addition, an official independent review of the entire Italian inventory was undertaken by the Aether consultants in 2013. Main findings and recommendations are reported in a final document, and regard mostly the transparency in the NIR, the improvement of QA/QC documentation and some pending issues in the LULUCF sector. These suggestions were considered in the implementation of the following inventories.

Comparisons between national activity data and data from international databases are usually carried out in order to find out the main differences and an explanation to them. Emission intensity indicators among countries (e.g. emissions per capita, industrial emissions per unit of added value, road transport emissions per passenger car, emissions from power generation per kWh of electricity produced, emissions from dairy cows per tonne of milk produced) can also be useful to provide a preliminary check and verification of the order of magnitude of the emissions. Additional comparisons between emission estimates from industrial sectors and those published by the industry itself in the Environmental reports are carried out annually in order to assess the quality and the uncertainty of the estimates.

The quality of the inventory has also improved by the organization and participation in sector specific workshops.

A specific procedure undertaken for improving the inventory regards the establishment of national expert panels (in particular, in road transport, land use change and forestry and energy sectors) which involve, on a voluntary basis, different institutions, local agencies and industrial associations cooperating for improving activity data and emission factors accuracy.

Furthermore, activities in the framework of the improvement of local inventories are carried out together with local authorities concentrating on the comparison between top down and bottom up approaches and identifying the main critical issues. In 2018, ISPRA has finalised the provincial inventory at local scale for the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 applying a top down approach. Methodologies and results were checked out by regional and local environmental agencies and authorities, and figures are available at ISPRA web address <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/inventaria>. Methodologies used for a previous reporting cycle are described in a related publication (ISPRA, 2009).

This work is also relevant to carry out regional scenarios, for the main pollutants, within the Gains Italy project implemented by ENEA and supported by ISPRA and the regional authorities.

In addition to these expert panels, ISPRA participates in technical working groups within the National Statistical System. These groups, named *Circoli di qualità* (“Quality Panels”), coordinated by the National Institute of Statistics, are constituted by both producers and users of statistical information with the aim of improving and monitoring statistical information in specific sectors such as transport, industry, agriculture, forest and fishing. These activities should improve the quality and details of basic data, as well as enable a more organized and timely communication.

Other specific activities relating to improvements of the inventory and QA/QC practices regard the progress on management of information collected in the framework of different European obligations, Large Combustion Plant, E-PRTR and Emissions Trading, which is gathered together in an informative system thus highlighting the main discrepancies among data, detecting potential errors and improving the time series consistency. ISPRA collects these data from the industrial facilities and the inventory team manages the information and makes use of it in the preparation of the national inventory. The informative system is based on identification codes to trace back individual point sources in different databases and all the figures are considered in an overall approach and used in the compilation of the inventory.

A proper archiving and reporting of the documentation related to the inventory compilation process is also part of the national QA/QC programme.

All the material and documents used for the inventory preparation are stored at the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research.

Information relating to the planning, preparation, and management of inventory activities are documented and archived. The archive is organised so that any skilled analyst could obtain relevant data sources and spreadsheets, reproduce the inventory and review all decisions about assumptions and methodologies undertaken. A master documentation catalogue is generated for each inventory year and it is possible to track changes in data and methodologies over time. Specifically, the documentation includes:

- electronic copies of each of the draft and final inventory report, electronic copies of the draft and final NFR tables;
- electronic copies of all the final, linked source category spreadsheets for the inventory estimates (including all spreadsheets that feed the emission spreadsheets);
- results of the reviews and, in general, all documentation related to the corresponding inventory year submission.

After each reporting cycle, all database files, spreadsheets and electronic documents are archived as ‘read-only’ mode.

A ‘reference’ database is also compiled every year to increase the transparency of the inventory. This database consists of a number of records that references all documentation used during the inventory compilation, for each sector and submission year, the link to the electronically available documents and the place where they are stored as well as internal documentation on QA/QC procedures.

1.8 General uncertainty evaluation

An overall uncertainty analysis for the Italian inventory related to the pollutants described in this report has not been assessed yet. Nevertheless, different studies on uncertainty have been carried out (Romano et al., 2004) and a quantitative assessment of the Italian GHG inventory is performed by the Tier 1 method defined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) which provides a calculation based on the error propagation equations. Details on the results of the GHG inventory uncertainty figures can be found in the *National Inventory Report 2019* (ISPRA, 2019 [a]).

It should be noted that different levels of uncertainty pertain to different pollutants. Estimates of the main pollutants are generally of high level, but PM emissions, especially those of small particle sizes, heavy metal and POP estimates are more uncertain. For this reason, even though not quantified in terms of uncertainty, improvements are planned especially for the specified pollutants.

Nevertheless, since quantitative uncertainty assessments constitute a mean to either provide the inventory users with a quantitative assessment of the inventory quality or to direct the inventory preparation team to priority areas, a planned improvement for next submissions is the completion of such analysis.

1.9 General Assessment of Completeness

The inventory covers all major sources, as well as all main pollutants, included in the UNECE reporting guidelines (UNECE, 2014). NFR sheets are complete as far as the details of basic information are available.

Allocation of emissions is not consistent with the guidelines only where there are no sufficient data available to split the information. For instance, emissions from category 1.A.5.a other stationary are reported and included under category 1.A.4.a i commercial and institutional emission estimates. Mobile commercial and institutional emission estimates (1.A.4.a ii) are included in 1.A.3 sector. Emissions from 3.B.4.g iii turkeys are included in 3.B.4.g iv other poultry. PM and HMs emissions from 2.A.3 glass production are included in the relevant 1.A.2 combustion category source as well as those from lead, zinc and copper production. NO_x, SO_x and NH₃ from 1.B.1.b, fugitive emissions from solid fuel transformation, are included in the 1.A.2.a category.

There are a few emission sources not assessed yet: black carbon, HMs, dioxin and PCB non exhaust emissions from 1.A.3.b vii, road abrasion, PAH, dioxin and PCB emissions from 1.A.3.b v gasoline evaporation, NH₃ emissions from domestic and international aviation LTO cycle, NO_x and NH₃ from 3.D.a iv, crop residues applied to soils, and 3.D.b, indirect emissions from managed soils. Emission factors for these categories, when available in the Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016), need further assessment for the applicability to the national circumstances. PAH emissions are not detailed in the four indicator compounds but accounted for as a total because for many categories emission factors are not available by compound. Black carbon emissions from 1.A.3.b vi automobile tyre and brake wear, have not been estimated and will be included in the next submission. Emissions from the categories reported in the NFR under 2.A.5, quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal, construction and demolition and storage, handling and transport of mineral products, are not estimated because no information on activity data is still available.

Further investigation will be carried out about these source categories and pollutants in order to calculate and improve figures.

2 ANALYSIS OF KEY TRENDS BY POLLUTANT

2.1 Main pollutants

In the following sections, Italian emission series of sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide and ammonia are presented.

2.1.1 Sulphur dioxide (SO_x)

The national atmospheric emissions of sulphur oxides have significantly decreased in recent years, as occurred in almost all countries of the UNECE.

Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 show the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.1 also illustrates the share of SO_x emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

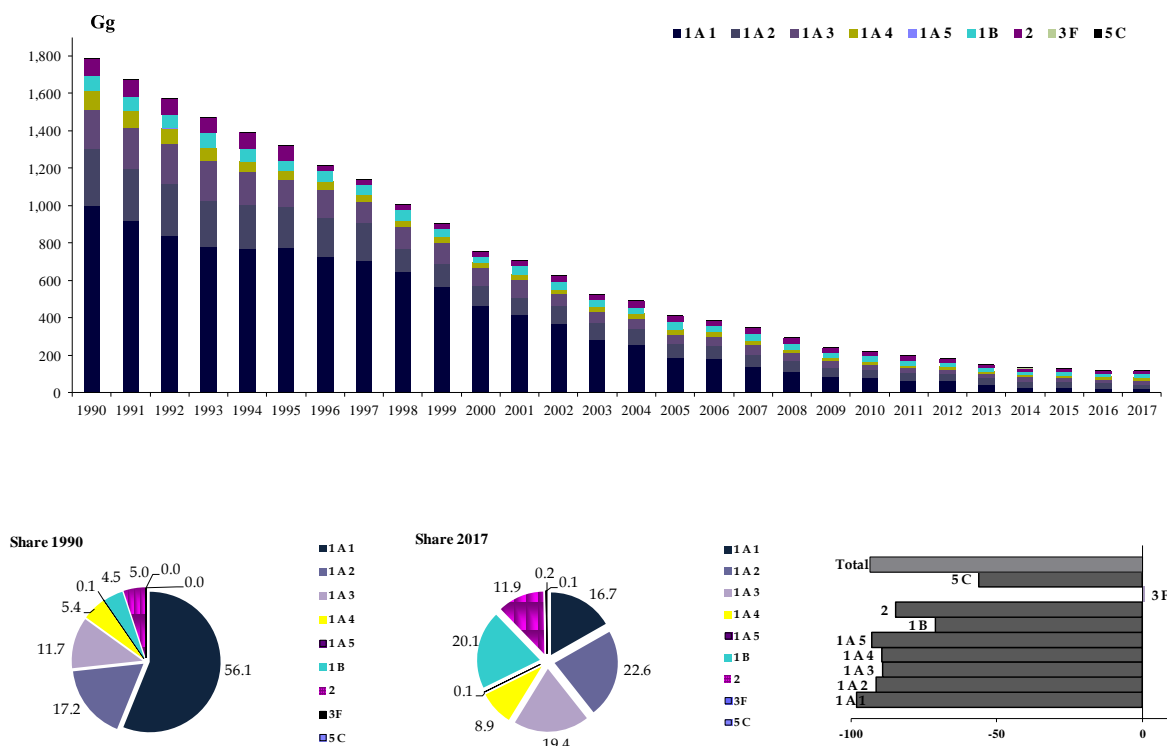


Figure 2.1 SO_x emissions trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.1 *SO_x emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	1,001	776	467	187	77	30	22	19
Non industrial combustion plants	82	33	25	23	12	10	10	10
Combustion - Industry	303	220	107	75	46	27	28	26
Production processes	157	126	51	61	46	31	29	33
Road transport	129	72	12	2	0	0	0	0
Other mobile sources and machinery	98	84	84	51	29	22	22	22
Waste treatment and disposal	13	12	10	11	7	5	4	5
Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1,784	1,322	756	409	218	124	117	115

Figures show a general decline of SO_x emissions during the period, from 1,784 Gg in 1990 to 115 Gg in 2017. The national target of SO_x emissions, set by the National Emission Ceilings Directive at 475 Gg for 2010 (EC, 2001) was reached and continues to be respected after this year revision of the time series. The new targets established for 2020 in the framework of the UNECE/CLRTAP Convention and for 2030 in the framework of the revised National Emission Ceiling Directive (EU, 2016), equal for Italy respectively to 65% and 29% of 2005 emissions, has been already reached.

The decreasing trend is determined mainly by the reduction in emissions from *combustion in energy* (-98%) and in *industry* (-91%), representing in 2017 about 17%, and 23% of the total, respectively. Emissions deriving from *non industrial combustion plants* and *road transport* show a strong decrease too (-88% and -99.7%, respectively), but these emissions represent only about 9% and 0.4% of the total in 2017. *Production processes* and *other mobile sources and machinery* also present a significant decreasing trend, showing an influence on the total of 28% and 19% and dropping by about -79% and -78%, respectively. SO_x emissions from agriculture have been introduced but their contribute is irrelevant.

An explanation of the sectoral decreasing trend is outlined more in details in the following.

Combustion in energy and transformation industries

The trend of emissions of this sector shows a reduction in the early eighties mainly due to the use of natural gas in place of coal in the energy production and to the implementation of the Directive EEC 75/716 (EC, 1975) which introduces more restrictive constraints in the sulphur content of liquid fuels.

During the years 1985-1990, there was an increase of energy consumption that, not sufficiently hampered by additional measures, led to an increase in the emissions of the sector and consequently of total SO_x levels.

However in the nineties, there was an inverse trend due to the introduction of two regulatory instruments: the DPR 203/88 (Decree of President of the Republic of 24th May 1988), laying down rules concerning the authorisation of plants, and the Ministerial Decree of 12th July 1990, which introduced plant emission limits. Also the European Directive 88/609/EEC (EC, 1988) concerning the limitation of specific pollutants originated from large combustion plants, transposed in Italy by the DM 8th May 1989 (Ministerial Decree of

8th May 1989) gave a contribution to the reduction of emissions in the sector.

Finally, in recent years, a further shift to natural gas in place of fuel oil has contributed to a decrease in emissions.

Non industrial combustion plants

The declining of the emissions occurred mainly as a result of the increase in natural gas and LPG as alternative fuel to coal, diesel and fuel oil for heating; furthermore, a number of European Directives on the sulphur content in fuels were adopted. In accordance with national legislation, the sulphur content allowed in diesel fuel has decreased from 0.8% in 1980 to 0.2% in 1995 and 0.1% in 2008, while in fuel oil for heating from 3% in 1980 to 0.3% in 1998. Moreover coal is not more allowed for residential and commercial heating.

Combustion in industry

Emissions from this sector show the same trend of reduction as the category previously analyzed, as both in the scope of the same rules.

Production processes

Emissions from refineries have been reduced as a result of compliance with the DM 12th July 1990 (Ministerial Decree of 12th July 1990), which introduces limit values. The reduction of emissions from chemical industry is due to the drop off of the sulphuric acid production and to the decrease of emissions in the production of carbon black. Furthermore, there was a reduction in emissions in the production of cement with regard to the type of fuel used in the process and the respective sulphur content.

Road transport

The reduction of emissions is mainly due to the introduction of European Directives regulating the sulphur content in liquid fuels.

Other mobile sources and machinery

As regards off roads, emissions mainly derive from maritime transport, which show a decrease due to the introduction of European Directives regulating the sulphur content in fuels.

2.1.2 Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

The national atmospheric emissions of nitrogen oxides show a decreasing trend in the period 1990-2017, from 2,063 Gg to 709 Gg. Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2 show emission figures from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.2 also illustrates the share of NO_x emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

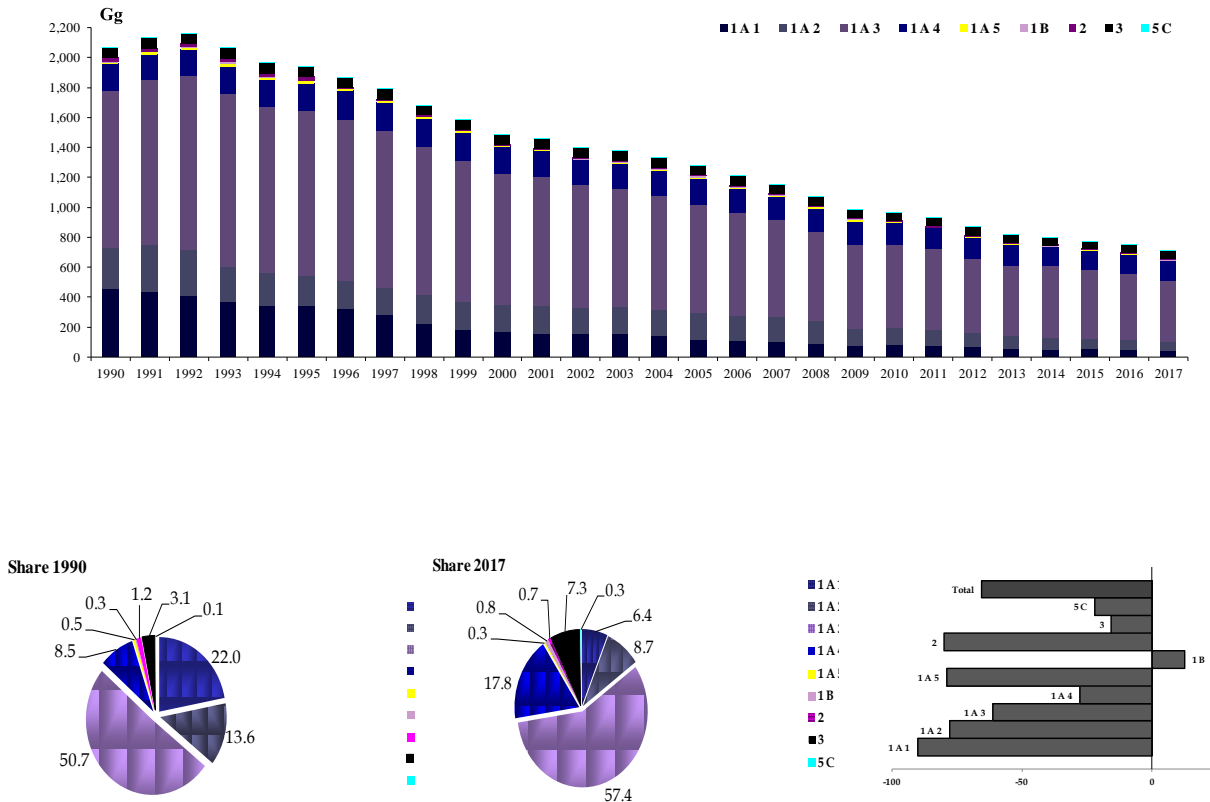


Figure 2.2 NO_x emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.2 *NO_x emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	457	344	173	118	81	52	48	46
Non industrial combustion plants	64	65	69	78	87	87	88	89
Combustion - Industry	249	180	152	153	100	65	65	57
Production processes	30	31	9	16	11	10	8	11
Road transport	935	992	757	618	452	377	358	327
Other mobile sources and machinery	261	258	260	233	183	130	127	125
Waste treatment and disposal	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Agriculture	63	65	65	61	50	52	54	53
Total	2,063	1,939	1,487	1,280	967	775	751	709

Total emissions show a reduction of about 66% from 1990 to 2017, with a marked decrease between 1995 and 2000, especially in the road transport and energy combustion sectors. The target value of emissions, fixed for 2010 by the National Emission Ceilings Directive (EC, 2001) at 990 Gg has been reached and continues to be respected. In 2015, in the framework of the UNECE/CLRTAP Convention, and in particular the Multieffects Protocol, a new target has been established for Italy equal to 60% of 2005 emissions in 2020 and it has been already reached. Moreover the revised National Emission Ceiling Directive (EU, 2016), established a target for Italy equal to 35% of 2005 emissions in 2030.

The main source of emissions is *road transport* (about 46% in 2017), which shows a reduction of 65% between 1990 and 2017; *other mobile sources and machinery* in 2017 contributes to the total emissions for 18% and have reduced by 52% from 1990. Combustion in energy and in industry shows a decrease of about 90% and 77%, respectively, having a share on the total of about 6% and 8% in 2017, respectively. Among the sectors concerned, the only one which highlights an increase in emissions is *non industrial combustion plants* showing an increase by 38%, accounting for 13% of the total.

Details on the sectoral emission trend and respective variation are outlined in the following sections, starting from the early eighties.

Combustion in energy and transformation industries

Emissions from this sector show an upward trend until 1988 due to an increase in energy consumption, not prevented by reduction measures. From 1988 onwards, emissions present a gradual reduction due, mainly, to the introduction of the two regulatory instruments already mentioned for sulphur dioxide: the DPR 203/88 (Decree of President of the Republic of 24th May 1988), laying down rules for the authorization of facilities and the Ministerial Decree of 12th July 1990, which introduces plant emission limits. The adoption of these regulations, as the Ministerial Decree of 8th May 1989 on large combustion plants, has led to a shift in energy consumption from oil with high sulphur content to oil with lower sulphur content and to natural gas.

In recent years, the conversion to the use of natural gas to replace fuel oil has intensified, thanks to incentives granted for the improvement of energy efficiency. These measures, together with those of promoting renewable energy and energy saving, have led to a further reduction of emissions in the sector.

In addition, in the last years, more stringent emission limits to the new plants have been established during the authorisation process with the aim to prevent air quality issues at local level.

Non industrial combustion plants

The increase in emissions is explained by the growing trend of energy consumption during the period considered. This is due to the fact that in the last twenty years all the new buildings are equipped with heating system and old buildings have been modernized.

A national survey on energy consumption of households, conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, 2014), has supplied the amount of biomass burned to heating. Estimated values of biomass burnt are about 80% higher than previous estimates reported in the National Energy Balance (MSE, several years) and derived from regional or incomplete surveys. From 2013 this new biomass figures are reported in the National Energy Balance. In 2015 the reconstruction backwards of the time series has been finalised, with the collaboration of ISTAT and GSE (Energy Services Manager), and official data have been communicated to Eurostat.

Combustion in industry

Emissions from this sector show a decreasing trend, motivated by the same reasons as the energy industry, having undergone the same legislation.

Road transport

The decrease is the result of two opposing trends: an increase in emissions in the early years of the historical series, with a peak in 1992, due to the increase in the fleet and in the total mileage of both passengers and goods transported by road, and a subsequent reduction in emissions. This decrease is, once more, the result of two opposing trends: on one hand, the growth of both the fleet and the mileage, on the other hand the introduction of technologies to reduce vehicle emissions, as the catalytic converter, provided by European Directives, in particular the Directives 91/441/EC (EC, 1991), 94/12/EC (EC, 1994) and 98/69/EC (EC, 1998) on light vehicles.

To encourage the reduction of emissions, different policies have also been implemented, including incentives to renew the public and private fleet and for the purchase of electric vehicles, promotion for the integrated expansion of rail, maritime and urban transport system, and programmes of sustainable mobility.

Other mobile sources and machinery

From 1980 emissions have a slightly rising trend until 1998 and then decrease slightly until arriving in 2016 at lower levels. Emissions in the sector are characterized predominantly by maritime transport, by machinery used in agriculture and industry.

Regarding mobile machinery used in agriculture and industry, these sectors were not governed by any legislation until the Directive 97/68/EC (EC, 1997 [a]), which provides for a reduction in NO_x limits from 1st January 1999, and Directive 2004/26/EC (EC, 2004) which provide further reduction stages with substantial effects from 2011, with a following decreasing trend particularly in recent years.

2.1.3 Ammonia (NH₃)

The national atmospheric emissions of ammonia show a slight decline in the period 1990-2017, from 475 Gg to 384 Gg. Figure 2.3 and Table 2.3 report the emission figures from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.3 also illustrates the share of NH₃ emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

According to the National Emission Ceilings Directive, the target value of emissions for 2010 amounts to 419 Gg which was achieved. The new target established for 2020 in the framework of the UNECE/CLRTAP Convention and relevant protocol is equal for Italy to 95% of 2005 emissions and has been reached. Moreover the revised national emission Ceiling Directive (EU, 2016) introduced a ceiling equal to 84% of 2005 emissions for 2030.

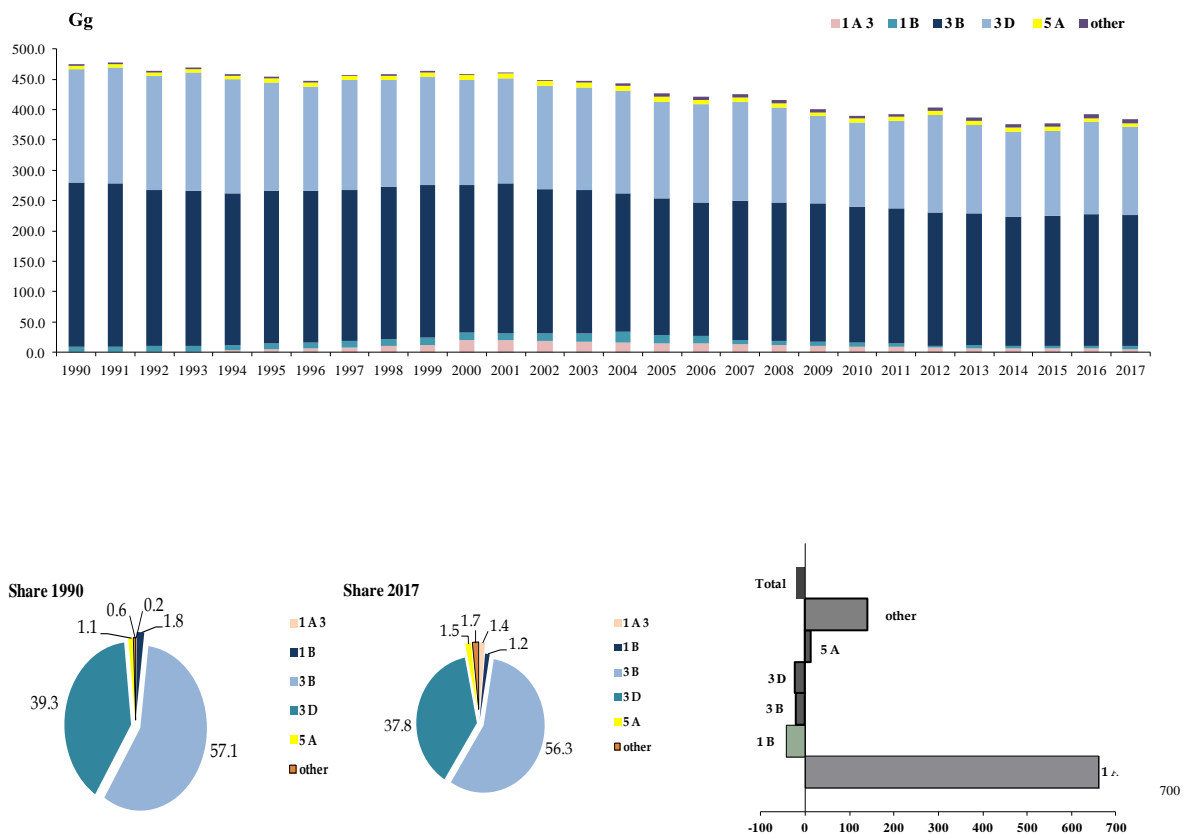


Figure 2.3 NH₃ emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.3 *NH₃ emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Non industrial combustion plants	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7
Combustion - Industry	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9
Production processes	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Geothermal production	8.4	9.0	12.3	13.3	6.0	4.1	4.7	4.7
Road transport	0.7	5.1	19.9	14.7	9.5	6.2	5.8	5.5
Other mobile sources and machinery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waste treatment and disposal	5.2	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.0	8.4	8.4	8.5
Agriculture	458	431	417	386	363	355	370	362
Total	475	454	459	427	390	377	392	384

In 2017 *agriculture* is the main source of emissions, with a 94% contribution out of the total NH₃ emissions; from 1990 to 2017 emissions from this sector show a decrease of about 21%. Emissions from *road transport* show a strong increase, but the share on the total is 1.4%. Emissions from *waste treatment and disposal*, accounting also only for 2.2% of the total, show an increase of about 62% because of the increase of NH₃ emissions from anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities. Emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* show a relevant increase, but in 2017 the contribution to total emissions is 0.4%. Emissions from *combustion in energy and transformation industries* as emissions from *combustion in industry* show a significant increase, but their contribution to total emissions is not relevant. Emissions from *production processes* show a reduction of about 45%, but also this contribution is irrelevant. Finally, emissions from *geothermal production* contribute in 2017 for 1.2% of total national emissions.

Specifically, emissions from *agriculture* have decreased because of the reduction in the number of animals and the trend in agricultural production, and the introduction of abatement technologies due to the implementation of the EU IPPC Directive (EC, 1996). In the last years further emissions reduction result from the implementation of the European Union Rural Development Programs which provide incentives to the introduction of good practice and technologies for the environmental protection and mitigation of GHG and ammonia emissions. Emissions from *road transport* have increased as a result of the introduction of catalytic converter but during the last years a decrease is observed due to the introduction of more stringent limits in the new vehicles. Emissions from *geothermal production* have decreased because of the introduction of control and abatement systems in the production plants. *Waste* sector trend is driven by the increase of biogas facilities due to the incentives for energy production by renewable sources.

2.1.4 Non methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)

The national atmospheric emissions of NMVOC show a decreasing trend in the period 1990-2017. Figure 2.4 and Table 2.4 illustrate the emissions values from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.4 also illustrates the share of NMVOC emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

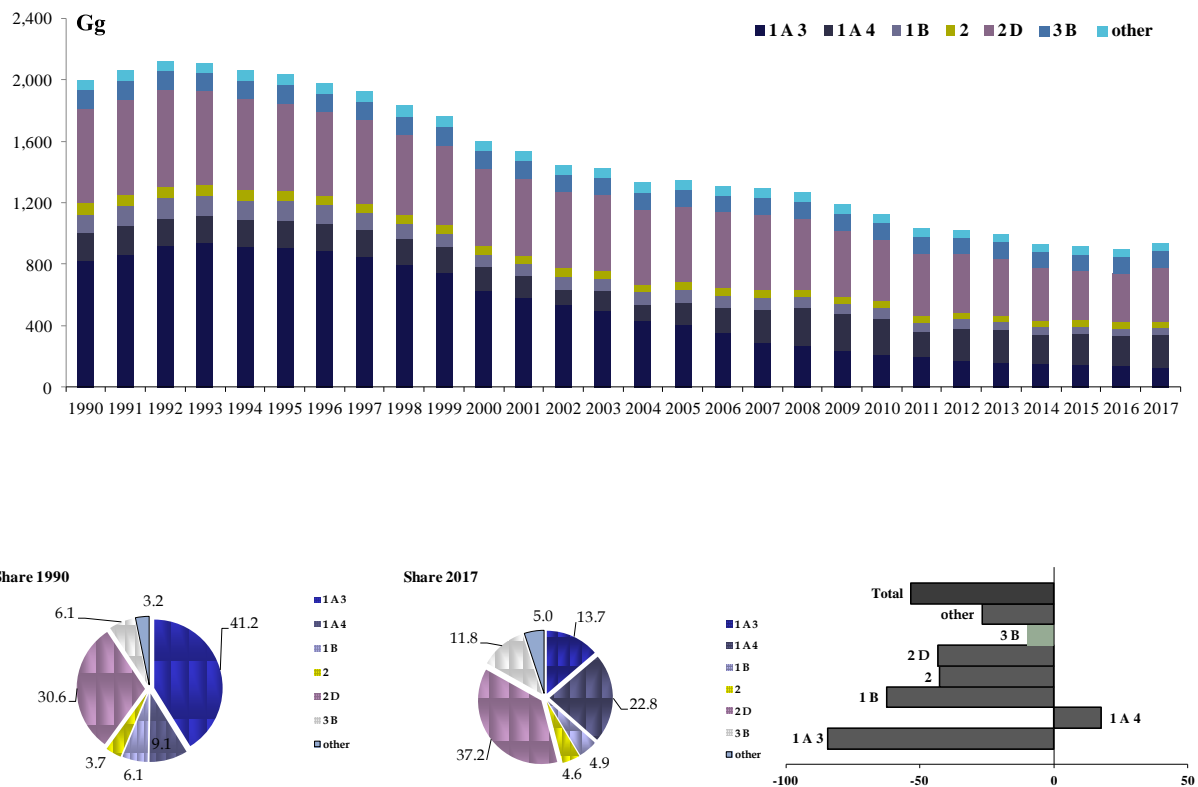


Figure 2.4 NMVOC emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

The global emission trend shows a reduction of about 53% between 1990 and 2017, from 2,002 Gg to 935 Gg.

In the framework of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (EC, 2001), the target value of NMVOC for 2010 fixed at 1,159 Gg was reached. The new target established in the framework of the UNECE/CLRTAP Convention for 2020 is equal to 65% of 2005 emission level. In the framework of the European National Emission Ceiling Directive (EU, 2016) a target has been established for Italy equal to 54% of 2005 emissions in 2030.

Solvent and other product use is the main source of emissions, contributing to the total with 37% and showing a decrease of about 44%. The main reductions relate to the *road transport* sector (-86%), accounting for 12% of the total and to the sector of *extraction and distribution of fossil fuels/geothermal energy* (-58%), accounting only for 4%. Emissions from *agriculture* decrease of about 12%, accounting for 14% of the national total. Emissions from *other mobile sources and machinery*, accounting for 3% of the total, decrease of about 80%. Emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* show the largest increase (100%), accounting for 22%. Emissions from *waste treatment and disposal* and *combustion in industry* show a decrease of about 5% and 7%, respectively, but both these sources account only for about 1%.

Details on the sectoral emission trend and respective variation are outlined in the following sections.

Table 2.4 NMVOC emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	8	7	6	6	5	4	4	4
Non industrial combustion plants	103	113	115	125	220	193	190	205
Combustion - Industry	7	8	8	8	6	7	7	7
Production processes	114	103	89	92	74	57	55	56
Extraction and distribution of fossil fuels	91	104	57	54	49	38	40	39
Solvent and other product use	604	555	492	477	390	314	310	341
Road transport	777	858	579	361	183	131	122	112
Other mobile sources and machinery	133	122	98	74	51	30	28	26
Waste treatment and disposal	11	13	13	13	12	11	11	11
Agriculture	153	151	146	138	133	131	134	135
Total	2,002	2,035	1,602	1,348	1,124	915	899	935

Solvent and other product use

Emissions from this sector stem from numerous activities such as painting (both domestic and industrial), degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemicals, other use of solvents and related activities including the use of household products that contain solvents, such as cosmetics, household products and toiletries.

Significant reductions occurred in the nineties by the introduction in the market of products with low solvent content in paints, and the reduction of the total amount of organic solvent used for metal degreasing and in glues and adhesives; furthermore, in many cases, local authorities have imposed abatement equipments in the industrial painting sector and forced the replacement of open loop with closed loop laundry machines even before the EU Directive 99/13/EC (EC, 1999) came into force.

Road transport

The trend of emissions in this sector is characterized by a first stage of reduction in the early eighties, which occurred despite the increase of consumption and mileage because of the gradual adjustment of the national fleet to the European legislation, ECE Regulation 15 and subsequent amendments, introducing stricter emission limits for passenger cars. Subsequently, in the early nineties, an increase in emissions is observed, with a peak in 1992, due to a high increase in gasoline consumption not efficiently opposed by the replacement of the fleet. With the introduction of Directive 91/441/EC (EC, 1991) and following legislation, which provide the use of catalytic device to reduce exhaust and evaporative emissions from cars, NMVOC emissions gradually reduced.

A different explanation of the emission trend pertains to the nineties. In fact, in this period an increase of

the fleet and the mileage is observed in Italy, especially for the emergent use of mopeds for urban mobility, which, until 1999, were not subject to any national emission regulation. Thereafter, various measures were introduced in order to facilitate the reduction of NMVOC emissions, including incentives for replacement of both the fleet of passenger cars and of mopeds and motorcycles with low-emission vehicles; incentives were also provided for the use of fuels different from gasoline, such as LPG and natural gas. In addition, funds were allocated for the implementation of urban traffic plans, for the establishment of restricted traffic areas and car-free days, for checks on exhaust pipes of cars, for the implementation of voluntary agreements with manufacturers of mopeds and motorcycles in order to anticipate the timing provided by the European Directive 97/24/EC (EC, 1997 [b]) as regards the placing on the market of mopeds with low emissions.

Non industrial combustion plants

The increasing emission trend is driven by the increase of wood biomass fuel consumption for residential heating. The 2013 consumption value reported in the national energy balance results from a detailed survey conducted by the national institute of statistics in 2014 (ISTAT, 2014) and is much higher than the previous estimates. In 2015 the reconstruction backwards of the time series of wood combustion has been finalised, with the collaboration of ISTAT and GSE (Energy Services Manager), and official data have been communicated to Eurostat.

Other mobile sources and machinery

The reduction in emissions is explained by the reduction of gasoline consumption in the sector, largely for two-stroke engines used in agriculture and in maritime activities.

Agriculture

NMVOC emissions from agriculture, in particular, depend on activity data about different livestock categories. These emissions, irrelevant up to the last submission, became significant because of the implementation of the 2016 Guidebook EMEP/EEA emission factors. For the compliance with the established targets these emissions could be subtracted by the total according to the National emission Ceiling Directive (EU, 2016).

As regards the other sectors, a decrease in emissions from production processes is observed, mainly in the food industries, in the chemical sector and in the processes in the refineries. The emissions concerning the extraction and distribution of fuels, even in the presence of an increase in quantity treated, have been reduced as a result of the application of the DM 16th May 1996 (Ministerial Decree 16 May 1996), concerning the adoption of devices for the recovery of vapours and of the applications of measures on deposits of gasoline provided by the DM 21st January 2000 (Ministerial Decree 21 January 2000).

Emissions from the other sectors are not subject to specific regulations.

2.1.5 Carbon monoxide (CO)

The national CO emissions show a decreasing trend in the period 1990-2017, from 7,213 Gg to 2,331 Gg. The emission figures from 1990 to 2017 are shown in Figure 2.5 and Table 2.5. Figure 2.5 also illustrates the share of CO emissions by category in 1990 and 2017, as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

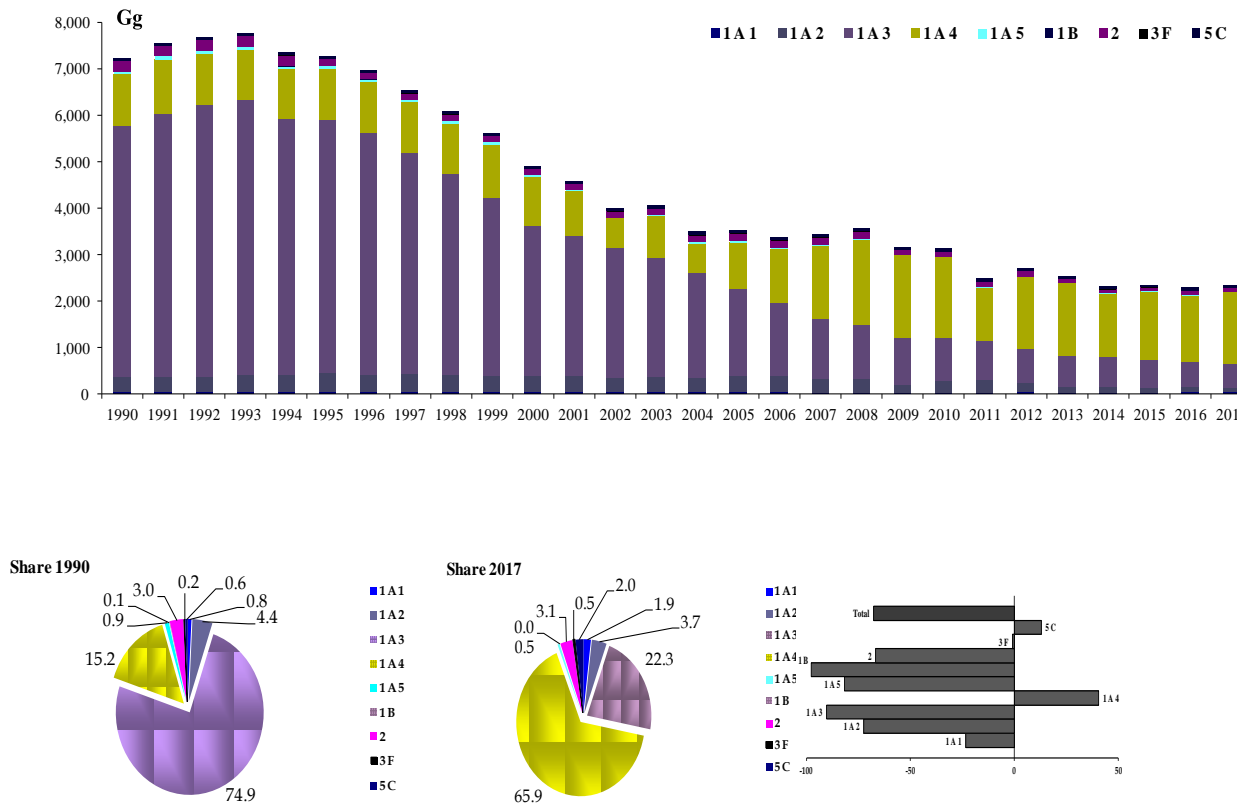


Figure 2.5 CO emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.5 CO emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	59	54	56	53	34	40	44	44
Non industrial combustion plants	795	894	913	930	1,665	1,416	1,372	1,497
Combustion - Industry	306	411	312	327	233	92	101	81
Production processes	224	140	129	144	105	64	69	72
Road transport	5,296	5,301	3,127	1,729	830	535	487	451
Other mobile sources and machinery	480	403	303	263	194	137	135	127
Waste treatment and disposal	41	47	45	50	47	47	49	46
Agriculture	12	12	12	13	12	13	14	12
Total	7,213	7,262	4,898	3,510	3,121	2,344	2,269	2,331

The decrease in emissions (-68%) is mostly due to the trend observed for the transport sector (including road, railways, air and maritime transport) which shows a total reduction from 1990 to 2017 of about 90%. Specifically by sector, emissions from *road transport* and *other mobile sources and machinery*, accounting in 2017 respectively for 19% and 5% of the total, show a decrease from 1990 to 2017 of about 91% and 73% respectively. On the other hand, emissions from *non industrial combustion plants*, representing about 64% of the total in 2017, show a strong increase between 1990 and 2016, equal to 88% due to the increase of wood combustion for residential heating.

Figures show an increase in emissions from *waste treatment and disposal* too (13%), whose share is 2% of the total and no variations for *agriculture* which accounts for less than 1% of the total.

2.2 Particulate matter

2.2.1 PM10

The national atmospheric emissions of PM10 show a decreasing trend in the period 1990-2017, from 291 Gg to 196 Gg. Figure 2.6 and Table 2.6 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.6 also illustrates the share of PM10 emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

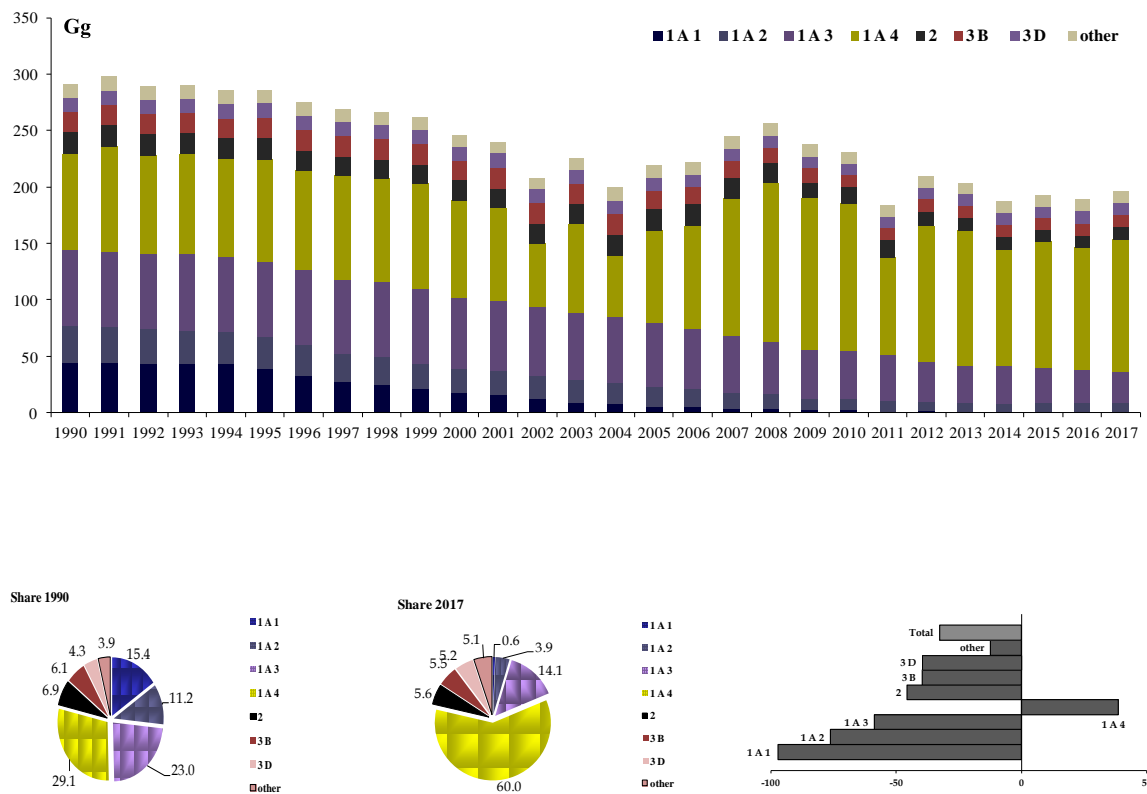


Figure 2.6 PM10 emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.6 *PM10 emission trend from 1990 to 2017(Gg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	45	40	18	6	3	1	1	1
Non industrial combustion plants	68	71	70	69	124	108	105	114
Combustion - Industry	29	26	17	14	9	7	7	7
Production processes	22	21	19	20	16	11	11	11
Extraction and distribution of fossil fuels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Solvent and other product use	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Road transport	57	57	53	48	35	26	24	22
Other mobile sources and machinery	32	32	30	25	16	10	10	9
Waste treatment and disposal	5	6	6	6	5	6	7	7
Agriculture	33	33	32	30	23	23	24	23
Total	291	286	246	219	231	193	189	196

From 1990 to 2017 the trend shows a reduction of about 33%. A considerable amount of emissions is mostly to be attributed to *non industrial combustion plant* (58% in 2017) which is the only sector increasing its emissions, about 69%, due to the increase of wood combustion for residential heating.

Road transport accounts for 11% of total emissions in 2017 and decrease by 62% due to the introduction of the relevant European Directives controlling and limiting PM emissions at the car exhaust pipe.

In 2017 *other mobile sources and machinery*, accounting for 5% of the total, shows a reduction of about 70% in consideration of the implementation of the relevant European Directives on machinery. Emissions from *combustion in industry* account for about 4% of the total and decrease by about 74%. Emissions from *production processes* accounting for 6% of the total in 2017 decrease of about 49% between 1990 and 2017. The largest decrease (-97%) is observed in emissions deriving from *combustion in energy and transformation industries*, whose contribution to total emissions is almost irrelevant in 2016 and lower than 1%. The reduction in the energy and industrial sectors is mainly due to the introduction of two regulatory instruments, already mentioned for other pollutants, the DPR 203/88 (Decree of President of the Republic of 24th May 1988), laying down rules for the authorization of facilities and the Ministerial Decree of 12th July 1990, which introduces plant emission limits.

2.2.2 PM2.5

The trend of the national atmospheric emissions of PM2.5 is decreasing between 1990 and 2017, with a variation from 228 Gg to 165 Gg. Figure 2.7 and Table 2.7 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.7 also illustrates the share of PM2.5 emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

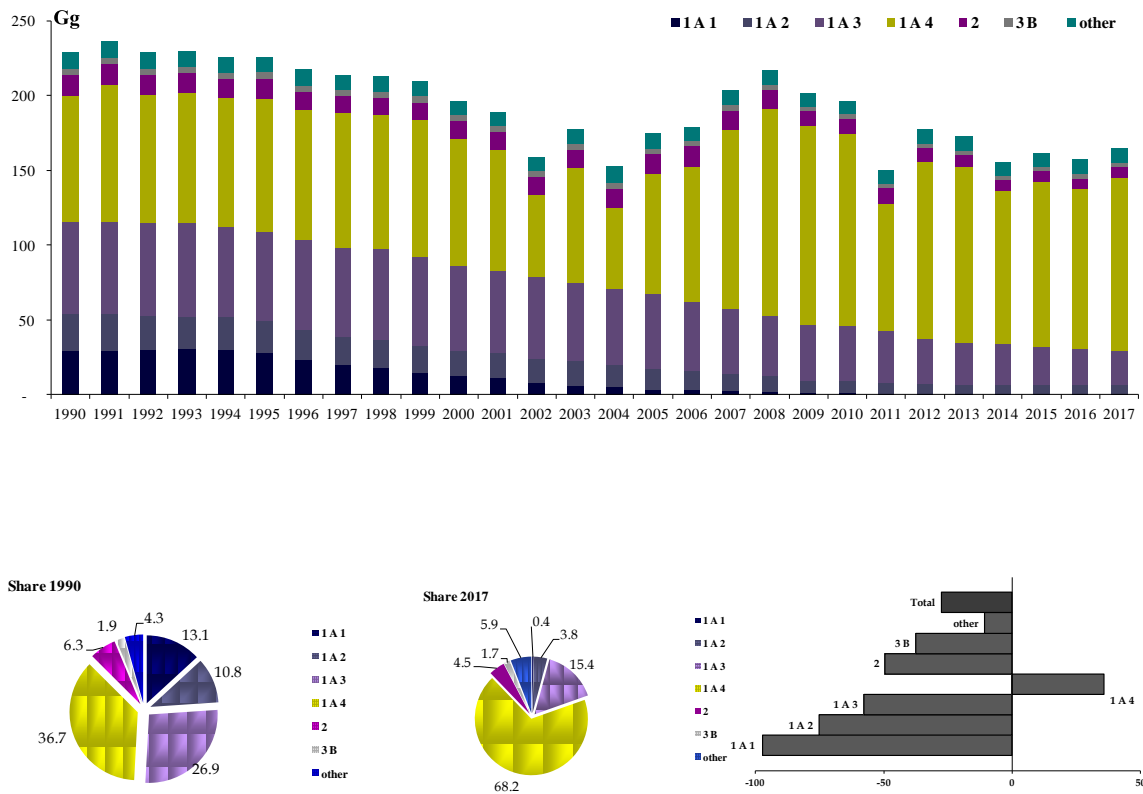


Figure 2.7 PM2.5 emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.7 *PM2.5 emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	30	28	13	4	2	1	1	1
Non industrial combustion plants	67	71	69	68	123	107	103	113
Combustion - Industry	21	19	13	11	7	6	6	6
Production processes	15	14	12	13	11	7	7	7
Extraction and distribution of fossil fuels	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05
Solvent and other product use	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Road transport	52	51	47	41	28	20	18	16
Other mobile sources and machinery	32	32	30	25	16	10	10	9
Waste treatment and disposal	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Agriculture	7	7	7	7	5	5	6	5
Total	228	226	196	175	196	161	157	165

In 2017, in the framework of the revision of the Multieffect protocol of the UNECE/CLRTAP Convention, a target has been established for this pollutant. Italy should reduce in 2020 their PM2.5 emissions by 10% with respect the 2005 emission level. Moreover in the national emission Ceiling Directive a target has been established for 2030 equal to 60% of 2005 emissions.

Total emissions show a global reduction from 1990 to 2017 of about 28%. Specifically, emissions from *road transport*, accounting for 10% of total emissions, decrease of about 68%. Emissions from *other mobile sources and machinery* show a reduction of 69%, accounting in 2017 for 6% of total emissions. Emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* and from *combustion in industry* account for 69% and 4% of the total respectively, but while the former shows an increase of about 69%, the latter decreases by about 71%. Emissions from *waste treatment and disposal*, accounting for 4% of the total in 2017, show an increase of about 25%. The largest decrease is observed for *combustion in energy and transformation industries* (-97%), being the influence on the total in 2017 lower than 1%.

For the explanation of the trends see what already reported for PM10.

2.2.3 Black Carbon (BC)

Black Carbon emissions have been estimated as a fraction of PM_{2.5}. National BC atmospheric emissions are decreasing between 1990 and 2017, with a variation from 47 Gg to 22 Gg. Figure 2.7 and Table 2.7 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.7 also illustrates the share of BC emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

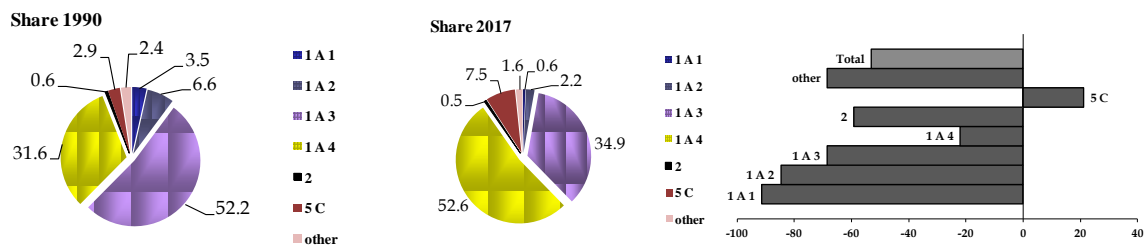
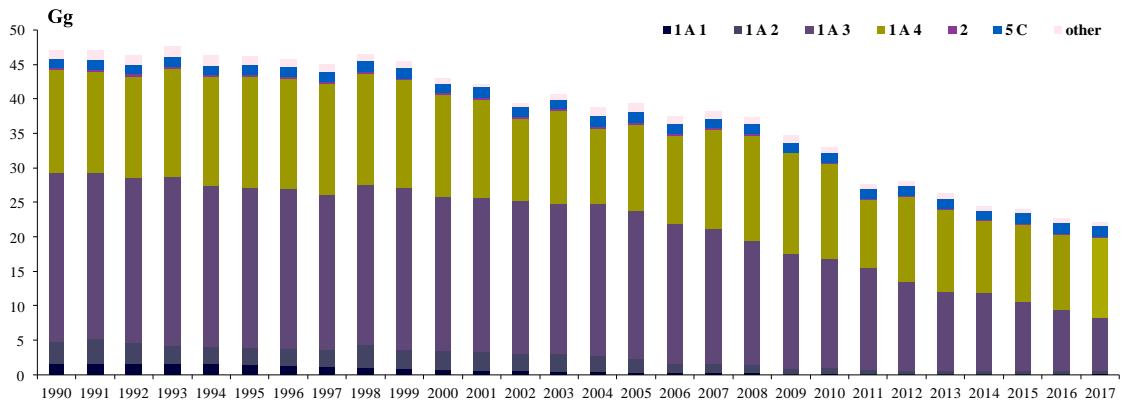


Figure 2.8 BC emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.8 *BC emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Gg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	2	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.04	0.03	0.14
Non industrial combustion plants	5	6	6	6	10	9	9	10
Combustion - Industry	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Production processes	1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Extraction and distribution of fossil fuels	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
Road transport	23	22	21	20	15	9	8	7
Other mobile sources and machinery	14	14	13	11	6	3	3	3
Waste treatment and disposal	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Agriculture	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11
Total	47	46	43	39	33	24	23	22

Total emissions show a global reduction from 1990 to 2017 of about 53%. Specifically, emissions from *road transport*, accounting for 30% of total emissions, decrease of about 71%. Emissions from *other mobile sources and machinery* show a reduction of 78%, accounting in 2017 for 14% of total emissions. Emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* and from *combustion in industry* account for 45% and 1% of the total respectively, but while the former shows an increase of about 83%, the latter decreases by about 66%. *Industrial processes*, accounting for less than 1% in 2016, decrease of 72%. Emissions from *waste treatment and disposal*, accounting for 7% of the total in 2017, show an increase of about 21%. The largest decrease is observed for *combustion in energy and transformation industries* (-91%), being the influence on the total in 2017 less than 1%.

For the explanation of the trends refer to previous paragraph.

2.3 Heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Hg)

This section provides an illustration of the most significant developments between 1990 and 2016 of lead, cadmium and mercury emissions.

2.3.1 Lead (Pb)

The national atmospheric emissions of lead show a strong decreasing trend (-94%) between 1990 and 2017, varying from 4,277 Mg to 275 Mg. Figure 2.9 and Table 2.9 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.9 also illustrates the share of Pb emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

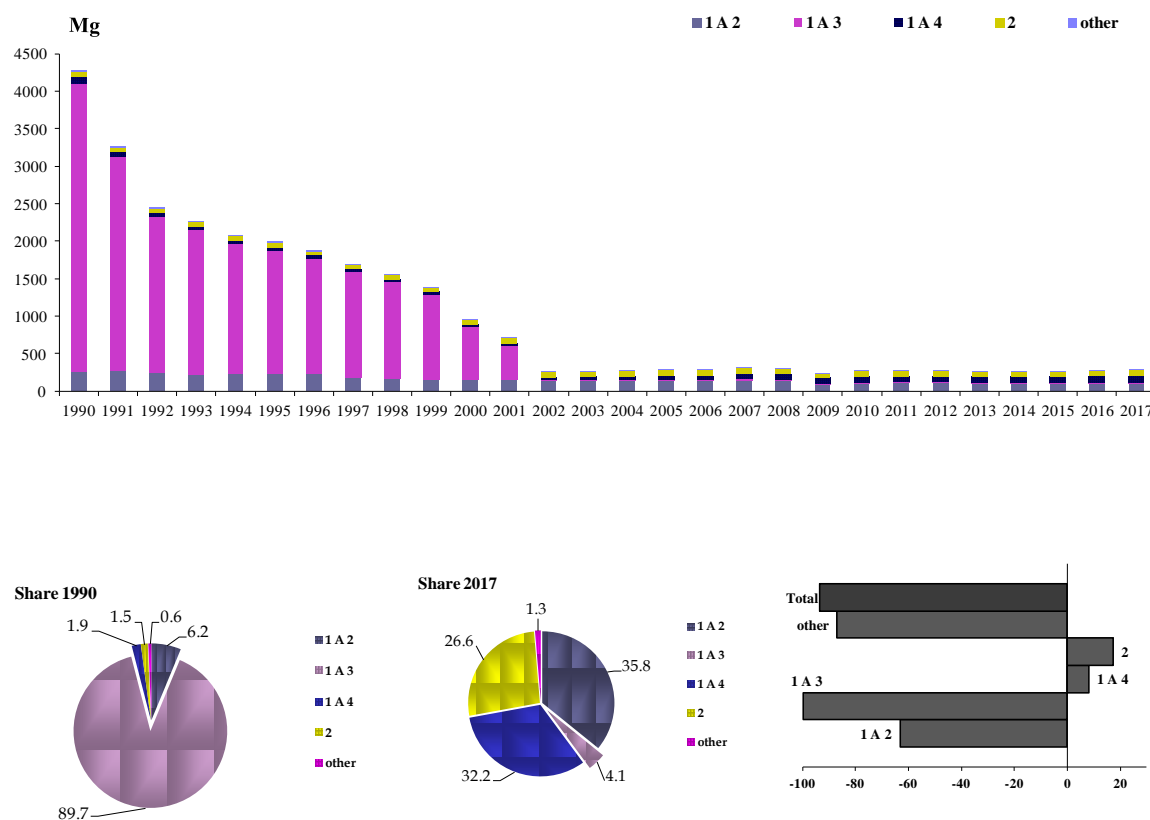


Figure 2.9 Pb emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.9 *Pb emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Mg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Mg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	2
Non-industrial combustion plants	14	79	22	46	74	79	86	89
Combustion - industry	263	95	153	142	104	95	100	98
Production processes	64	66	67	74	70	66	69	73
Road transport	3,784	11	690	12	11	11	10	10
Other mobile sources and machinery	142	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
Waste treatment and disposal	6	1	3	4	2	1	1	1
Total	4,277	256	953	284	266	256	270	275

In 2017 emissions from *combustion in industry* have the most significant impact on the total (36%) and show a reduction of about 63%; this reduction is to be attributed primarily to *processes with contact*, which contribute with 57% to the sectoral reduction and account for almost the total share of the sector. Emissions from *production processes* and, in particular, from processes in iron and steel industries and collieries, increased by about 15%, and represent 27% of the total. Emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* show a strong increase and represent, in 2017, 32% of the total. As to emissions from *transport* activities, because of changes occurred in the legislation regarding fuels, trends show a sharp reduction in emissions from 2002 onwards.

2.3.2 Cadmium (Cd)

The national atmospheric emissions of cadmium show a slight decreasing trend. Figure 2.10 and Table 2.10 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.10 also illustrates the share of Cd emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

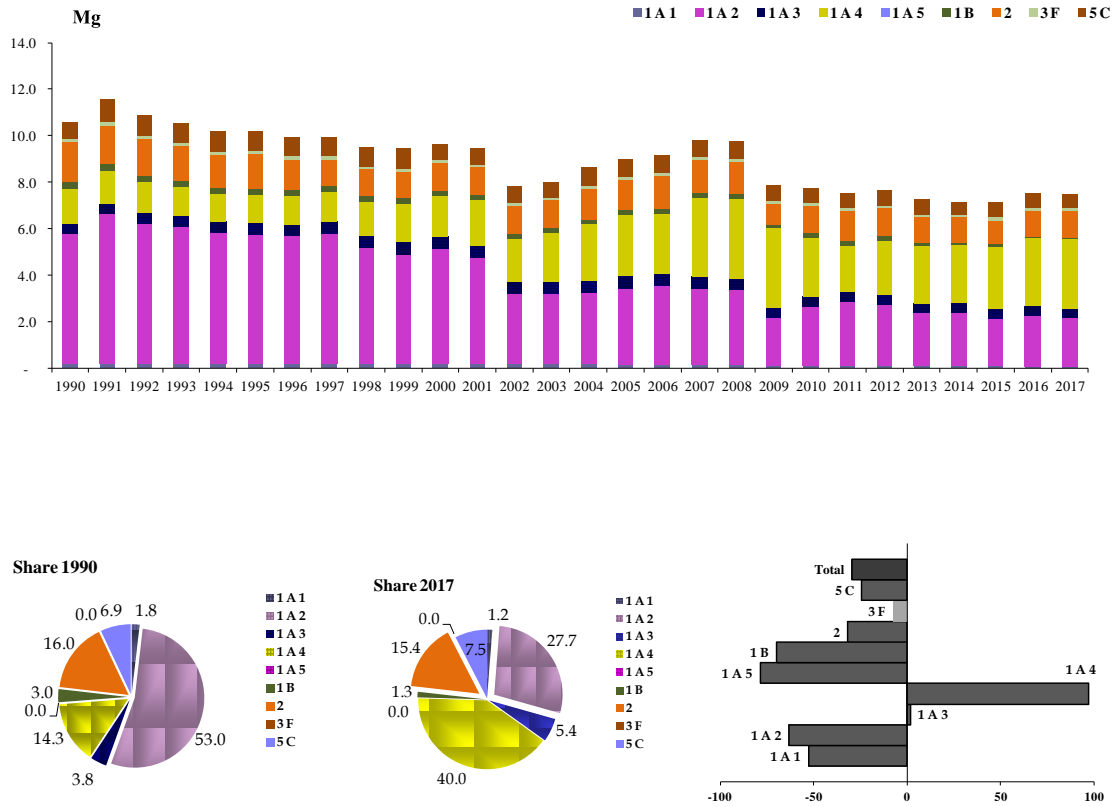


Figure 2.10 Cd emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.10 *Cd emission trend from 1990 to 2016 (Mg)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Mg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-industrial combustion plants	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Combustion - industry	5.6	2.0	5.0	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1
Production processes	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
Road transport	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other mobile sources and machinery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waste treatment and disposal	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	10.6	7.1	9.6	9.0	7.7	7.1	7.5	7.5

Emissions show a global reduction of 30% between 1990 and 2017, from 10.6 Mg to 7.5 Mg, mainly driven by the reduction of emissions in the non ferrous metal industry, with the installation of the relevant abatement technologies and the drop of production. Among the most significant variations, emissions from *combustion in industry* and from *non industrial combustion plants* represent 28% and 40% of the total respectively, showing the former a decrease (-63%) and the latter an increase (98%). Emissions from *production processes* decrease by about 38% and represent 17% of the total. Emissions from *waste treatment and disposal* (i.e. waste incineration), accounting for 7% of the total, register a reduction of about 24% while emissions from *road transport* accounting for 5% of the total levels increase of 3% and emissions from *stubble burning in agriculture* account for 2% of the total and decrease of about 8%.

2.3.3 Mercury (Hg)

The national atmospheric emissions of mercury show a quite stable trend in the period 1990-2017. Figure 2.11 and Table 2.11 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.11 also illustrates the share of Hg emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

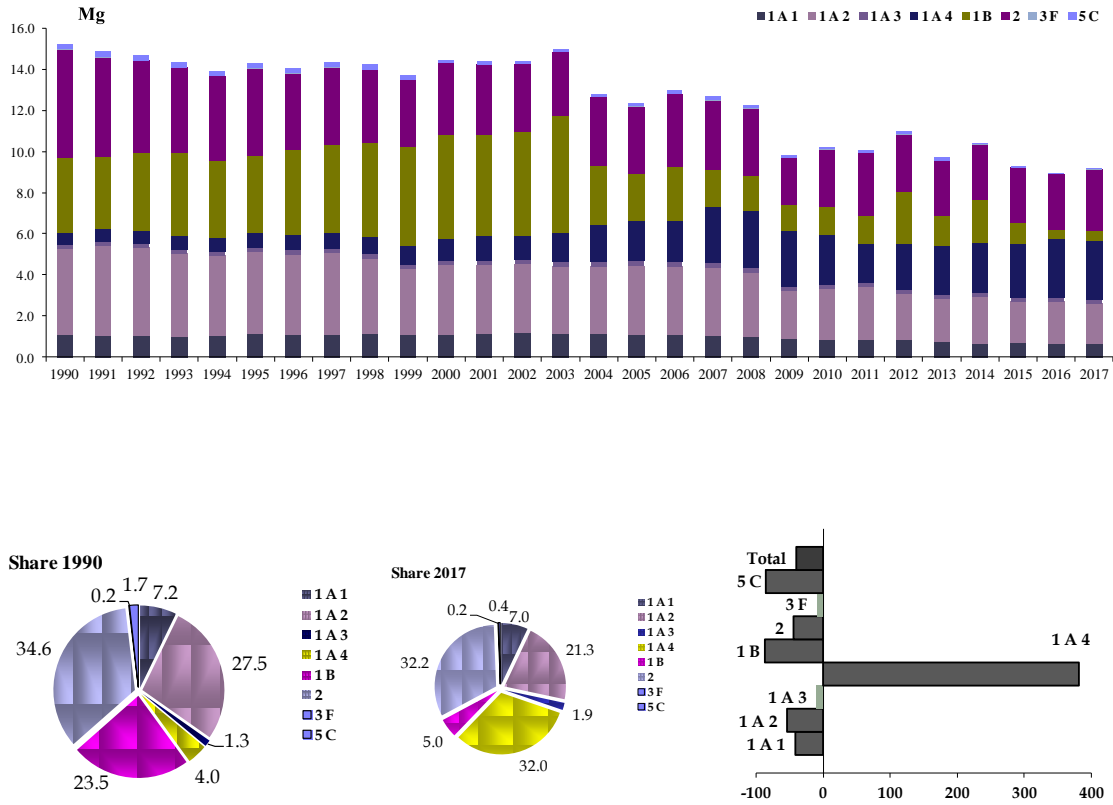


Figure 2.11 Hg emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.11 Hg emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Mg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Mg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Non-industrial combustion plants	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9
Combustion - industry	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
Production processes	8.9	4.4	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0
Geothermal production	3.4	3.6	5.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.4
Road transport	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Waste treatment and disposal	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	15.2	14.3	14.4	12.3	10.2	9.3	9.0	9.2

Emission trend shows a global reduction of about 40% from 1990 to 2017, varying from 15.2 Mg to 9.2 Mg. The general trend is driven by reduction of emissions in lead and zinc production industry as well as in cement production industry, with the installation of the relevant abatement technologies. The main variations concern: emissions from *combustion in industry - processes with contact*, accounting for 21% and decreasing by 53%; emissions from *production process - processes in iron and steel industries and collieries*, representing 32% of the total and increasing by 19%; emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* which represent 32% of the total and showing the strongest increase (382%). Emissions deriving from *combustion in energy and transformation industries*, accounting for 7%, show a 41% reduction. Emissions from *production process - processes in inorganic chemical industries*, contributing to the total less than 1%, show a large reduction, more than 98% totally due to the technological changes for the production of chlorine. Emissions from *road transport* account for 2% and decrease of 10%. Emissions from *waste treatment and disposal* and *agriculture*, contributing to the total only for less than 1%, show a large reduction, equal respectively to 86% and 9%. Emissions from *geothermal production* account for 4% of the national total and shows a reduction of 88% with respect to 1990 due to the introduction of control and abatement system at the production plants.

2.4 Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

In this section, the most significant peculiarities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and dioxins, occurred between 1990 and 2017, will be presented.

2.4.1 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

The national atmospheric emissions of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons decreased from 95 Mg to 80 Mg between 1990 and 2017. Figure 2.12 and Table 2.12 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.12 also illustrates the share of PAH emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

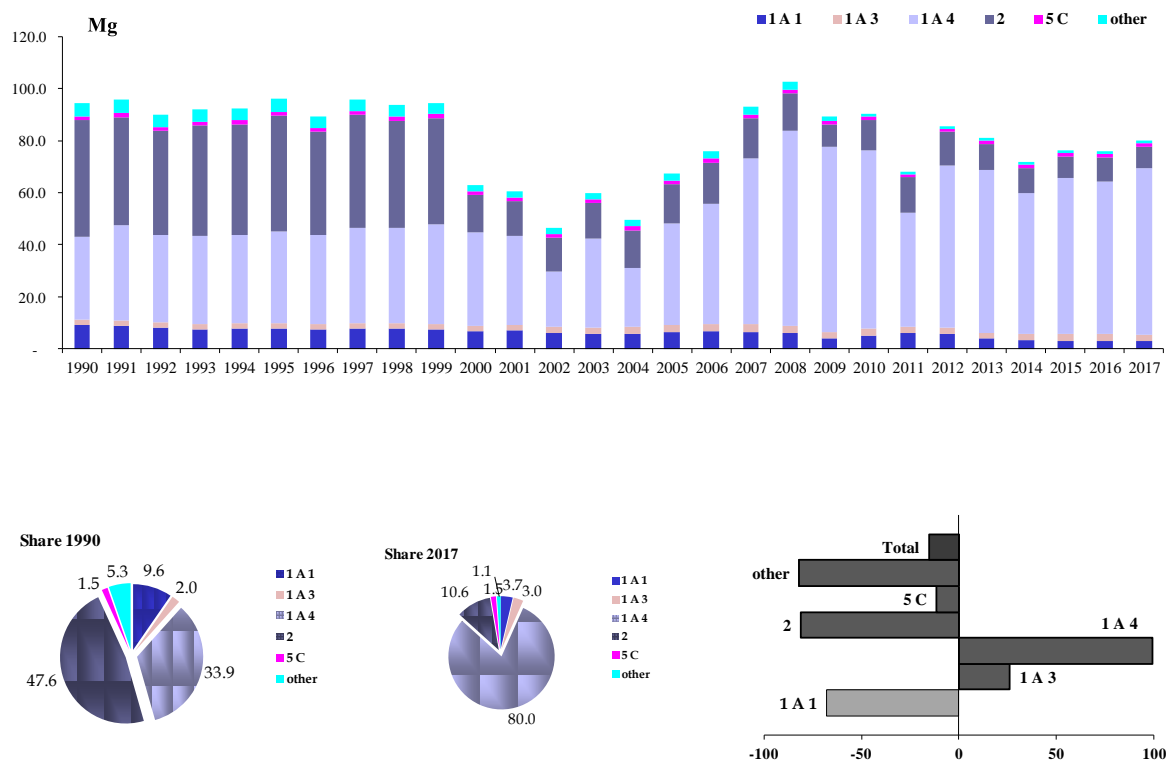


Figure 2.12 PAH emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.12 PAH emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Mg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Mg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	9	8	7	6	5	3	3	3
Non-industrial combustion plants	32	35	36	39	68	60	58	64
Combustion - industry	5	5	2	2	0.4	1	1	1
Production processes	45	45	14	15	12	8	9	8
Solvent and other product use	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Road transport	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other mobile sources and machinery	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Waste treatment and disposal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	96	63	68	90	76	76	80

Between 1990 and 2017, total emissions show a decrease of about 15%. Among the most significant changes, *non industrial combustion plants*, prevalently *residential plants*, account for 80% of the total in 2017 and show a strong increase (about 100%) due to the increase in wood consumption for heating.

Emissions from *production processes*, mainly *processes in iron and steel industries*, account for 11% of the total and show a decrease of 81% due to the adoption of best abatement technologies for the coke production; emissions from *waste treatment and disposal*, mainly open burning of agricultural wastes except stubble burning, account for 9% of the total and show an increase of 17%. Emissions from *combustion in energy and transformation industries*, which are driven by the combustion in iron and steel integrated plants, account for 4% of the total and show a decrease of 66%. Emissions from *road transport*, accounting for 3% in 2016, show an increase of about 35%. The share of other subsectors is about 1%.

2.4.2 Dioxins

The national atmospheric emissions of dioxins show a decreasing trend between 1990 and 2017, with values varying from 503 g I Teq to 288 g I Teq. Figure 2.13 and Table 2.13 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.13 also illustrates the share of dioxin emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

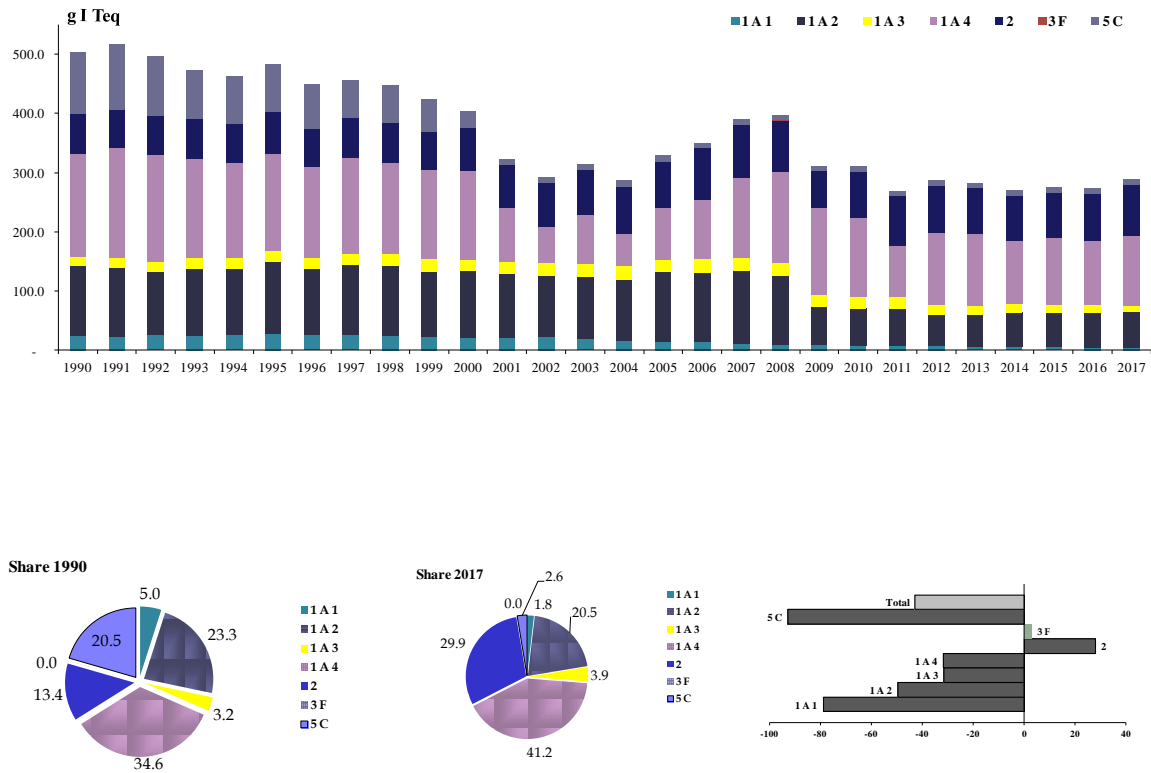


Figure 2.13 Dioxin emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.13 *Dioxin emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (g I Teq)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
	<i>g I Teq</i>							
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	25	28	22	15	8	7	6	5
Non-industrial combustion plants	174	165	151	87	135	112	109	118
Combustion - industry	117	121	111	117	63	57	58	59
Production processes	67	72	71	79	76	77	79	86
Road transport	16	18	21	22	19	14	13	11
Waste treatment and disposal	103	80	29	8	8	8	8	7
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	503	484	404	328	309	275	273	288

The general trend shows a decrease from 1990 to 2017 equal to 43%, with a noticeable decline between 1995 and 2004 and between 2008 and 2011 because of the implementation of abatement system in the largest Italian integrated iron and steel plant (steel production > 80% with respect to national production from integrated plants):

- Double filtering system ESP (ElectroStatic Precipitator) + MEEP (Moving Electrode Electrostatic Precipitator);
- Reduction of the chlorine amount in the charge;
- Injections of urea (able to form stable compounds with metals that catalyze the formation of dioxins).

The most considerable reductions, between 1990 and 2017, are observed in *waste treatment and disposal*, *combustion in energy and transformation industries* and *combustion in industry*, (-93%, -79% and -50%, respectively). Specifically, the reduction is principally due to the cut of emissions from the combustion of municipal waste both with energy recovery, reported under the non industrial sector, and without recovery, reported under the waste sector due to the introduction of regulations establishing more stringent limits of dioxin emissions from stacks.

In 2017, the subsectors which have contributed most to total emissions are *production processes*, *combustion in industry* and *non-industrial combustion plants* accounting for 30%, 21% and 41% of the total respectively. In particular emissions from production processes show an increase of 28% in the period 1990-2017 due to the increase of the iron and steel production in electric arc furnaces.

2.4.3 Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)

The national atmospheric emissions of hexachlorobenzene show a decreasing trend in the period 1990-2016, varying from 43 kg to 11 kg due to the decrease of the use of pesticide in agriculture. Figure 2.14 and Table 2.14 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.14 also illustrates the share of HCB emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

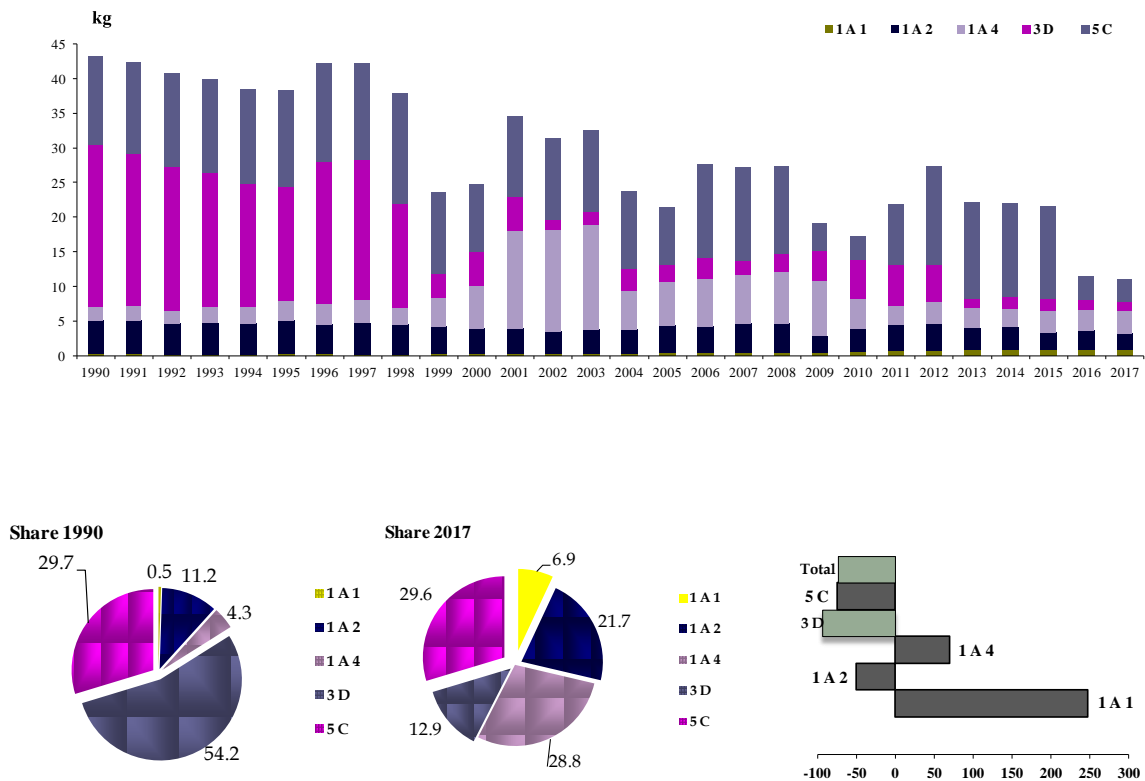


Figure 2.14 HCB emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.14 HCB emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Mg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Mg</i>								
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Non-industrial combustion plants	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Combustion - industry	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002
Road transport	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Waste treatment and disposal	0.013	0.013	0.010	0.008	0.003	0.013	0.003	0.003
Agriculture	0.023	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.001	0.001
Total	0.043	0.022	0.025	0.021	0.017	0.022	0.011	0.011

The sector contributing most to the general trend is *waste treatment and disposal*, in particular waste incineration - sludge incineration. Specifically, the considerable increase of the amount of sludge burnt at a specific incinerator is the reason of the peaks observed in 2001-2003 (incineration with energy recovery) and in 2012-2015 (incineration without energy recovery). The other relevant sectors are *combustion in industry* and *non industrial combustion plants* accounting for 22% and 29% respectively. Emissions from *combustion in energy and transformation industry* and emissions from *non industrial combustion plants* show an increase of 247% and 70% respectively between 1990 and 2017. In the same years for emissions from *waste treatment and disposal* a decrease of 74% has to be noted while emissions from combustion in industry show a decrease of 50%. The use of pesticide in *agriculture* category is the main driver for the decreasing trend of the HCB national emissions, emissions from this category show 94% decrease between 1990 and 2017.

2.4.4 Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)

The national atmospheric emissions of polychlorinated biphenyl show a decreasing trend in the period 1990-2017, about -34%, from 289 kg to 189 kg.

Figure 2.15 and Table 2.15 illustrate the emission trend from 1990 to 2017. Figure 2.15 also illustrates the share of PCB emissions by category in 1990 and 2017 as well as the total and sectoral variation from 1990 to 2017.

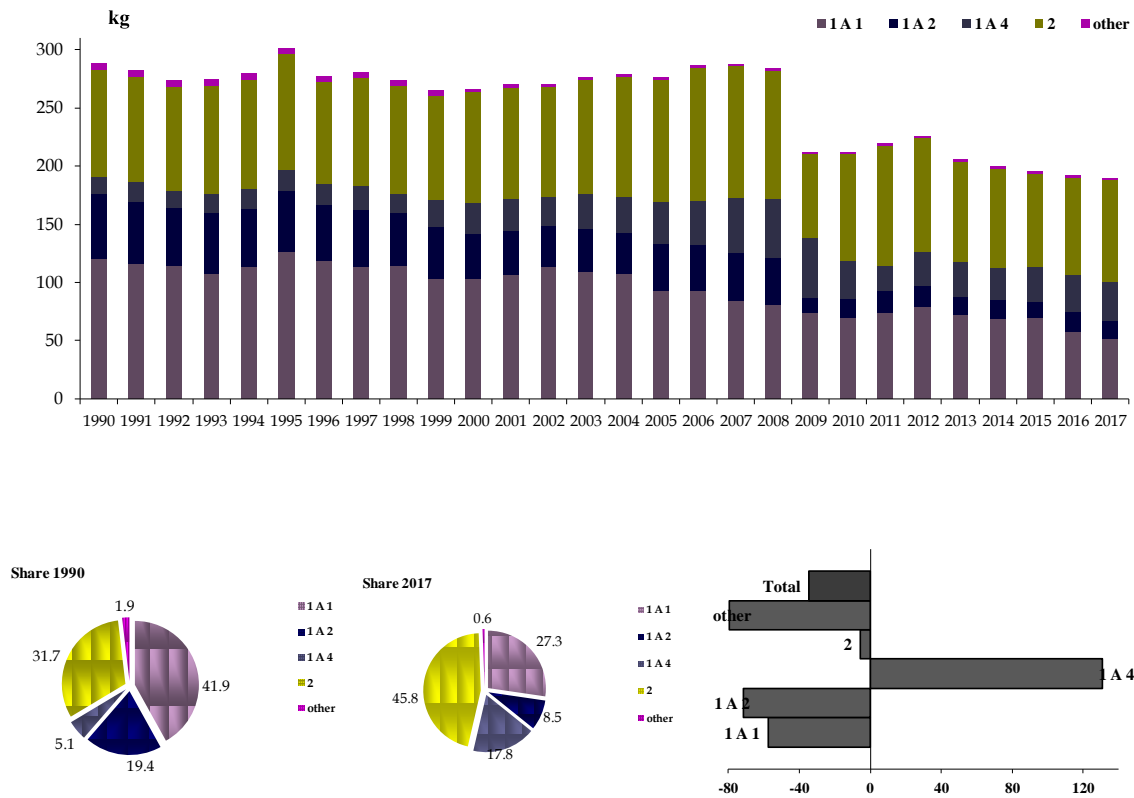


Figure 2.15 PCB emission trend, percentage share by sector and variation 1990-2017

Table 2.15 PCB emission trend from 1990 to 2017 (Mg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
	<i>Mg</i>							
Combustion in energy and transformation industries	0.121	0.069	0.103	0.094	0.069	0.069	0.057	0.052
Non-industrial combustion plants	0.015	0.031	0.025	0.036	0.033	0.031	0.032	0.034
Combustion - industry	0.056	0.014	0.039	0.040	0.017	0.014	0.017	0.016
Production processes	0.092	0.079	0.096	0.106	0.093	0.079	0.084	0.087
Road transport	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Waste treatment and disposal	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Total	0.289	0.195	0.266	0.276	0.212	0.195	0.192	0.189

The subsectors contributing most to the general trend are the *production processes* sector and the *combustion in energy and transformation industries* sector, accounting for 46% and 27% of the total emissions respectively, the former showing a decrease of 5%, the latter a reduction of 57%. The other relevant subsectors are *non industrial combustion plants* accounting for 18% and relevantly increasing (131%) and *combustion in industry* which accounts for 8% and decreases between 1990 and 2017 by 71%. The noticeable decline between 2008 and 2009 was due to the implementation of abatement systems in the largest Italian steel plant.

3 ENERGY (NFR SECTOR 1)

3.1 Overview of the sector

For the pollutants and sources discussed in this section, emissions result from the combustion of fuel. All the pollutants reported under the UNECE/CLRTAP are estimated. Stationary and mobile categories are covered for:

- Electricity (power plants and Industrial producers);
- Refineries (Combustion);
- Iron and steel industries (Combustion)
- Chemical and petrochemical industries (Combustion);
- Construction industries (roof tiles, bricks);
- Other industries (metal works factories, food, textiles, others);
- Road Transport;
- Coastal Shipping;
- Railways;
- Aircraft;
- Domestic;
- Commercial;
- Public Service;
- Fishing and Agriculture.

Fugitive emissions are also reported under the energy sector as well as emissions from geothermal production.

The national emission inventory is prepared using energy consumption information available from national statistics and an estimate of the actual use of the fuels. The latter information is available at sectoral level in a different number of publications and different details, such as fuel consumption, distance travelled or some other statistical data related to emissions. For most of the combustion source categories, emissions are estimated from fuel consumption data reported in the National Energy Balance (BEN) as supplied by the Ministry for the Economic Development (MSE, several years (a)) and reported to the international energy organization, and from emission factors appropriate to the type of combustion and the pollutant.

The estimate from fuel consumption emission factors refers to stationary combustion in boilers and heaters. The other categories are estimated by more complex methods discussed in the relevant sections. The fuel consumption of “Other industries” is estimated so that the total fuel consumption of these sources is consistent with the national energy balance.

Electricity generation by companies primarily for their own use is auto-generation, and the relevant emissions should be reported under the industry concerned. However, national energy statistics report emissions from electricity generation as a separate category. The Italian inventory makes an overall calculation and then attempts to report as far as possible according to the guidelines:

- auto-generators are reported in the relevant industrial sectors of section “1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction”;
- refineries auto-generation is included in section 1.A.1b;
- iron and steel auto-generation is included in section 1.A.1c
- incinerators auto-generation of energy and heat is included in section 1.A.4a.

These reports are based on estimates of fuel used for steam generation connected with electricity

production supplied by the National Independent System Operator (TERNA, several years).

Emissions from the energy production plants in integrated iron and steel plants and emissions from coke ovens are included in 1.A.1c category. Emissions from waste incineration facilities with energy recovery are reported under category 1.A.4a i (Combustion activity, commercial/institutional sector), whereas emissions from other types of waste incineration facilities are reported under category 5.C (Waste incineration). In particular, for 2017, more than 98% of the total amount of waste incinerated is treated in plants with energy recovery system. The energy recovered by these plants is mainly used for district heating of commercial buildings or used to satisfy the internal energy demand of the plants and only a small percentage of energy produced goes to the electricity grid (around 10%). Different emission factors for municipal, industrial and oils, hospital waste, and sewage sludge are applied, as reported in the waste chapter. Waste amount is then converted in energy content applying the relevant factor as resulting from data provided by TERNA, which in 2017 is equal to 11.5 GJ/t of waste.

Landfill gas is generally recovered and used for heating and power in commercial facilities, the resulting emissions are reported under 1.A.4.a. Biogas recovered from the anaerobic digester of animal waste is used for utilities in the agriculture sector and relative emissions are reported under 1.A.4.c.

Under 1.A.2 g vii industrial off road machinery are reported; the methodology used to estimate emissions from a range of portable or mobile equipment powered by reciprocating diesel engines is summarized. Industrial off-road include construction equipment such as bulldozers, loaders, graders, scrapers, rollers and excavators and other industrial machines as portable generators, compressors and cement mixers. Estimates are calculated taking in account especially the population of the different classes, annual usage, average power rating, load factor and technology distribution (EURO) according to the Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). COPERT II has been used for years 1994 and 1995 to estimate emissions and average emission factors for vehicles and diesel fuel consumption. Population data have been estimated on the basis on a survey of machinery sales. Machinery lifetime was estimated on the European averages reported in EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007, the annual usage data were taken either from industry or published data by EEA. The emission factors used came from EMEP/EEA and COPERT. The load factors were taken from COPERT. It was possible to calculate fuel consumptions for each class based on fuel consumption factors given in EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007. Comparison with known fuel consumption for certain groups of classes suggested that the population method overestimated fuel consumption by factors of 1.2-1.5 for industrial vehicles. Time series is reconstructed in relation to the diesel fuel use in industry reported in the national energy balance as gasoil final consumption. Emission factors for NO_x, CO, NMVOC and PM have been updated taking in account the reduction factors established in the European Directive 97/68/EC, the timing of application of the new limits and the tax of penetration of the new industrial vehicles in the total fleet. Emission reduction factor reported in the European Directive 2004/26/EC Directive have been applied and introduced in the emission estimates.

In 2017 the energy sector accounts for more than 50% of total emissions for all the estimated pollutants, except for NMVOC, which accounts for 43%, and ammonia for 3%. In particular, emissions from the energy sector are 94% of CO, 91% of NO_x and BC, 89% of PM_{2.5}, 88% of SO_x and 87% of PAH national total emissions.

In 2017, the following categories are key categories for different pollutants: *public electricity and heat production* (1A1a), *petroleum refining* (1A1b), *stationary combustion in iron and steel industries* (1A2a), *stationary combustion in non ferrous metal industries* (1A2b), *stationary combustion in non metallic mineral industries* (1A2f), *road transport* categories (1A3b), *national navigation* (1A3d ii), *stationary combustion plants in commercial/institutional* (1A4a i) and *residential* (1A4b i), *off-road vehicles in agriculture, forestry and fishing* (1A4c ii), *fugitive emissions from refining and storage* (1B2a iv) and *fugitive emissions from natural gas* (1B2b).

The same categories are key categories for 1990, except (1B2b), and for the trend analysis. In addition, for 1990, *stationary combustion in chemical industries* (1A2c) for SO_x, *mobile combustion in manufacturing industries and construction* (1A2g vii) for BC, *stationary combustion in other industries* (1A2g viii) for SO_x, *fugitive emissions from distribution of oil products* (1B2a v) for NMVOC emissions, and *fugitive emissions from geothermal production* (1B2d) are also key categories.

3.2 Methodological issues

Methodologies used for estimating emissions from this sector are based on and conform to the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007; EMEP/EEA, 2013; EMEP/EEA, 2016), the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2006) and the Good Practice Guidance (IPCC, 2000).

Specifically for road transport, the most recent version of COPERT 5 programme, version 5.2.2, has been used to calculate emissions (EMISIA SA, 2019); the updated version of the model has been applied for the whole time series. In paragraph 3.8 more detailed information is supplied on these figures.

A detailed description on the methods and national specific circumstances as well as reference material of the energy sector is documented in the national inventory report of the Italian greenhouse gas inventory (ISPRA, 2019[a]). At national level, trends of the CLRTAP pollutants are described in the environmental data yearbook published by ISPRA (ISPRA, 2017).

The National Energy Balance, published by the Ministry of Economic Development, is the main source of information to estimate emissions from the energy sector as it reports fuel consumption for different sectors at national level. Additional information for electricity production is provided by the major national electricity producers and by the major national industry corporation. On the other hand, basic activity data for road transport, maritime and aviation, such as the number of vehicles, harbour statistics and aircraft landing and take-off cycles are provided in statistical yearbooks published both by the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Transportation. Other data are communicated by different category associations.

The emission factors used are based on national sources, or else on values specified in the EMEP/EEA guidebook and/or IPCC guidelines which are appropriate for Italy. Emission factors used for energy and manufacturing industries and non industrial combustion, specifically categories 1A1, 1A2, 1A4, and their references are available on the ISPRA website at <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/serie-storiche-emissioni/fattori-di-emissione-per-le-sorgenti-di-combustione-stazionarie-in-italia/view> as well as emission factors for road transport (1A3b) are available at <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/fetransp/>.

For 1A1 categories, a Tier 3 is used and SO_x, NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions are estimated on the basis of emission and consumption data provided by the relevant plants in the framework of LCP and ETS European Directives and EPRTR Regulation. The average implied emission factors at fuel level result from the analysis of the information provided and available at plant level, including technologies for energy production and emissions abatement. These IEF at fuel level have been used to estimate emissions for those plants where some pollutant have not been declared and to verify emissions declared. PM 2.5 is estimated applying the ratio between PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ reported in the Tier 2 tables of the EMEP/EEA 2016 Guidebook at fuel level. In particular for 1A1b category, the implied emission factor refers both to the production of energy and heat and to the other combustion activities in refineries. With regard to Hg, country specific emission factors for each fuel have been used to estimate emissions while for PCB emission factors for coal, oil products and wood biomass those from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2006 have been used.

In response to the review process a survey has been conducted to verify if emission data submitted by operators are calculated subtracting the confidence interval. The issue has been discussed also with the colleagues from the Ministry of Environment (IMELS) in charge of the implementation at national level for the IED legislation. In principle it is to be noted that the validated average values (with the confidence interval subtracted from the measured data) are the data used to verify the compliance of the operators to prescriptions included in the permits issued to the same operators and not for the calculation of the total annual emissions submitted in the framework of the relevant European Union Directives and Regulations. In addition the implementation at national level of the IED requires Italian operators with emissions reported on the basis of Continuous Monitoring System data to refer to confidence intervals which are not those included in the IED: in fact, the confidence intervals must result from quality assurance procedure and the implementation of UNI EN 14181:2005 and QAL2 procedure. This national circumstance implies that the validated average values used by the Italian operators are more realistic compared to those calculated using the procedure laid out in the IED. Moreover the use of CMS at the stacks is largely implemented at facilities with installations exceeding 50 MWth input. In order to assess consistency along the timeseries, data reported by the largest Italian operator in the Energy production (about 25% of energy production) show that no issues concerning consistency can be raised. For consistency issue we believe that official data, as air

emission values, communicated by the operators in the EU official frameworks, as the LCP Directive, PRTR registry and IPPC Directive should be considered as they were reported and without any further adjustment (apart from QA/QC procedures).

Notation key NO for activity is used in particular indicating that a fuel is not consumed at all while NA is reported in the column where is requested to specify a different indicator than fuel consumption.

For 1A2 categories, estimates for chemical, food processing, and other sectors (as textile, mechanics, extraction,...) are based on fuel consumption where EMEP/CORINAIR 2007 emission factors at fuel level have been used except for SO_x, NO_x and PM10 which are estimated on the basis of emission and consumption data provided by the relevant plants in the framework of LCP and ETS European Directives and EPRTR Regulation. PM 2.5 is estimated applying the ratio between PM2.5 and PM10 reported in the Tier 2 tables of the EMEP/EEA 2016 Guidebook at fuel level. For the iron and steel, non ferrous metal, pulp and paper and non metallic minerals sectors emission estimates are based on production data. SO_x, NO_x and PM10 emission factors time series are estimated on the basis of the communication from operators in the framework of LCP Directive and EPRTR Regulation and industrial association at SNAP activity code level. For NMVOC, default EFs of EMEP/CORINAIR 2007 Guidebook are prevalently used except for glass and lead production where country specific emission factors are used; emission factors provided in the EMEP/EEA 2016 Guidebook are not appropriate because of they are calculated for small combustion boilers while emissions in this category refer prevalently to boilers >20 MWt for auto-production of energy and heat in the industrial sectors.

For 1A2f category, stationary combustion in non-metallic mineral industry, and in particular cement production, emissions from kilns are reported in this category where emissions from mills are reported in IPPU (emission factor from USEPA 1991 EF handbook) while for lime production an EF referring to the complete process is used (from USEPA 1996 EF handbook) and emissions are distributed between energy and IPPU.

The Institute, specifically the same unit responsible for the inventory, also collects data in the context of the European Emissions Trading Scheme, the National Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (Italian PRTR) and the Large Combustion Plants (LCP) Directives. All these data are managed and used to compile the inventory. Figures are cross checked to develop country-specific emission factors and input activity data; whenever data cannot be straight used for the inventory compilation, they are considered as verification. EPER/EPRTR data are yearly available from 2002 while ETS data from 2005 and LCP data from 1990 all on yearly basis. In the EPRTR registry total emissions divided by category are reported by plants if they exceed the relevant ceiling for each pollutant. LCP data refer only to SO_x, NO_x and PM emissions that are collected in stacks over 50 MWth and could result in figures lower than those reported in the EPRTR. In the ETS only CO₂ and fuel consumption data are reported. QA/QC checks at plants level are directed to check the submissions of data in the different context and evaluate the differences if any. For example, if emissions submitted by a plant under LCP are higher than those submitted under the EPRTR we ask the operator of the reporting plant for an explanation and the verification of data submitted. In addition, on the basis of fuel consumption supplied under the ETS and average emission factor by fuel we estimates emissions at plant level and compare them with those submitted in the EPRTR and LCP. Also in this case we ask for clarifications to the reporting plant if necessary.

3.3 Time series and key categories

The following sections present an outline of the main key categories in the energy sector. Table 3.1 highlights the key categories identified in the sector.

The energy sector is the main source of emissions in Italy with a share of more than 80% for different pollutants under the UNECE convention; specifically, for the main pollutants, in 2017 the sector accounts for:

- 94% in national total CO emissions;
- 91% in national total NO_x emissions;

- 91% in national total BC emissions;
- 89% in national total PM2.5 emissions;
- 88% in national total SO_x emissions;
- 87% in national total PAH emissions.

Moreover, the sector is also an important source for heavy metals; specifically in 2017, energy sector is responsible for 76% of total Cd emissions and accounts for a high share of other heavy metals, As (99.8%), Cu (96%), Ni (87%), Se (91%).

There are no differences as compared to the sectoral share in 1990, except for lead whose contribution in 1990 was 98% of total emissions, 25% higher than in 2017.

One of the most important source of emissions in the sector and key category, in 2017, is represented by *road transport* (1A3b), at least for the main pollutants: NO_x (46.1%), BC (30.5%), CO (19.3%), NMVOC (11.9%), and particulate matter (PM10 11.2%, PM2.5 9.9%). There has been a strong reduction in lead emissions from 1990 to 2017 in *road transport* due to replacement of lead gasoline. An in depth analysis of the road transport category and its emission trends is reported in paragraph 3.8.

Manufacturing industries and construction (1A2) is a main source of heavy metals and POPs, accounting for about 36% of lead total emissions, 28% for cadmium, 22% for HCB, 21% for mercury and 21% for dioxin. The sector is key category also for PM10 (4%) as well as SO_x and NO_x, about 23% and 9% of total emissions. The main sectors are iron and steel sector, which is key for Pb, Cd, Hg and HCB, the non-ferrous metal sector, key for Hg and Dioxin, and non metallic mineral sector that is key category for SO_x, NO_x, PM10, Pb, Cd and Hg.

Public electricity and heat production (1A1a) is a key source of SO_x emissions in 2017 with a share of 8.1%, PCB (26.8%) and NO_x emissions (4.6%). A strong reduction of SO_x, NO_x and PM10 emissions is observed for this category along the time series (as well as for 1A2 sector). The introduction of two regulatory instruments: the DPR 203/88 (Decree of President of the Republic of 24th May 1988), laying down rules concerning the authorisation of plants, and the Ministerial Decree of 12th July 1990, which introduced plant level limits to emissions of PM10, NO_x and SO_x for new plants and required old plants to conform to the limit by 1997, explained the emission reduction in the nineties. The shift from fuel oil to natural gas combined with the increase of energy efficiency of the plants and the introduction of PM10 abatement technologies have been implemented to comply with the emission limit values. From 2000 lower limits to emissions at the stacks have been introduced, in the framework of environmental integrated authorisations, for the authorisation of new plants and the implementation of the old ones, especially for those facilities located in areas with air quality critical values. For this reason the plants have increased the use of natural gas heat and power combined technology. In 2017 in Italy there are still 9 coal plants, of which only 7 fully working, and 1 fuel oil plant out of around 150 power plants included in this source category. With exception of few biomass plants and some gasoil stationary engines in the small islands the other plants are natural gas combined cycle thermoelectric power plant.

Petroleum refining (1A1b) is a key category for SO_x emissions in 2017 with a share of 6.7%. Emissions are estimated on the basis of emission and consumption data provided by refineries in the framework of LCP, ETS European Directives and EPRTR Regulation and refer both to the production of energy and heat and to the other combustion activities in the plants. Emission trends are driven by the same legislation quoted for 1A1a category, where specific rules and ceiling were set up for refineries.

National *navigation* (1A3d ii) is key category for SO_x (18.5%), NO_x (10.0%), CO (2.8%), PM10 (2.8%) PM2.5 (3.4%) and BC (4.2%). The weight of this category on the total emissions has increased for SO_x and NO_x during the period because of a sectoral delay in the introduction of relevant normative to reduce air emissions.

A sector increasing its level of emissions is the *non-industrial combustion* (1A4): NO_x and NMVOC, emissions of this category account in 2017 for 17.8% and 22.8% of national total, respectively; SO_x emission account for 8.9%; CO emissions account for 65.9%; PM10 and PM2.5 emissions account for 60.0% and 70.4% respectively while BC emissions account for 52.6%; dioxin is 41.2%, PAH is 80.0%, PCB is 17.8% and HCB is 28.8% of national totals. These emissions are prevalently due to biomass combustion, in winter, and they are also becoming critical for air quality issues. *Non-industrial combustion* is also a key category for heavy metals due to the increase of combustion of waste with energy recovery reported under the sector;

Pb, Cd, and Hg account for 32.2%, 40,0% and 32.0% of national total emissions respectively. An in depth analysis of this category is reported in the paragraph 3.12. *Fishing activities* (1A4cii) is key categories for NO_x (4.4%) and BC (6.3%).

Fugitive emissions in refinery from fossil fuel distribution and storage (1B2a iv) is key category in 2017 for SO_x emissions (16.4%). Total SO_x fugitive emissions from distribution of fossil fuels account for 20.1% of the total. *Fugitive emission from natural gas* (1B2b) is key category for NMVOC emissions accounting for 2.5% of national total emissions.

Table 3.1 Key categories in the energy sector in 2017

	1A1 a	1A1 b	1A1 c	1A2	1A2 g vii	1A3 a i	1A3 a ii	1A3 b i	1A3 b ii	1A3 b iii	1A3 b iv	1A3 b v	1A3 b vi	1A3 b vii	1A3 c	1A3 d ii	1A3 e i	1A4 a i	1A4 b i	1A4 b ii	1A4 c	1A5 b	1B1 a	1B1 b	1B2
SO_x	8.2	6.8	1.8	22.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0				0.0	18.5	0.0	3.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			20.1
NO_x	4.6	1.4	0.4	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	21.1	5.9	18.4	0.7				0.2	10.0	0.1	4.9	6.0	0.0	6.9	0.3			0.8
NH₃	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0			1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0		0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			1.2
NM VOC	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.5	4.5	4.2			0.0	1.7	0.0	3.1	18.7	0.1	1.0	0.1		0.1	4.8
CO	0.9	0.1	0.8	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.4	0.7	1.5	5.7				0.0	2.8	0.0	1.2	62.5	0.1	2.1	0.5			0.0
PM10	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.4	0.4		4.1	2.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.1	57.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
PM2.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.7	0.4		2.7	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.3	66.9	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
BC	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	15.9	5.8	8.1	0.6				0.1	4.2	0.0	0.7	43.6	0.0	8.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pb	0.7	0.1	0.0	35.8		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.7			0.0		28.5	3.8		0.0	0.0		0.2	0.0
Cd	1.0	0.2	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.7		0.7		0.0	0.2		33.6	6.1	0.0	0.3	0.0		1.3	0.0
Hg	5.8	1.1	0.1	21.3				1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1		0.0					29.0	2.8		0.2			0.6	4.4
PAH	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.0				0.0	0.1		2.6	76.8	0.0	0.6	0.0			
Dioxin	0.9	0.9		20.5				2.8	0.5	0.5	0.1							1.0	39.9		0.2				
HCB	6.9			21.7				0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0							13.6	15.1		0.1				
PCB	26.8	0.5		8.5				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							8.9	8.8		0.0				

Note: key categories are shaded in blue

3.4 QA/QC and verification

A complete description of methodological and activity data improvements are documented every year in a QA/QC plan (ISPRA, 2019[b]).

The analysis of data collected from point sources allowed to distribute emissions at local level, for 2015 and previous years, as submitted under the CLTRAP. To illustrate an example, NO_x emissions from point sources are reported in Figure 3.1 for the year 2015. Point sources include: public electricity and heat production plants, petroleum refineries, stationary combustion plants (*iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, clinker*) and pipeline compressors.

The figure highlights that the most critical industrial areas are distributed in few regions.

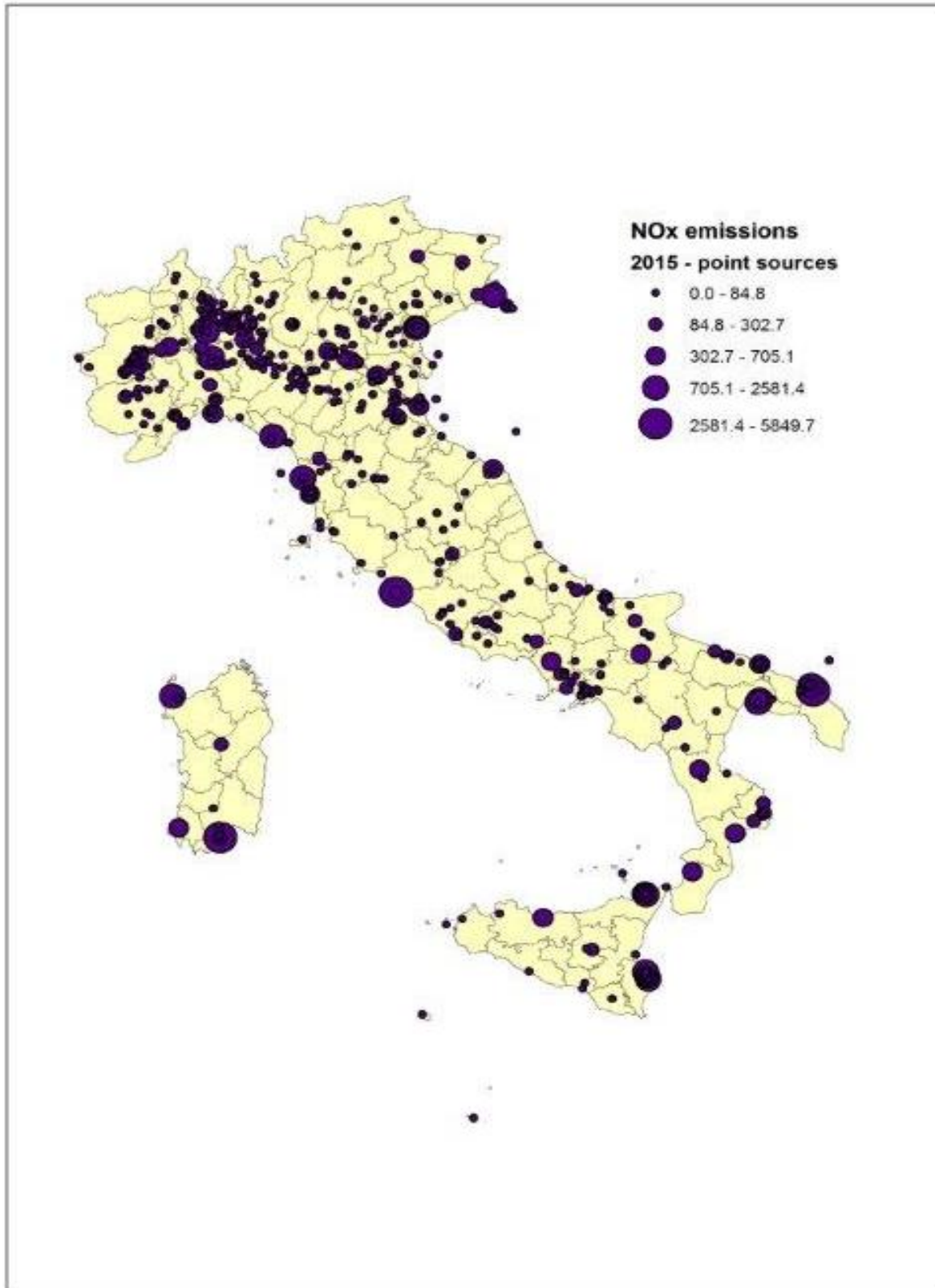


Figure 3.1 *NO_x emissions from point sources in 2015 (t)*

In Figure 3.2, NO_x emissions communicated by 229 facilities (power plants, refineries, cement plants and iron and steel integrated plants), in the framework of the national E-PRTR register and LCP Directive, have been processed and geographically located. The territorial distribution shows similar results to those reported in the previous figure highlighting the industrial areas still in activity in 2010.



Figure 3.2 NO_x emissions from point sources in 2010 (t)

Every five years emissions are disaggregated at regional and provincial levels and figures are compared to the results obtained by regional bottom-up inventories. Emissions disaggregated at local level are also used as input for air quality modelling. NO_x emissions from *road transport* have been disaggregated at NUTS3 level; the disaggregation related to the year 2015 is reported in Figure 3.3 whereas methodologies are

described in the relevant publication (ISPRA, 2009).

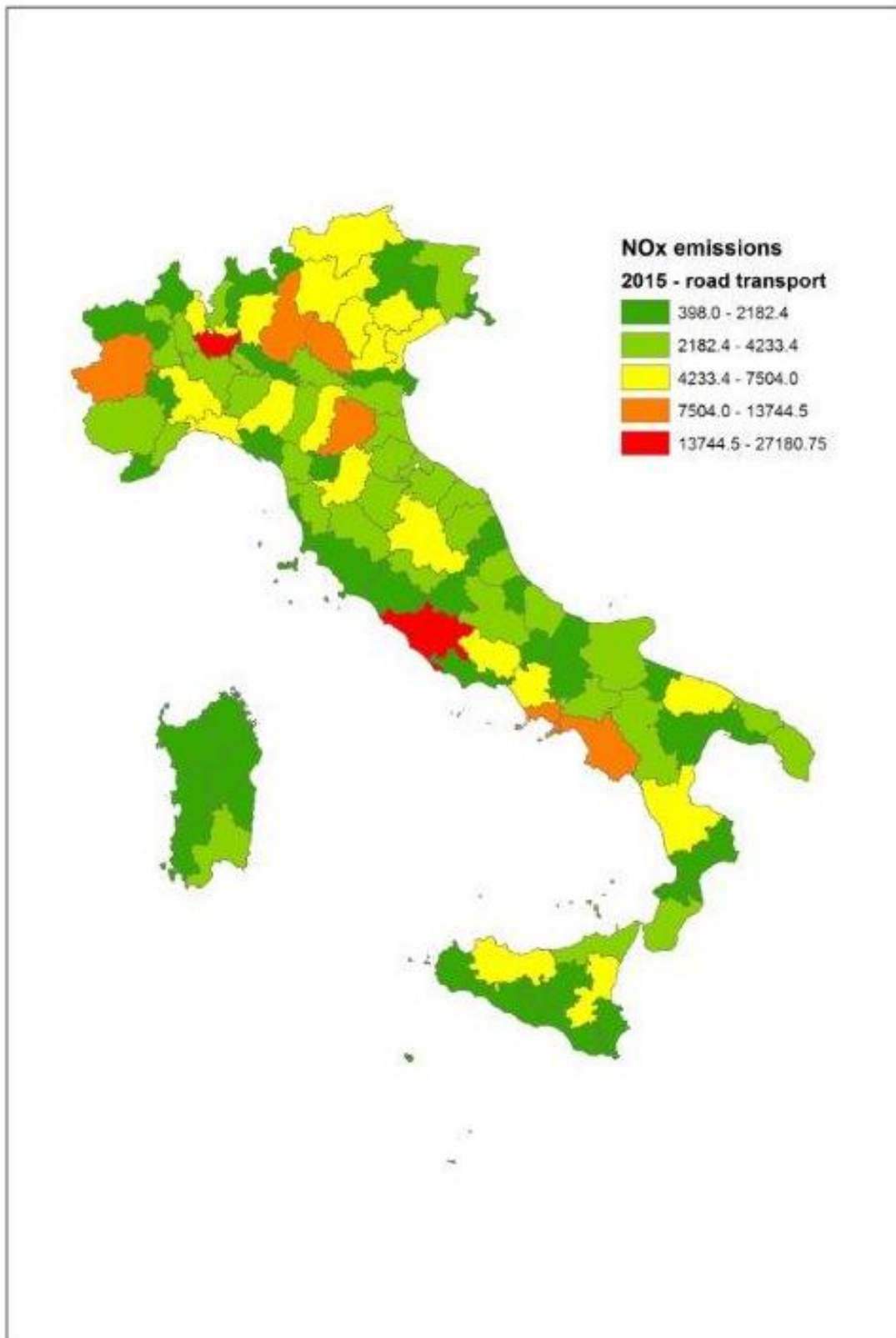


Figure 3.3 *NO_x emissions from road transport in 2015 (t)*

3.5 Recalculations

In the 2018 submission different recalculations have been performed in the energy sector.

For 1.A.1b and 1.A.1c categories, as well as for 1B, NH₃ emissions have been estimates and included in the inventory.

For 1.A.1 and 1.A.2 categories the time series, from 2005 to 2016, of natural gas fuel consumptions have been updated on the basis of figures submitted by the Ministry of Economic Development to the Joint Questionnaire IEA/OECD/EUROSTAT; moreover, for the category 1.A.4, emissions have been recalculated from 1990 to 2016 on the basis of natural gas fuel consumption update and for the update of steam wood energy conversion factor from the same activity data source.

For road transport (1.A.3.b), the upgraded version of COPERT 5, v.5.2.2 has been used resulting in a general revision of emission estimates for the whole time series. More detailed results are reported in paragraph 3.8.

For 1.A.4, emissions have been updated for 2015 and 2016 taking into account the update of waste fuel consumption for commercial heating as well as the update of emission factors for wood combustion according to a new distribution of technologies. More detailed information is reported in paragraph 3.12.

3.6 Planned improvements

Specific improvements are detailed in the 2019 QA/QC plan (ISPRA, 2019[b]).

For the *energy* sector, a major progress regards the management of the information system where data collected in the framework of different obligations, Large Combustion Plant, E-PRTR and Emissions Trading, are gathered together thus highlighting the main discrepancies in information and detecting potential errors. Moreover the complete use of the energy data provided by the Ministry of Economic Development to the Joint Questionnaire IEA/OECD/EUROSTAT is planned in substitution of the national energy balances used till now.

Further progress will regard the maritime sector improving the annual estimations on the basis of detailed databases on ships movements.

With respect to PM₁₀ and heavy metals emissions from *Public Electricity and Heat Production* category (1A1a) while PM₁₀ emissions are updated every year on the basis of data submitted by the plants in the framework of the EPRTR registry, Large Combustion Plants Directive and Environmental Reports, heavy metals emission factors time series have been reconstructed from 1990 to 2001 on the basis of a study conducted by ENEL (major company in Italy) which reports heavy metals emissions measurements by fuel and technology (with or without PM₁₀ abatement technologies) of relevant national plants. From 2001 these emission factors have not been updated. Heavy metals emission data in the EPRTR registry refer only to few not representative plants and are not sufficient to calculate average emission factors. Further work is planned to update/change emission factors for those pollutants, as zinc, where figures reported in the EPRTR lead to average values significantly different from those actually used.

3.7 Aviation (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.A.3.a)

3.7.1 Overview

Emissions from categories 1.A.3.a.i International Aviation and 1.A.3.a.ii Domestic Aviation are estimated, including figures both for landing and take-off cycles (LTO) and for the cruise phase of the flight (the latter reported as memo items and not included in the national totals).

3.7.2 Methodological issues

According to the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2006; IPCC, 2000) and the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016 (EMEP/EEA, 2016), a national technique has been developed and applied to estimate emissions.

The current method estimates emissions from the following assumptions and information.

Activity data comprise both fuel consumptions and aircraft movements, which are available in different level of aggregation and derive from different sources as specified here below:

- Total inland deliveries of aviation gasoline and jet fuel are provided in the national energy balance (MSE, several years (a)). This figure is the best approximation of aviation fuel consumption, for international and domestic use, but it is reported as a total and not split between domestic and international.
- Data on annual arrivals and departures of domestic and international landing and take-off cycles at Italian airports are reported by different sources: National Institute of Statistics in the statistics yearbooks (ISTAT, several years), Ministry of Transport in the national transport statistics yearbooks (MIT, several years), the Italian civil aviation in the national aviation statistics yearbooks (ENAC/MIT, several years), EUROCONTROL flights data time series 2002–2017 (EUROCONTROL, several years).

An overall assessment and comparison with EUROCONTROL emission estimates was carried out over the years and that lead to an update of the methodology used by Italy for this category. Data on the number of flights, fuel consumption and emission factors were provided by EUROCONTROL in the framework of a specific project funded by the European Commission, and quality checked by the European Environmental Agency and its relevant Topic Centre (ETC/ACM), aimed at improving the reporting and the quality of emission estimates from the aviation sector of each EU Member State under both the UNFCCC and LRTAP conventions. The Advanced Emissions Model (AEM) was applied by Eurocontrol to derive these figures, according to a Tier 3 methodology (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

EUROCONTROL fuel and emissions time series cover the period 2005-2017, while the number of flights are available since 2002. EUROCONTROL data, related to Italy, on the number of flights have been used to update the national inventory from 2002, while fuel and emissions data have been used since 2005; HC emissions (both NMVOC and CH₄) and cruise emissions of CO, have been updated after new data supplied by EUROCONTROL.

For the time series from 1990 to 1999, figures for emission and consumption factors are derived by the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007), both for LTO cycles and cruise phases, taking into account national specificities.

These specificities derived from the results of a national study which, taking into account detailed information on the Italian air fleet and the origin-destination flights for the year 1999, calculated national values for both domestic and international flights (Romano et al., 1999; ANPA, 2001; Trozzi et al., 2002 (a)) on the basis of the default emission and consumption factors reported in the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook. National average emissions and consumption factors were therefore estimated for LTO cycles and cruise both for domestic and international flights from 1990 to 1999. Specifically, for the year referred to in the survey, the method estimates emissions from the number of aircraft movements broken down by aircraft and engine type (derived from ICAO database if not specified) at each of the principal Italian airports; information about whether the flight is international or domestic and the related distance travelled has also been considered. A Tier 3 method has been applied for 1999. In fact, figures on the number of flights, destination, aircraft fleet and engines have been provided by the local airport authorities, national airlines and

EUROCONTROL, covering about 80% of the national official statistics on aircraft movements for the relevant years. Data on ‘Times in mode’ have also been supplied by the four principal airports and estimates for the other minor airports have been carried out on the basis of previous sectoral studies at local level. Consumption and emission factors are those derived from the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007). Based on sample information, estimates have been carried out at national level from 1990 to 1999 considering the official statistics of the aviation sector (ENAC/MIT, several years) and applying the average consumption and emission factors.

From 2005, fuel consumption and emission factors were derived from the database made available to EU Member States by EUROCONTROL, as previously described. These data were used for updating fuel consumption factors, and emission factors of all pollutants. For the period between 1999 and 2005, interpolation has been applied to calculate these parameters. Estimates were carried out applying the consumption and emission factors to the national official aviation statistics (ENAC/MIT, several years) and EUROCONTROL data on movements from 2002 (EUROCONTROL, several years).

In general, to carry out national estimates of greenhouse gases and other pollutants in the Italian inventory for LTO cycles, both domestic and international, consumptions and emissions are calculated for the complete time series using the average consumption and emission factors multiplied by the total number of flights. The same method is used to estimate emissions for domestic cruise; on the other hand, for international cruise, consumptions are derived by difference from the total fuel consumption reported in the national energy balance and the estimated values as described above and emissions are therefore calculated.

The fuel split between national and international fuel use in aviation is then supplied to the Ministry of the Economical Development to be included in the official international submission of energy statistics to the IEA in the framework of the Joint Questionnaire OECD/EUROSTAT/IEA compilation together with other energy data.

Data on domestic and international aircraft movements from 1990 to 2017 are shown in Table 3.2 where domestic flights are those entirely within Italy.

Since 2002, EUROCONTROL flights data have been considered, accounting for departures from and arrivals to all airports in Italy, regarding flights flying under instrument flight rules (IFR), including civil helicopters flights and excluding flights flagged as military, when the above flights can be identified.

Total fuel consumptions, both domestic and international, are reported by LTO and cruise in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2 Aircraft Movement Data (LTO cycles)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Domestic flights	172,148	185,220	319,748	350,140	354,520	280,645	277,872	281,498
International flights	147,875	198,848	303,608	381,206	406,990	425,410	446,817	462,896

Source: ISTAT, several years; ENAC/MIT, several years; Eurocontrol, several years.

Table 3.3 Aviation jet fuel consumptions for domestic and international flights (Gg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
	Gg							
Domestic LTO	111	120	208	233	227	168	166	169
International LTO	130	175	258	268	295	327	343	353
Domestic cruise	357	384	654	664	702	524	524	542
International cruise	1,246	1,688	2,297	2,459	2,536	2,748	2,966	3,233

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Emissions from military aircrafts are also estimated and reported under category 1.A.5 Other. The methodology to estimate military aviation emissions is simpler than the one described for civil aviation since LTO data are not available in this case. As for activity data, total consumption for military aviation is published in the petrochemical bulletin (MSE, several years (b)) by fuel. Emission factors are those provided

in the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007). Therefore, emissions are calculated by multiplying military fuel consumption data for the EMEP/CORINAIR default emission factors.

3.7.3 Time series and key categories

Emission time series of NO_x, NMVOC, SO_x, TSP, CO, Pb are reported in Table 3.4, Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Table 3.7, Table 3.8 and Table 3.9, respectively.

An upward trend in emission levels for civil aviation is observed from 1990 to 2017 which is explained by the increasing number of LTO cycles. Nevertheless, the propagation of more modern aircrafts in the fleet slows down the trend in the most recent years. There has also been a decrease in the number of domestic flights in recent years, although in the last year a slight increase has been registered. Aviation is not a key category.

Table 3.4 Time series of NO_x (Gg)

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.a, 1.A.5.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
1 A 3 a ii (i) Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	1.36	1.47	2.49	2.54	2.71	2.12	2.10	2.11
1 A 3 a i (i) International aviation LTO (civil)	1.60	2.16	3.20	3.43	4.02	4.60	4.90	5.04
1 A 3 a Civil Aviation (LTO)	2.97	3.62	5.69	5.97	6.72	6.72	7.00	7.15
1A3 a ii (ii) Domestic aviation cruise (civil)	5.23	5.63	9.39	8.47	10.05	7.98	7.98	8.11
1A3a i (ii) International aviation cruise (civil)	18.85	26.83	38.70	34.40	38.25	43.61	46.40	47.80
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	11.16	11.99	7.24	13.50	6.11	3.29	3.28	2.36

Table 3.5 Time series of NMVOC (Gg)

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.a, 1.A.5.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
1 A 3 a ii (i) Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	0.13	0.13	0.23	0.25	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.27
1 A 3 a i (i) International aviation LTO (civil)	0.19	0.25	0.38	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.48
1 A 3 a Civil Aviation (LTO)	0.31	0.38	0.61	0.73	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.75
1A3 a ii (ii) Domestic aviation cruise (civil)	0.10	0.11	0.19	0.20	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.34
1A3a i (ii) International aviation cruise (civil)	0.27	0.39	0.59	0.74	0.83	0.91	0.94	0.92
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	3.00	3.13	1.90	3.00	1.05	0.66	0.70	0.48

Table 3.6 Time series of SO_x (Gg)

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.a, 1.A.5.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
1 A 3 a ii (i) Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.17
1 A 3 a i (i) International aviation LTO (civil)	0.13	0.17	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.35
1 A 3 a Civil Aviation (LTO)	0.24	0.29	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.51	0.52
1A3 a ii (ii) Domestic aviation cruise (civil)	0.36	0.38	0.65	0.66	0.70	0.52	0.52	0.54
1A3a i (ii) International aviation cruise (civil)	1.25	1.78	2.58	2.38	2.54	2.81	2.96	3.09
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	1.19	0.81	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.08

Table 3.7 *Time series of TSP (Gg)*

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.a, 1.A.5.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
1 A 3 a ii (i) Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
1 A 3 a i (i) International aviation LTO (civil)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
1 A 3 a Civil Aviation (LTO)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
1A3 a ii (ii) Domestic aviation cruise (civil)	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
1A3a i (ii) International aviation cruise (civil)	0.40	0.57	0.82	0.76	0.85	0.93	0.96	1.00
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	1.30	1.57	0.91	1.63	0.83	0.48	0.50	0.34

Table 3.8 *Time series of CO (Gg)*

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.a, 1.A.5.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1 A 3 a ii (i) Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	1.23	1.33	2.27	2.35	2.31	1.90	1.84	1.65	1.91	1.72	1.67	1.76
1 A 3 a i (i) International aviation LTO (civil)	1.73	2.32	3.33	2.87	2.97	2.61	2.57	2.53	3.04	3.22	3.29	3.34
1 A 3 a Civil Aviation (LTO)	2.96	3.64	5.59	5.22	5.28	4.51	4.41	4.18	4.95	4.94	4.96	5.09
1A3 a ii (ii) Domestic aviation cruise (civil)	1.41	1.51	2.60	2.85	3.22	3.28	3.09	2.82	2.72	2.42	2.38	2.50
1A3a i (ii) International aviation cruise (civil)	2.21	3.15	4.81	6.04	5.98	6.05	5.92	5.82	6.07	6.33	6.56	6.66
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	65.12	79.02	45.49	54.48	17.33	14.12	6.32	13.90	19.55	16.49	19.73	11.93

Table 3.9 *Time series of Pb (Mg)*

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.a, 1.A.5.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
1 A 3 a ii (i) Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	0.19	0.20	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.30	0.30
1 A 3 a i (i) International aviation LTO (civil)	0.21	0.28	0.43	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.65
1 A 3 a Civil Aviation (LTO)	0.39	0.48	0.77	0.91	0.96	0.90	0.93	0.96
1A3 a ii (ii) Domestic aviation cruise (civil)	0.57	0.62	1.06	1.16	1.18	0.93	0.92	0.94
1A3a i (ii) International aviation cruise (civil)	2.01	2.86	4.36	5.48	5.85	6.11	6.42	6.65
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	16.34	4.223	1.16	0.00	NA	0.12	0.02	0.02

3.7.4 QA/QC and Uncertainty

Data used for estimating emissions from the aviation sector derive from different sources: local airport authorities, national airlines operators, EUROCONTROL and official statistics by different Ministries and national authorities.

Different QA/QC and verification activities are carried out for this category.

As regards past years, the results of the national studies and methodologies, applied at national and airport level, were shared with national experts in the framework of an *ad hoc* working group on air emissions instituted by the National Aviation Authority (ENAC). The group, chaired by ISPRA, included participants from ENAC, Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Ministry of Transport, national airlines and local airport authorities. The results reflected differences between airports, aircrafts used and times in mode spent

for each operation.

Currently, verification and comparison activities regard activity data and emission factors. In particular, number of flights have been compared considering different sources: ENAC, ASSAEROPORTI, ISTAT, EUROCONTROL and verification activities have been performed on the basis of the updated EUROCONTROL data on fuel consumption and emission factors resulting in an update and improving of the national inventory.

Furthermore, there is an ongoing collaboration and data exchange with regional environmental agencies on this issue.

3.7.5 *Recalculations*

Recalculations were performed in this submission, due to the update of EUROCONTROL data time series.

3.7.6 *Planned improvements*

Improvements for next submissions are planned on the basis of the outcome of the ongoing quality assurance and quality control activities, in particular with regard to the results of investigation about data and information deriving from different sources, in particular further assessment of EUROCONTROL data, and comparison with ISTAT information.

3.8 Road transport (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.A.3.b)

3.8.1 Overview

The road transport sector contributes to the total national emissions in 2017 as follows: nitrogen oxides emissions for 46.1% of the total; emissions of carbon monoxide for 19.3%, non-methane volatile organic compounds for 11.9%, PM10 and PM2.5, for 11.2% and 9.9%, respectively, of the total.

The estimation refers to the following vehicle categories:

- 1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars
- 1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty trucks
- 1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses
- 1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles
- 1.A.3.b.v Gasoline evaporation
- 1.A.3.b.vi Road transport: Automobile tyre and brake wear
- 1.A.3.b.vii Road transport: Automobile road abrasion

3.8.2 Methodological issues

A national methodology has been developed and applied to estimate emissions according to the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2000; IPCC, 2006) and the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

In general, the annual update of the model is based on the availability of new measurements and studies regarding road transport emissions (for further information see: <http://www.emisia.com/copert/>).

The model COPERT 5 (updated version 5.2.2, February 2019) has been used and applied for the whole time series in 2019 submission. COPERT 5 introduces upgrades both from software and methodological point of view respect to the previous model COPERT 4 used (<https://www.emisia.com/utilities/copert/versions/>). New methodological features have been introduced.

As regards fuel, updates concern: fuel energy instead of fuel mass calculations; distinction between primary and end (blends) fuels, automated energy balance.

Regarding vehicle types, updated vehicle category naming, new vehicle types and emission control technology level, have been introduced.

As regards emission factors, one function type and the possibility to distinguish between peak/off-peak urban, have been implemented.

Main innovations introduced since submission 2018 (version 5.1.1 had been used) relate: the correction of CH₄ Hot Emission Factor for PC, LCV vehicles; changes to the upper speed limits of the hot emission functions to avoid negative values for HDV; updated evaporation factors for mopeds and motorcycles; updated NMVOC profile for evaporation emissions; new road abrasion non-exhaust emissions; the correction of NFR export regarding differentiation between 2-stroke and 4-stroke vehicles regarding emissions from lubricant consumption and the inclusion of non-exhaust emissions from road abrasion; the correction of Aromatics/Benzene NMVOC Parameters for CNG vehicles; the correction of Benzene exhaust share for PC Small/Medium Diesel Euro 6; the correction of LCV technology shares for all Euro 3 to 5 vehicles; the correction of NH₃ emission factors for Buses and Coaches; the correction of NH₃ emission factors for HDV Euro 4 and before; the correction of the fuel tank size and canister size of LCV Vehicles and L-category vehicles; other minor bugs relating copying SCR data between years, bugs regarding fuel balance for Bi-fueled vehicles and fuel balanced mileage export to Excel.

The model, on the basis of the inputs inserted, gives output results separately for vehicles category and urban (peak/off-peak urban), rural, highway areas, concerning emission estimates of CO, VOC, NMVOC, CH₄, NO_x, N₂O, NH₃, PM2.5, PM10, PM exhaust (the emission factors of particulate matter from combustion refer to particles smaller than 2.5 µm, that implicitly assumes that the fraction of particulate

matter with diameter between 2.5 µm and 10 µm is negligible), CO₂, SO₂, heavy metals, NO_x speciation in NO and NO₂, the speciation in elemental and organic carbon of PM, the speciation of NMVOC.

Resulting national emission factors at detailed level are available on the following public web address: <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/fetransp>.

Data on fuel consumption of gasoline, diesel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), natural gas (CNG) and biofuels are those reported in the national energy balance (MSE, several years); in 2019 consumption data have been updated according to EUROSTAT energy balance, published on the MSE website (<http://dgsaie.mise.gov.it/dgerm/ben.asp>). Time series of consumptions, by fuel and vehicle categories, are detailed in the NFR.

Lubricants consumption due to 2 stroke engines is estimated and reported in 1A3b. All the other national lubricants consumption, including 4 stroke engines, and relevant emissions are reported in 2D3 category.

3.8.2.1 Exhaust emissions

Exhaust emissions from vehicles subsectors are split between cold and hot emissions; estimates are calculated either on the basis of a combination of total fuel consumption and fuel properties data or on the basis of a combination of drive related emission factors and road traffic data.

The calculation of emissions is based on emission factors calculated for the vehicle models most widely and systematically used, distinguishing between the type of vehicle, fuel, engine size or weight class, standard legislation. The legislative standards introduced become more stringent over the years, ensuring that new vehicles emit much less than the older ones as regards the regulated pollutants.

With reference to four groups of pollutants, the method of calculation of exhaust emissions is different. The methodology implemented is derived from the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook 2016 (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

As regards the first two groups, methods are used leading to high standard detailed emissions data.

The first group includes: CO, NO_x, VOC, CH₄, NMVOC, N₂O, NH₃ and PM. For these pollutants, specific emission factors are applied relating to different engine conditions and urban, rural and highway driving shares.

The second group includes: CO₂, SO₂, Pb, Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Se, Zn. The emissions of these pollutants are estimated on the basis of fuel consumption.

For the third group of pollutants, including PAHs and PCDDs and PCDFs, detailed data are not available and then a simplified methodology is applied.

Finally the fourth group includes pollutants (alkanes, alkenes, alkynes, aldehydes, ketones, cycloalkanes and aromatic compounds) obtained as a fraction of the total emissions of NMVOC, assuming that the fraction of residual NMVOC are PAHs.

Because of the availability in Italy of an extensive and accurate database, a detailed methodology is implemented in the model COPERT 5. Total emissions are calculated as the sum of hot emissions, deriving from the engine when it reaches a hot temperature, and cold emissions produced during the heating process. The different methodological approach is justified by the performance of vehicles in the two different phases.

The production of emissions is also closely linked to the driving mode, differentiating for activity data and emission factors, with reference to urban (where it is assumed that almost all cold emissions are produced), rural and highway shares. Several factors contribute to the production of hot emissions such as mileage, speed, type of road, vehicle age, engine capacity and weight. Cold emissions are mainly attributed to urban share, and are attributed only to passenger cars and light duty vehicles. Varying according to the weather conditions and driving behaviour, are related to the specific country.

Emissions of NMVOC, NO_x, CO and PM are calculated on the basis of emission factors expressed in grams per kilometre and road traffic statistics estimated by ISPRA on account of data released from Ministry of Transport, ACI and ANCMMA (several years). The emission factors are based on experimental measurements of emissions from in-service vehicles of different types driven under test cycles with different

average speeds calculated from the emission functions and speed-coefficients provided by COPERT 5 (EMISIA SA, 2016). This source provides emission functions and coefficients relating emission factors (in g/km) to average speed for each vehicle type and Euro emission standard derived by fitting experimental measurements to polynomial functions. These functions were then used to calculate emission factor values for each vehicle type and Euro emission standard at each of the average speeds of road and area types.

As regards the speciation of PM into elemental (EC, assumed to be equal to black carbon for road transport) and organic carbon (OC), considering the organic material (OM) as the mass of organic carbon corrected for the hydrogen content of the compounds collected, since the estimates are based on the assumption that low-sulphur fuels are used, when advanced after treatments are used, EC and OM do not add up to 100%, assuming that the remaining fraction consists of ash, nitrates, sulphates, water and ammonium salts (EMEP/EEA 2016).

Emissions of fuel dependent pollutants have been estimated applying a different approach.

Data on consumption of various fuels are derived from official statistics aggregated at national level and then estimated in the detail of vehicle categories, emission regulation and road type in Italy. The resulting error of approximation deriving from the comparison between the calculated value and the statistical value of the total fuel consumption, is corrected by applying a normalisation procedure to the breakdown of fuel consumption by each vehicle type calculated on the basis of the fuel consumption factors added up, with reference to the BEN figures for total fuel consumption in Italy (adjusted for off-road consumption).

The 1990-2017 inventory used fuel consumption factors expressed as grams of fuel per kilometre for each vehicle type and average speed calculated from the emission functions and speed-coefficients provided by the model COPERT 5, version 5.2.2. Emissions of sulphur dioxide and heavy metals are calculated applying specific factors to consumption of gasoline, diesel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and natural gas (CNG), taken from the BEN (MSE, several years (a)), updated since 2017 according to EUROSTAT methodology (<http://dgsaie.mise.gov.it/dgerm/ben.asp>).

Emissions of SO₂ are based on the sulphur content of the fuel. Values for SO₂ vary annually as the sulphur-content of fuels change and are calculated every year for gasoline and gas oil and officially communicated to the European Commission in the framework of the European Directives on fuel quality; these figures are also published by the refineries industrial association (UP, several years).

Fuel specifications for gasoline, diesel fuel and LPG, derive from *ad hoc* studies about the properties of transportation fuels sold in Italy and whose results are representative and applicable with reference to three different time phases: 1990 – 1999; 2000 – 2011; 2012 – 2017 (Innovhub – Fuel Experimental Station surveys, several years).

As regards natural gas, the national market is characterized by the commercialisation of gases with different chemical composition in variable quantities from one year to the other. Each year the quantities of natural gas imported or produced in Italy are published on the web by the MSE <http://dgerm.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/dgerm/bilanciogas.asp>.

In Italy, as regards biofuels used in road transportation, biodiesel and biogasoline, almost all of the commercial gasoline is still substantially an E0, while the distributed diesel reaches up to 5-7% by volume of biodiesel in diesel fuel (this is because Italian producers/refineries have decided since the beginning of the introduction of the obligations on biofuels to focus on biodiesel rather than on ethanol to comply with the European/Italian obligations to introduce bio-fuels on the market). Biogasoline is in particular used in E85 passenger cars category, representing a minimum percentage out of the total consumption, being equal to 0.45% of the total (gasoline including biogasoline) in 2017. According to the Renewable energy Directive (2009/28/EC) the amount of biogasoline reported in the Energy balance is equal to the renewable part of the fuel, calculated as the 37% of the total volume placed on the market.

Biodiesel has been tested since 1994 to 1996 before entering in production since 1998.

Emissions of heavy metals are estimated on the basis of data regarding the fuel and lubricant content and the engine wear; as reported in the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook 2016, these apparent fuel metal content factors originate from the work of Winther and Slentø, 2010, and have been reviewed by the TFEIP expert panel in transport and because of the scarce available information, the uncertainty in the estimate of these values is still considered quite high. In COPERT model heavy metals emission factors have

been then updated focusing on the distinction between exhaust and non exhaust share, revising the estimates generally downwards.

3.8.2.2 *Evaporative emissions*

As regards NMVOC, the share of evaporative emissions is provided. These emissions are calculated only for gasoline vehicles: passenger cars, light duty vehicles, mopeds and motorcycles. Depending on temperature and vapour pressure of fuel, evaporative emissions have shown a growth over the years, nevertheless recently the contribution has been reduced by the introduction of control systems such as the canister. The estimation procedure is differentiated according to the processes of diurnal emission, running losses and hot soak emissions (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

3.8.2.3 *Emissions from automobile tyre and brake wear*

Not exhaust PM emissions from road vehicle tyre and brake wear are estimated. The focus is on the primary particles, deriving directly from tyre and brake wear. The material produced by the effects of wear and attrition between surfaces is subject to evaporation at high temperatures developed by the contact.

Emissions are influenced by, as regards tyres, composition and pressure of tyres, structure and characteristics of vehicles, the peculiarities of the road and, as regards brakes, by the composition of the materials of the components, the position, the configuration systems, and the mechanisms of actuation (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

3.8.2.4 *Emissions from automobile road abrasion*

Particulate non-exhaust emissions deriving from road surface wear have been introduced in COPERT model, according to the Guidebook methodology (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

Emissions depend on the type of asphalt-based and concrete-based road surfaces, taking into account that composition can vary widely, both from country to country and within countries. The type of tyres used also affect emissions, for instance the wear of the road surface, and the resulting PM concentrations due to resuspension, are considerably high when studded tyres are extensively used during the winter.

The wear of the road surface increases with moisture level, also increasing after salting of the road, since the surface remains wet for longer periods. Other influencing factors are vehicle speed, tyre pressure and air temperature. As a consequence of the decrease of temperature, tyres become less elastic, causing the increase of the road surface wear rates (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

3.8.3 *Activity data*

The road traffic data used are vehicle-kilometre estimates for the different vehicle types and different road classifications in the national road network. These data have to be further broken down by composition of each vehicle fleet in terms of the fraction of different fuels types powered vehicles on the road and in terms of the fraction of vehicles on the road set by the different emission regulations which applied when the vehicle was first registered. These are related to the age profile of the vehicle fleet.

Basic data derive from different sources. Detailed data on the national fleet composition are found in the yearly report from ACI (ACI, several years), used from 1990 to 2006, except for mopeds for which estimates have been elaborated on the basis of National Association of Cycle-Motorcycle Accessories data on mopeds fleet composition and mileages (ANCMA, several years). ANCMA data have been used up to 2011; since 2012 MIT mopeds fleet data have been used, because starting from 2012, mopeds are estimated to be all registered.

The Ministry of Transport (MIT) provides specific fleet composition data for all vehicle categories from 2007 onwards, starting from 2013 submission. The Ministry of Transport in the national transport yearbook (MIT, several years) reports mileages time series. Furthermore since 2015 MIT supplies information relating the distribution of old gasoline cars over the detailed vehicles categories (PRE ECE; ECE 15/00-01; ECE

15/02; ECE 15/03; ECE 15/04; information obtained from the registration year; data used for the updating of the time series since 2007). MIT data are used relating to: the passenger cars (the categories of “E85” and “Hybrid Gasoline” passenger cars are introduced from 2007 onwards, the detailed “Gasoline < 0.8 l” passenger cars subsector is introduced since 2012 and “Diesel<1.4 l” subsector since 2007 onwards, in addition to the gasoline, diesel, LPG, CNG traditional ones); the diesel and gasoline light commercial vehicles; the breakdown of the heavy duty trucks, buses and coaches fleet according to the different weight classes and fuels (diesel almost exclusively for HDT, a negligible share consists of gasoline vehicles; diesel for coaches; diesel and CNG for buses); the motorcycles fleet in the detail of subsector and legislation standard of both 2-stroke and 4-stroke categories. Fleet values for mopeds are updated according to the revisions of data published by ANCMA; fleet values for diesel buses are updated according to the updating of the data on urban public buses, published on CNIT.

The National Institute of Statistics carries out annually a survey on heavy goods vehicles, including annual mileages (ISTAT, several years).

The National Association of concessionaries of motorways and tunnels produces monthly statistics on highway mileages by light and heavy vehicles (AISCAT, several years).

The National General Confederation of Transport and Logistics (CONFETRA, several years) and the national Central Committee of road transporters (Giordano, 2007) supplied useful information and statistics about heavy goods vehicles fleet composition and mileages.

Fuel consumption data derive basically from the National Energy Balance (MSE, several years (a)); supplementary information is taken from the Oil Bulletin (MSE, several years (b)). As regards biofuels, the consumption has increased in view of the targets to be respected by Italy and set in the framework of the European directive 20-20-20. The trend of biodiesel is explained by the fact that this biofuel has been tested since 1994 to 1996 before entering in production since 1998. The consumption of bioethanol, related to E85 passenger cars category, is introduced since 2008, according to data resulting on the BEN.

Emissions are calculated from vehicles of the following types:

- Gasoline passenger cars;
- Diesel passenger cars;
- LPG passenger cars;
- CNG passenger cars;
- E85 passenger cars;
- Hybrid Gasoline passenger cars;
- Gasoline Light Goods Vehicles (Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) <= 3.5 tonnes);
- Diesel Light Goods Vehicles (Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) <= 3.5 tonnes);
- Rigid-axle Heavy Goods Vehicles (GVW > 3.5 tonnes);
- Articulated Heavy Goods Vehicles (GVW > 3.5 tonnes);
- Diesel Buses and coaches;
- CNG Buses;
- Mopeds and motorcycles.

In Table 3.10 the historical series of annual consumption data (Mg) for the different fuel types is reported.

Table 3.10 Annual fuel consumption data (Mg)

Fuel	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Gasoline Leaded	12,280,212	10,112,250	4,542,113	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline Unleaded	639,115	7,060,391	12,175,814	13,482,132	9,806,890	7,809,940	7,297,739	7,089,221
Diesel	15,278,022	14,445,441	17,059,010	22,327,864	21,557,266	21,128,587	21,228,198	20,101,587
LPG	1,342,000	1,478,000	1,422,000	1,029,000	1,214,000	1,654,000	1,598,000	1,667,372
CNG	182,651	215,573	293,799	341,876	610,426	787,048	784,310	740,600
Biodiesel	-	44,491	64,723	173,709	1,275,023	1,122,160	991,009	1,011,006
Biogasoline	-	-	-	-	142,106	30,420	37,808	38,455

Source: ISPRA elaborations on BEN, BP, UP data

The final reports on the physic-chemical characterization of fossil fuels used in Italy, carried out by the Fuel Experimental Station, that is an Italian Institute operating in the framework of the Department of Industry, are used with the aim to improve fuel quality specifications (surveys conducted in 2000 and in 2012 – 2013). Fuel information has also been updated for the entire time series on the basis of the annual reports published by ISPRA about the fuel quality in Italy.

Monitoring of the carbon content of the fuels used in Italy is an ongoing activity at ISPRA (Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research). The purpose is to analyse regularly the chemical composition of the used fuels or relevant commercial statistics to estimate the carbon content/emission factor (EF) of the fuels. With reference to the whole inventory, for each primary fuel, a specific procedure has been established.

As regards road transport, Italy fuel specifications values for gasoline, diesel fuel and LPG, derive from Fuel Experimental Station analysis about the properties of transportation fuels sold in Italy and whose results are representative and applicable with reference to three different time phases: 1990 – 1999; 2000 – 2011; 2012 – 2017 (Innovhub – Fuel Experimental Station surveys, several years).

As regards natural gas, the national market is characterized by the commercialisation of gases with different chemical composition in variable quantities from one year to the other. The methodology used to estimate the average EF for natural gas per year is based on the available consumption data, referring to the lower heat value (each year the quantities of natural gas imported or produced in Italy are published on the web by the MSE <http://dgerm.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/dgerm/bilanciogas.asp>).

A normalisation procedure is applied to ensure that the breakdown of fuel consumption by each vehicle type calculated on the basis of the fuel consumption factors then added up matches the BEN figures for total fuel consumption in Italy (adjusted for off-road consumption).

In COPERT 5 the automatic energy balance process has been introduced, and it has been applied for this 2019 submission. This simulation is started up having the target to equalize calculated and statistical consumptions, separately for fuel, at national level, with the aim to obtain final estimates the most accurate as possible. Once all data and input parameters have been inserted and all options have been set reflecting the peculiar situation of the Country, emissions and consumptions are calculated by the model in the detail of the vehicle category legislation standard; then the aggregated consumption values so calculated are compared with the input statistical national aggregated values (deriving basically from the National Energy Balance, as described above), with the aim to minimize the deviation.

In the following Tables 3.11, 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14 detailed data on the relevant vehicle mileages in the circulating fleet are reported, subdivided according to the main emission regulations (ISPRA elaborations on ACI, ANCMA and MIT data).

Table 3.11 *Passenger Cars technological evolution: circulating fleet calculated as stock data multiplied by actual mileage (%)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
PRE ECE, pre-1973	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
ECE 15/00-01, 1973-1978	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
ECE 15/02-03, 1978-1984	0.32	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.007	0.01	0.01
ECE 15/04, 1985-1992	0.53	0.56	0.28	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
PC Euro 1 - 91/441/EEC, from 1/1/93	0.001	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
PC Euro 2 - 94/12/EEC, from 1/1/97	-	-	0.39	0.32	0.22	0.12	0.10	0.10
PC Euro 3 - 98/69/EC Stage2000, from 1/1/2001	-	-	-	0.31	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.11
PC Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2006	-	-	-	0.09	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.32

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
PC Euro 5 - EC 715/2007, from 1/1/2011	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.21	0.20	0.23
PC Euro 6 - EC 715/2007, from 9/1/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.12	0.19
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
a. Gasoline cars technological evolution								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Conventional, pre-1993	1.00	0.92	0.34	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.004	0.003
PC Euro 1 - 91/441/EEC, from 1/1/93	-	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.003	0.002	0.002
PC Euro 2 - 94/12/EEC, from 1/1/97	-	-	0.56	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01
PC Euro 3 - 98/69/EC Stage2000, from 1/1/2001	-	-	-	0.56	0.31	0.18	0.15	0.10
PC Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2006	-	-	-	0.12	0.55	0.42	0.38	0.36
PC Euro 5 - EC 715/2007, from 1/1/2011	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.34	0.32	0.29
PC Euro 6 - EC 715/2007, from 9/1/2015	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.04	0.13	0.22
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
b. Diesel cars technological evolution								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Conventional, pre-1993	1.00	0.90	0.71	0.47	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
PC Euro 1 - 91/441/EEC, from 1/1/93	-	0.10	0.20	0.26	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
PC Euro 2 - 94/12/EEC, from 1/1/97	-	-	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.02
PC Euro 3 - 98/69/EC Stage2000, from 1/1/2001	-	-	-	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04
PC Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2006	-	-	-	0.01	0.75	0.45	0.42	0.38
PC Euro 5 - EC 715/2007, from 1/1/2011	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.36	0.34	0.32
PC Euro 6 - EC 715/2007, from 9/1/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.15	0.23
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
c. Lpg cars technological evolution								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
PC from Conventional to Euro 3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.34	0.12	0.11	0.10
PC Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2006	-	-	-	0.04	0.55	0.40	0.38	0.36
PC Euro 5 - EC 715/2007, from 1/1/2011	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.37	0.35	0.34
PC Euro 6 - EC 715/2007, from 9/1/2015	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.17	0.20
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

d. CNG cars technological evolution							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2016	2017
PC Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2006	1.00	1.00	0.65	0.54	0.22	0.07	0.04
PC Euro 5 - EC 715/2007, from 1/1/2011	-	-	0.35	0.46	0.61	0.42	0.27
PC Euro 6 - EC 715/2007, from 9/1/2015	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.51	0.69
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

e. Hybrid Gasoline cars technological evolution (from 2007 onwards)

Source: ISPRA elaborations on MIT and ACI data

Table 3.12 *Light Duty Vehicles technological evolution: circulating fleet calculated as stock data multiplied by actual mileage (%)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Conventional, pre 10/1/94	1.00	0.93	0.63	0.35	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06
LD Euro 1 - 93/59/EEC, from 10/1/94	-	0.07	0.22	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.04
LD Euro 2 - 96/69/EEC, from 10/1/98	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.15
LD Euro 3 - 98/69/EC Stage2000, from 1/1/2002	-	-	-	0.31	0.26	0.20	0.19	0.18
LD Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2007	-	-	-	0.01	0.25	0.31	0.32	0.31
LD Euro 5 - 2008 Standards 715/2007/EC, from 1/1/2012	-	-	-	-	0.004	0.19	0.18	0.17
LD Euro 6	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.04	0.09
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

a. Gasoline Light Duty Vehicles technological evolution								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Conventional, pre 10/1/94	1.00	0.93	0.60	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.02
LD Euro 1 - 93/59/EEC, from 10/1/94	-	0.07	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02
LD Euro 2 - 96/69/EEC, from 10/1/98	-	-	0.19	0.18	0.23	0.14	0.10	0.08
LD Euro 3 - 98/69/EC Stage2000, from 1/1/2002	-	-	-	0.39	0.33	0.23	0.19	0.14
LD Euro 4 - 98/69/EC Stage2005, from 1/1/2007	-	-	-	0.01	0.28	0.35	0.32	0.34
LD Euro 5 - 2008 Standards 715/2007/EC, from 1/1/2012	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.21	0.27	0.26
LD Euro 6	-	-	-	-	0.0000003	0.005	0.05	0.14
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

b. Diesel Light Duty Vehicles technological evolution								
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Source: ISPRA elaborations on MIT and ACI data

Table 3.13 *Heavy Duty Trucks and Buses technological evolution: circulating fleet calculated as stock data multiplied by actual mileage (%)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Conventional, pre 10/1/93	1.00	0.90	0.68	0.40	0.19	0.09	0.07	0.07
HD Euro I - 91/542/EEC Stage I, from 10/1/93	-	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
HD Euro II - 91/542/EEC Stage II, from 10/1/96	-	-	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.16
HD Euro III - 2000 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2001	-	-	-	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.30
HD Euro IV - 2005 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2006	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
HD Euro V - 2008 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2009	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.25	0.26	0.26
HD Euro VI – EC 595/2009, from 12/31/2013	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.09	0.14
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
a. Heavy Duty Trucks technological evolution								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Conventional, pre 10/1/93	1.00	0.93	0.65	0.34	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.02
HD Euro I - 91/542/EEC Stage I, from 10/1/93	-	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02
HD Euro II - 91/542/EEC Stage II, from 10/1/96	-	-	0.28	0.32	0.29	0.24	0.23	0.21
HD Euro III - 2000 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2001	-	-	-	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.29
HD Euro IV - 2005 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2006	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
HD Euro V - 2008 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2009	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.23
HD Euro VI – EC 595/2009, from 12/31/2013	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.08	0.13
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
b. Diesel Buses technological evolution								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Urban CNG Buses Euro I - 91/542/EEC Stage I, from 10/1/93	1.00	1.00	0.11	0.01	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002
Urban CNG Buses Euro II - 91/542/EEC Stage II, from 10/1/96	-	-	0.89	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.04
Urban CNG Buses Euro III - 2000 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2001	-	-	-	0.79	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05
Urban CNG Buses Euro IV - 2005 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2006; Euro V - 2008 Standards, 99/96/EC, from 10/1/2009; EEV (Enhanced environmentally friendly vehicle; ref. 2001/27/EC and 1999/96/EC line C, optional limit emission values); Urban CNG Buses Euro VI – EC 595/2009, from 12/31/2013	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.88	0.90	0.91
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
c. CNG Buses technological evolution								

Source: ISPRA elaborations on MIT and ACI data

Table 3.14 *Mopeds and motorcycles technological evolution: circulating fleet calculated as stock data multiplied by actual mileage (%)*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Mopeds and motorcycles - Conventional	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.46	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.09
Mopeds and motorcycles - Euro 1	-	-	0.14	0.28	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.09
Mopeds and motorcycles - Euro 2	-	-	-	0.21	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
Mopeds and motorcycles - Euro 3	-	-	-	0.04	0.27	0.41	0.41	0.40
Mopeds and motorcycles - Euro 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.04
Mopeds and motorcycles - Euro 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0000002	0.0000002
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: ISPRA elaborations on ANCM, ACI and MIT data

Average emission factors are calculated for average speeds by three driving modes (urban, rural and motorway) combined with the vehicle kilometres travelled and vehicle categories.

ISPRA estimates total annual vehicle kilometres for the road network in Italy by vehicle type, see Table 3.15, based on data from various sources:

- Ministry of Transport (MIT, several years) for rural roads and on other motorways; the latter estimates are based on traffic counts from the rotating census and core census surveys of ANAS (management authority for national road and motorway network);
- highway industrial association for fee-motorway (AISCAT, several years);
- local authorities for built-up areas (urban).

Table 3.15 *Evolution of fleet consistency and mileage*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2016	2017
All passenger vehicles (including moto), total mileage (10 ⁹ veh-km/y)	329	400	430	434	470	461	433	414	398	408	412	403
Car fleet (10 ⁶)	27	30	33	35	35	36	37	37	38	39	39	40
Moto, total mileage (10 ⁹ veh-km/y)	30	39	41	42	39	36	38	35	34	34	33	30
Moto fleet (10 ⁶)	7	7	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Goods transport, total mileage (10 ⁹ veh-km/y)	68	75	94	109	97	100	99	97	103	77	70	65
Truck fleet (10 ⁶), including LDV	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Notes: The passenger vehicles include passenger cars, buses and moto; the moto fleet includes mopeds and motorcycles; in the goods transport light commercial vehicles and heavy duty trucks are included.

3.8.4 Time series and key categories

The analysis of time series on transport data shows a trend that is the result of the general growth in mobility demand and consumptions, on one side, and of the introduction of advanced technologies limiting emissions in modern vehicles and of the economical crisis in recent years, on the other side.

More in details, passenger cars and light duty vehicles emissions trends are driven by a gradual decrease in the last ten years of gasoline fuel consumption balanced by an increase of diesel fuel which is the main driver for NO_x and PM emissions. At pollutant level emission trends are driven not only by fuel but also by changes in technologies which are reflected in the COPERT model by the annual vehicle fleet. Due to the penetration of new vehicles with more stringent pollutant limits, some pollutant emissions decreased faster than other. An important role has been played also by the distribution between diesel and gasoline fuel consumptions. In the last years an increase of diesel fuelled vehicles and a decrease of gasoline ones have been registered and diesel fuel new technologies resulted in a slower decrease of NO_x emission than expected.

Regarding heavy duty vehicles emissions trends are explained by the variations estimated in mileages time series data correlated to the variations registered in fuel consumptions; annual variation are explained by the general trend of national economic growth and in particular commercial and industrial activities.

Emissions trends regarding mopeds and motorcycles are explained by the variations estimated in mileages time series data correlated to the variations registered in gasoline consumptions. The annual penetration of new technologies explains annual emission trends. A discontinuity in the database of motorcycles occur in 2005 when more detailed information is available in particular the number of EURO 2 and EURO 3 motorcycles and the number distributed by EURO of two stroke motorcycles not available till 2004.

In Table 3.16 the list of key categories by pollutant identified for road transport in 2017, 1990 and at trend assessment is reported.

Table 3.16 List of key categories for pollutant in the road transport in 2017, 1990 and in the trend

	Key categories in 2017			Key categories in 1990			Key categories in trend				
SO _x				1A3bi							
NO _x	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii		
NM VOC	1A3bi	1A3biv	1A3bv	1A3bi	1A3biv	1A3bv	1A3bi	1A3biv	1A3bv		
NH ₃							1A3bi				
CO	1A3bi	1A3biv		1A3bi	1A3biv		1A3bi				
PM10	1 A 3 bi	1A3bvi	1A3bvii	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	1A3bvi	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	1A3bvi
PM2.5	1A3bi	1A3bvi		1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii		1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	
BC	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii		1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	
Pb				1A3bi	1A3biv		1A3bi				

Source: ISPRA elaborations

In 2017 key categories are identified for the following pollutants: nitrogen oxides, non methane volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, particulate matter with diameter less than 10 µm, particulate matter with diameter less than 2.5 µm and black carbon.

Nitrogen oxides emissions show a decrease since 1990 of -65.0%. Emissions are mainly due to diesel vehicles. The decrease observed since 1990 in emissions relates to all categories except for diesel passenger cars, CNG buses, mopeds.

In 2017, emissions of nitrogen oxides (Table 3.17) from passenger cars, light-duty vehicles and heavy-duty trucks including buses are key categories. The same categories are identified as key categories in 1990 and in trend.

Table 3.17 *Time series of nitrogen oxides emissions in road transport (Gg)*

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars	521.68	584.68	359.69	234.71	157.59	155.17	158.28	149.54
1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty vehicles	66.36	70.29	85.94	90.98	75.08	50.59	45.44	41.78
1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses	341.40	330.04	304.30	285.80	213.46	165.87	149.22	130.61
1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles	5.43	6.59	7.42	6.98	5.60	5.62	5.32	4.93
Total emissions	934.88	991.60	757.34	618.47	451.73	377.25	358.27	326.85

Source: ISPRA elaborations

As regards non methane volatile organic compounds, emissions from passenger cars, mopeds and motorcycles and gasoline evaporation are key categories in 2017, 1990, and in trend.

Despite the decline of about -84% since 1990 of emissions of non methane volatile organic compounds from this category, road transport (Table 3.18) is the fourth source at national level after the use of solvents, the not industrial combustion and agriculture; this trend is due to the combined effects of technological improvements that limit VOCs from tail pipe and evaporative emissions (for cars) and the expansion of two-wheelers fleet. In Italy there is in fact a remarkable fleet of motorbikes and mopeds (about million vehicles in 2017) that uses gasoline and it is increased of about 50.2% since 1990 (this fleet not completely complies with strict VOC emissions controls).

Table 3.18 *Time series of non methane volatile organic compounds emissions in road transport (Gg)*

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars	467.92	495.99	269.35	117.72	46.44	26.45	24.15	23.00
1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty vehicles	16.72	17.22	14.89	12.51	7.87	3.39	2.51	1.92
1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses	26.69	24.79	20.01	15.62	9.43	6.21	5.35	4.66
1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles	150.46	202.21	187.76	159.27	80.40	56.49	52.08	42.41
1.A.3.b.v Gasoline evaporation	114.86	117.47	87.47	56.32	38.88	38.74	37.85	39.61
Total emissions	776.65	857.68	579.47	361.45	183.02	131.29	121.93	111.59

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Carbon monoxide emissions from passenger cars and mopeds and motorcycles are key categories in 2017 and 1990; passenger cars are also key category in trend. The time series of CO emissions is reported in Table 3.19.

Table 3.19 *Time series of carbon monoxide emissions in road transport (Gg)*

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars	4,522.68	4,397.43	2,304.04	1,111.58	496.21	298.06	273.90	265.63
1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty vehicles	195.11	197.91	147.81	106.72	57.26	26.39	20.33	16.49
1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses	82.99	79.11	69.14	65.28	51.74	42.97	39.15	34.66
1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles	495.22	626.40	606.32	445.41	225.08	167.98	153.32	133.93
Total emissions	5,296.01	5,300.86	3,127.31	1,728.99	830.29	535.41	486.69	450.70

Source: ISPRA elaborations

A strong contribution to total emissions is given by gasoline vehicles (about 77.8% in 2017, although since 1990 a decrease of about -92.8% is observed); since 1990 to 2017 a general decrease, of about -91.5%,

is observed.

Emissions of PM10 (Table 3.20) deriving from passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles including buses, road vehicle tyre and brake wear are key categories in 1990; emissions from passenger cars, road vehicle tyre and brake wear and emissions from road surface wear are key categories in 2017; emissions from passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles including buses and from road vehicle tyre and brake wear are key category in trend.

As regards PM2.5 (Table 3.21), emissions from passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles including buses are key categories in 1990 and in trend; while emissions from passenger cars and road vehicle tyre and brake wear are key categories in 2017.

Table 3.20 Time series of particulate matter with diameter less than 10 µm emissions in road transport (Gg)

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars	18.65	14.46	10.89	9.91	7.18	5.46	5.18	4.50
1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty vehicles	10.03	11.56	13.52	11.46	7.04	2.82	2.13	1.64
1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses	13.82	13.18	10.58	8.41	5.29	3.66	3.19	2.77
1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles	3.09	4.18	3.93	3.32	1.55	1.02	0.92	0.72
1.A.3.b.vi Road Transport: Automobile tyre and brake wear	7.71	8.88	9.37	9.68	8.92	8.40	8.27	7.98
1.A.3.b.vii Road transport: Automobile road abrasion	3.98	4.53	4.83	5.06	4.66	4.48	4.43	4.27
Total emissions	57.28	56.80	53.12	47.84	34.65	25.85	24.13	21.87

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Table 3.21 Time series of particulate matter with diameter less than 2.5 µm emissions in road transport (Gg)

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars	18.65	14.46	10.89	9.91	7.18	5.46	5.18	4.50
1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty vehicles	10.03	11.56	13.52	11.46	7.04	2.82	2.13	1.64
1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses	13.82	13.18	10.58	8.41	5.29	3.66	3.19	2.77
1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles	3.09	4.18	3.93	3.32	1.55	1.02	0.92	0.72
1.A.3.b.vi Road Transport: Automobile tyre and brake wear	4.16	4.80	5.10	5.29	4.89	4.61	4.55	4.38
1.A.3.b.vii Road transport: Automobile road abrasion	2.15	2.45	2.61	2.73	2.52	2.42	2.39	2.31
Total emissions	51.89	50.63	46.63	41.13	28.47	20.00	18.37	16.31

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Emissions of particulate matter with diameter less than 10µm and less than 2.5µm show a decreasing trend since 1990 respectively of about -61.8% and -68.6%; despite the decrease, diesel vehicles (passenger cars, light duty vehicles and heavy duty trucks including buses) are mainly responsible for road transport emissions giving a strong contribution to total emissions, in 2017 about 78.4% and 81.6% out of the total for PM10 and PM2.5 respectively.

Emissions of black carbon are reported in Table 3.22. Emissions from passenger cars, light-duty vehicles and heavy-duty trucks including buses are key categories in 1990, 2017 and in trend.

The emissions trend is generally decreasing (-70.8% since 1990). The main contribution to total emissions is given by diesel vehicles, in 2017 equal to 97.6% out of the total. Despite of the decrease, road transport is the second source of emissions (the main source is non industrial combustion) at national level in 2017 (30.4%).

Table 3.22 Time series of black carbon emissions in road transport (Gg)

Source categories for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
	<i>Gg</i>							
1.A.3.b.i Passenger cars	10.04	7.77	6.59	7.32	5.80	4.35	4.11	3.51
1.A.3.b.ii Light-duty vehicles	5.51	6.39	7.87	7.50	5.22	2.23	1.66	1.29
1.A.3.b.iii Heavy-duty vehicles including buses	6.91	6.73	5.62	4.79	3.24	2.35	2.08	1.80
1.A.3.b.iv Mopeds and motorcycles	0.60	0.82	0.76	0.59	0.27	0.18	0.16	0.13
Total emissions	23.06	21.72	20.84	20.20	14.54	9.11	8.01	6.73

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Emissions of SO_x, NH₃ and Pb (Table 3.23) are not key categories in 2017, despite Pb emissions from passenger cars and from mopeds and motorcycles are key categories in 1990 and Pb emissions from passenger cars are key categories in trend; emissions of SO_x from passenger cars are key categories in 1990; emissions of NH₃ from passenger cars are key categories in trend. Emissions of these pollutants deriving from road transport are irrelevant in 2016, compared to other sectors. Emissions of SO_x and Pb show strong decreases (since 2002, Pb resulting emissions are almost completely not exhaust), due to limits on fuels properties imposed by legislation. SO_x emissions decrease by -99.7%, representing 0.4% of the total in 2017. Total Pb emissions decrease of -99.7%. Emissions of NH₃, despite the strong increase since 1990, in 2017 account for just 1.4% out of the total.

Table 3.23 Time series of sulphur oxides, ammonia and lead emissions in road transport

SO _x , NH ₃ , Pb Total Emissions for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.b	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
SO _x (Gg)	129.30	71.60	11.92	2.21	0.43	0.37	0.40	0.41
NH ₃ (Gg)	0.72	5.06	19.93	14.69	9.45	6.22	5.79	5.53
Pb (Mg)	3,783.91	1,618.23	690.03	12.47	11.38	10.67	10.48	10.09

Source: ISPRA elaborations

3.8.5 QA/QC and Uncertainty

Data used for estimating emissions from the road transport sector, derive from different sources, including official statistics providers and industrial associations.

A specific procedure undertaken for improving the inventory in the sector regards the establishment of a national expert panel in road transport which involves, on a voluntary basis, different institutions, local agencies and industrial associations cooperating for improving activity data and emission factors accuracy. In this group emission estimates are presented annually and new methodologies are shared and discussed. Reports and data of the meetings can be found at the following address:

http://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/expert_panel/library.

Besides, over time recalculations of time series estimates have been discussed with national experts in the framework of an *ad hoc* working group on air emissions inventories. The group is chaired by ISPRA and includes participants from the local authorities responsible for the preparation of local inventories, sectoral experts, the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, and air quality model experts. Recalculations are comparable with those resulting from application of the model at local level. Top-down and bottom-up approaches have been compared with the aim at identifying the major problems and future possible improvements in the methodology to be addressed.

A Montecarlo analysis has been carried out by EMISIA on behalf of the Joint Research Centre (Kouridis et al., 2010) in the framework of the study “Uncertainty estimates and guidance for road transport emission calculations” for 2005 emissions. The study shows an uncertainty assessment, at Italian level, for road

transport emissions on the basis of 2005 input parameters of the COPERT 4 model (v. 7.0).

3.8.6 Recalculation

The annual update of the emissions time series from road transport implies a periodic review process.

In 2019 submission the historical series has been generally revised according to the application of COPERT 5 v5.2.2 model.

The automatic fuel balancing process has been applied, new functionality introduced by COPERT 5, with the aim to minimize the deviation between statistical and calculated fuel consumption values.

The final report on the physic-chemical characterization of fossil fuels used in Italy, carried out by the Fuel Experimental Station, has been used since 2015 submission, with the aim to improve fuel quality specifications. Fuel information has also been updated for the entire time series on the basis of the annual reports published by ISPRA about the fuel quality in Italy. On the basis of such report, RVP Country specific values have been inserted in the model for the entire time series.

Data published by EEA have been used about monitoring CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars for the years 2010 - 2017 (<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/co2-cars-emission-14/>, EEA, 2018). For the years 2006 – 2009, Italian Ministry of Transport data have been used. The application of COPERT 5 implies recalculations due to the introduced updates from the methodological point of view respect to the previous model COPERT 4 used (<https://www.emisia.com/utilities/copert/versions/>).

New methodological features have been introduced.

As regards fuel, updates concern: fuel energy instead of fuel mass calculations; distinction between primary and end (blends) fuels, automated energy balance.

Regarding vehicle types, updated vehicle category naming, new vehicle types and emission control technology level, have been introduced.

As regards emission factors, one function type and the possibility to distinguish between peak/off-peak urban, have been implemented.

Main innovations introduced since submission 2018 (version 5.1.1 had been used) relate: the correction of CH₄ Hot Emission Factor for PC, LCV vehicles; changes to the upper speed limits of the hot emission functions to avoid negative values for HDV; updated evaporation factors for mopeds and motorcycles; updated CO₂ correction methodology taking into account the yearly effect; updated NMVOC profile for evaporation emissions; new road abrasion non-exhaust emissions; the correction of NFR export regarding differentiation between 2-stroke and 4-stroke vehicles regarding emissions from lubricant consumption and the inclusion of non-exhaust emissions from road abrasion; the correction of Aromatics/Benzene NMVOC Parameters for CNG vehicles; the correction of Benzene exhaust share for PC Small/Medium Diesel Euro 6; the correction of LCV technology shares for all Euro 3 to 5 vehicles; the correction of NH₃ emission factors for Buses and Coaches; the correction of NH₃ emission factors for HDV Euro 4 and before; the correction of the fuel tank size and canister size of LCV Vehicles and L-category vehicles; other minor bugs relating copying SCR data between years, bugs regarding fuel balance for Bi-fuelled vehicles and fuel balanced mileage export to Excel.

3.8.7 Planned improvements

Improvements for the next submission will be connected to the possible new availability of data and information regarding activity data, calculation factors and parameters, new developments of the methodology and the update of the software. In particular, an improvement is planned regarding a general review of mileages with reference to a better distribution between the vehicles categories based also on new sources of information and subject to the total fuel balance between the sales of national fuels and the estimated total consumptions, separately for fuel.

3.9 Railways (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.A.3.c)

The electricity used by the railways for electric traction is supplied from the public distribution system, so the emissions arising from its generation are reported under category 1.A.1.a Public Electricity.

Emissions from diesel trains are reported under the IPCC category 1.A.3.c Railways. Estimates are based on the gasoil consumption for railways reported in BEN (MSE, several years [a], updated since 2018 according to EUROSTAT methodology (<http://dgsaie.mise.gov.it/dgerm/ben.asp>), and on the methodology Tier1, and emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook 2016 (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

Fuel consumption data are collected by the Ministry of Economic Development, responsible of the energy balance, from the companies with diesel railways. The activity is present only in those areas without electrified railways, which are limited in the national territory. The trend reflects the decrease of the use of these railways. Because of low values, emissions from railways do not represent a key category. In Table 3.25, diesel consumptions (TJ) and nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, sulphur oxides, ammonia, particulate and carbon monoxide emissions (Gg) are reported.

Emissions of Pb from 2002 are reported as 'NA', because of the introduction of unleaded liquid fuels in the market in 2002. In particular heavy metals contents values derive from the analysis about the physical - chemical characterization of fossil fuels used in Italy (Innovhub, Fuel Experimental Station, several years).

Table 3.25 *Consumptions and emissions time series in railways*

Consumptions and Emissions for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.c	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Diesel Consumption (TJ)	8,370.25	8,199.43	5,850.63	4,142.42	2,690.44	939.52	640.58	1,409.28
Emissions from diesel trains (Gg)								
NO _x	10.27	10.06	7.18	5.08	3.24	1.00	0.67	1.43
NMVOG	0.91	0.89	0.64	0.45	0.29	0.09	0.06	0.13
SO _x	1.18	0.77	0.08	0.01	0.001	0.0003	0.0002	0.001
NH ₃	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002
PM2.5	0.28	0.28	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.04
PM10	0.28	0.28	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.04
TSP	0.29	0.28	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.04
BC	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03
CO	2.10	2.05	1.47	1.04	0.67	0.24	0.16	0.35

Source: ISPRA elaborations

In the review process has been observed the existence of at least one steam engine still operating in Italy. It is an historic train used only for few days per year and probably fuelled with biomass nowadays instead of coal. Nor biomass or coal are reported in the energy balance for railways activities. Anyway this possible source of emission could be considered insignificant.

No recalculation occurred in this submission.

No specific improvements are planned for the next submission.

3.10 Navigation (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.A.3.d)

3.10.1 Overview

This source category includes all emissions from fuels delivered to water-borne navigation. Emissions decreased from 1990 to 2017, because of the reduction in fuel consumed in harbour and navigation activities; the number of movements, showing an increase since 1990, reverses the trend in recent years. National navigation is a key category in 2017 with respect to emissions of SO_x, NO_x, CO, PM10, PM2.5 and BC.

3.10.2 Methodological issues

Emissions of the Italian inventory from the navigation sector are carried out according to the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2000) and the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). In particular, a national methodology has been developed following the EMEP/EEA Guidebook which provides details to estimate emissions from domestic navigation, specifying recreational craft, ocean-going ships by cruise and harbour activities; emissions from international navigation are also estimated and included as memo item but not included in national totals (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing are estimated and reported under 1.A.4.c. International inland waterways do not occur in Italy.

The methodology developed to estimate emissions is based on the following assumptions and information.

Activity data comprise both fuel consumptions and ship movements, which are available in different level of aggregation and derive from different sources as specified here below:

- Total deliveries of fuel oil, gas oil and marine diesel oil to marine transport are given in national energy balance (MSE, several years (a)) but the split between domestic and international is not provided;
- Naval fuel consumption for inland waterways, ferries connecting mainland to islands and leisure boats, is also reported in the national energy balance as it is the fuel for shipping (MSE, several years (a));
- Data on annual arrivals and departures of domestic and international shipping calling at Italian harbours are reported by the National Institute of Statistics in the statistics yearbooks (ISTAT, several years (a)) and Ministry of Transport in the national transport statistics yearbooks (MIT, several years).

As for emission and consumption factors, figures are derived by the EMEP/EEA guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016), both for recreational and harbour activities and national cruise, taking into account national specificities. These specificities derive from the results of a national study which, taking into account detailed information on the Italian marine fleet and the origin-destination movement matrix for the year 1997, calculated national values (ANPA, 2001; Trozzi et al., 2002 (b)) on the basis of the default emission and consumption factors reported in the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007).

National average emissions and consumption factors were therefore estimated for harbour and cruise activities both for domestic and international shipping from 1990 to 1999. In 2009 submission the study was updated for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 in order to consider most recent trends in the maritime sector both in terms of modelling between domestic and international consumptions and improvements of operational activities in harbour (TECHNE, 2009). On the basis of the results, national average emissions and consumption factors were updated from 2000.

Specifically, for the years referred to in the surveys, the current method estimates emissions from the number of ships movements broken down by ship type at each of the principal Italian ports considering the information of whether the ship movement is international or domestic, the average tonnage and the relevant distance travelled.

For those years, in fact, figures on the number of arrivals, destination, and fleet composition have been

provided by the local port authorities and by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, 2009), covering about 90% of the official national statistics on ship movements for the relevant years. Consumption and emission factors are those derived from the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007) and refer to the Tier 3 ship movement methodology that takes into account origin-destination ship movements matrices as well as technical information on the ships, as engine size, gross tonnage of ships and operational times in harbours. On the basis of sample information, estimates have been carried out at national level for the relevant years considering the official statistics of the maritime sector.

In general, to carry out national estimates of greenhouse gases and other pollutants in the Italian inventory for harbour and domestic cruise activities, consumptions and emissions are calculated for the complete time series using the average consumption and emission factors multiplied by the total number of movements. On the other hand, for international cruise, consumptions are derived by difference from the total fuel consumption reported in the national energy balance and the estimated values as described above and emissions are therefore calculated.

For maritime transportation only by Directive 1999/32/EC European Union started to examine environmental impact of navigation and in particular the sulphur content of fuels. This directive was amended by Directive 2005/33/EC that designated the Baltic Sea, the English Channel and the North Sea as sulphur emission control areas (SECA) limiting the content of sulphur in the fuel for these areas and introducing a limit of 0.1% of the sulphur content in the fuel used in EU harbours from 2010.

EU legislation combined with national normative resulted in the introduction of a limit of sulphur content in maritime gasoil equal to 0.2% (2% before) from 2002 and 0.1% from 2010 while for fuel oil some limits occur only from 2008 (maximum sulphur content of 1.5 % in harbour) and from 2010, 2% in domestic waters and 1% in harbour. For inland waterways, which include the navigation on the Po river and ferry-boats in the Venice lagoon, the same legislation is applied.

The composition of the fleet of gasoline fuelled recreational craft distinguished in two strokes and four strokes engine distribution is provided by the industrial category association (UCINA, several years); the trend of the average emission factors takes into account the switch from two strokes to four strokes engines of the national fleet due to the introduction in the market of new models. In 2000, the composition of the fleet was 90% two stroke engine equipped and 10% four stroke while in the last year four strokes engines are about 46% of the fleet.

The fuel split between national and international fuel use in maritime transportation is then supplied to the Ministry of the Economical Development to be included in the official international submission of energy statistics to the IEA in the framework of the Joint Questionnaire OECD/EUROSTAT/IEA compilation together with other energy data. A discrepancy with the international bunkers reported to the IEA still remains, especially for the nineties, because the time series of the energy statistics to the IEA are not updated.

3.10.3 Time series and key categories

In Table 3.26 the list of key categories by pollutant identified for navigation in 2017, 1990 and at trend assessment is reported. Navigation is, in 2017, key category for many pollutants: SO_x, NO_x, CO, PM10, PM2.5, BC; furthermore it is a key driver of the SO_x and NO_x trend.

Table 3.26 List of key categories for pollutant in navigation in 2017, 1990 and in the trend

	Key categories in 2017	Key categories in 1990	Key categories in trend
SO _x	1A3dii	1A3dii	1A3dii
NO _x	1A3dii	1A3dii	1A3dii
CO	1A3dii		
PM10	1A3dii	1A3dii	
PM2.5	1A3dii	1A3dii	
BC	1A3dii		

Source: ISPRA elaborations

Estimates of fuel consumption for domestic use, in the national harbours or for travel within two Italian destinations, and bunker fuels used for international travels are reported in Table 3.27.

An upward trend in emission levels is observed from 1990 to 2000, explained by the increasing number of ship movements. Nevertheless, the operational improvements in harbour activities and a reduction in ship domestic movements inverted the tendency in the last years.

Table 3.27 Marine fuel consumptions in domestic navigation and international bunkers (Gg) and pollutants emissions from domestic navigation (Gg)

Consumptions and Emissions for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.d	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Gasoline for recreational craft (Gg)	182.12	210.14	213.14	199.13	169.11	99.07	99.07	99.07
Diesel oil for inland waterways (Gg)	19.81	22.74	20.21	24.76	18.19	27.45	26.92	28.69
Fuels used in domestic cruise navigation (Gg)	778.06	706.38	811.37	739.97	725.35	545.35	542.40	545.99
Fuel in harbours (dom+int ships) (Gg)	748.46	692.95	818.48	758.89	743.90	559.30	556.27	559.95
Fuel in international Bunkers (Gg)	1,402.72	1,287.30	1,306.31	2,147.25	2,174.64	1,741.79	2,107.25	2,240.41
Emissions from National Navigation (Gg)								
Emissions of NOx	95.55	87.97	102.48	94.94	93.28	70.69	70.35	70.94
Emissions of NMVOC	46.11	52.42	50.17	43.28	31.82	16.64	16.15	15.58
Emissions of SOx	77.94	70.31	81.49	49.73	28.38	21.34	21.22	21.36
Emissions of PM2.5	9.30	8.83	9.61	8.90	7.86	5.57	5.51	5.55
Emissions of PM10	9.33	8.86	9.65	8.94	7.89	5.59	5.53	5.57
Emissions of BC	1.33	1.25	1.40	1.31	1.23	0.93	0.93	0.94
Emissions of CO	102.27	115.57	124.77	122.86	109.42	63.48	63.77	64.25

Source: ISPRA elaborations

3.10.4 QA/QC and Uncertainty

Basic data to estimate emissions are reconstructed starting from information on ship movements and fleet composition coming from different sources. Data collected in the framework of the national study from the local port authorities, carried out in 2009 (TECHNE, 2009), were compared with the official statistics supplied by ISTAT, which are collected from maritime operators with a yearly survey and communicated at international level to EUROSTAT. Differences and problems were analysed in details and solved together with ISTAT experts. Different sources of data are usually used and compared during the compilation of the annual inventory.

Besides, time series resulting from the recalculation have been presented to the national experts in the framework of an *ad hoc* working group on air emissions inventories. The group is chaired by ISPRA and includes participants from the local authorities responsible for the preparation of local inventories, sectoral experts, the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, and air quality model experts. Top-down and bottom-up approaches have been compared with the aim to identify the potential problems and future improvements to be addressed. There is also an ongoing collaboration and data exchange with regional environmental agencies on this issue.

3.10.5 Recalculations

Recalculation affected energy activity data of the sector for the update of the energy conversion factor according to the international statistics.

3.10.6 Planned improvements

Further improvements will include a verification of activity data on ship movements and emission estimates with regional environmental agencies, especially with those more affected by maritime pollution.

3.11 Pipeline compressors (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.A.3.e)

Pipeline compressors category (1.A.3e) includes all emissions from fuels delivered to the transportation by pipelines and storage of natural gas. Relevant pollutant emissions typical of a combustion process, such as SO_x, NO_x, CO and PM emissions, derive from this category. This category is not a key category.

Emissions from pipeline compressors are estimated on the basis of natural gas fuel consumption used for the compressors and the relevant emission factors. The amount of fuel consumption is estimated on the basis of data supplied for the whole time series by the national operators of natural gas distribution (SNAM and STOGIT) and refers to the fuel consumption for the gas storage and transportation; this consumption is part of the fuel consumption reported in the national energy balance in the consumption and losses sheet. Emission factors are those reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook for gas turbines (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007). Emissions communicated by the national operators in their environmental reports are also taken into account to estimate air pollutants, especially SO_x, NO_x, CO and PM10.

Regarding QA/QC, fuel consumptions reported by the national operators for this activity are compared with the amount of natural gas internal consumption and losses reported in the energy balance as well as with energy consumption data provided by the operator to the emission trading scheme.

Starting from the length of pipelines, the average energy consumptions by kilometre are calculated and used for verification of data collected by the operators. Energy consumptions and emissions by kilometre calculated on the basis of data supplied by SNAM, which is the main national operator, are used to estimate the figures for the other operators when their annual data are not available.

In Table 3.28, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, sulphur oxides, particulate and carbon monoxide emissions (Gg) are reported.

Table 3.28 *Emissions from pipeline compressors (Gg)*

Emissions for NFR Subsector 1.A.3.e	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
NO _x	2.89	4.18	2.96	2.37	1.71	0.36	0.46	0.55
NMVOC	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03
SO _x	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
PM10	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
CO	1.26	1.38	1.03	0.60	0.61	0.23	0.30	0.35

Source: ISPRA elaborations

3.12 Civil sector: small combustion and off-road vehicles (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.A.4 - 1.A.5)

3.12.1 Overview

Emissions from energy use in the civil sector cover combustion in small-scale combustion units, with thermal capacity < 50 MWth, and off road vehicles in the commercial, residential and agriculture sectors.

The emissions refer to the following categories:

- 1 A 4 a i Commercial / Institutional: Stationary
- 1 A 4 a ii Commercial / Institutional: Mobile
- 1 A 4 b i Residential: Stationary plants
- 1 A 4 b ii Residential: Household and gardening (mobile)
- 1 A 4 c i Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary
- 1 A 4 c ii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road Vehicles and Other Machinery
- 1A 4 c iii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: National Fishing
- 1 A 5 a Other, Stationary (including military)
- 1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (Including military, land based and recreational boats)

In Table 3.29 the list of categories for small combustion and off road vehicles identified as key categories by pollutant for 2017, 1990 and in the trend is reported.

Table 3.29 List of key categories by pollutant in the civil sector in 2017, 1990 and trend

	Key categories in 2017			Key categories in 1990		Key categories in trend		
SO _x	1 A 4 b i			1 A 4 b i		1 A 4 a i		
NO _x	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 c ii	1 A 4 c ii		1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c i
NMVOC	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i		1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 c ii
CO	1 A 4 b i			1 A 4 b i		1 A 4 b i		
PM10	1 A 4 b i			1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii	
PM2.5	1 A 4 b i			1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii	
BC	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii		1 A 4 c ii	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 c ii	
Pb	1 A 4 a i					1 A 4 a i		
Cd	1 A 4 a i			1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 b i	
Hg	1 A 4 a i					1 A 4 a i		
PAH	1 A 4 b i			1 A 4 b i		1 A 4 b i		
DIOX	1 A 4 b i			1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i	
HCB	1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i				1 A 4 b i	1 A 4 a i	
PCB	1 A 4 a i					1 A 4 a i	1 A 4 b i	

3.12.2 Activity data

The Commercial / Institutional emissions arise from the energy used in the institutional, service and commercial buildings, mainly for heating. Additionally, this category includes all emissions due to wastes used in electricity generation as well as biogas recovered in landfills and wastewater treatment plant. In the residential sector the emissions arise from the energy used in residential buildings, mainly for heating and the sector includes emissions from household and gardening machinery. The Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fishing sector includes all emissions due to the fuel, including biogas from biodigestors, used in agriculture, mainly

to produce mechanical energy, the fuel use in fishing and for machinery used in the forestry sector. Emissions from military aircraft and naval vessels are reported under 1A.5.b Mobile.

Emissions from 1.A.4.a ii are reported as IE, included elsewhere, because of they refer to road transport emissions of institutional and commercial vehicles. These emissions are estimated, and reported in 1A3b, with a model (COPERT 5) which consider the vehicle fleet subdivided by technology and fuel and not by user.

The estimation procedure follows that of the basic combustion data sheet. Emissions are estimated from the energy consumption data that are reported in the national energy balance (MSE, several years (a)) and separating energy consumption between commercial/institutional, residential, agriculture and fishing, according to the information available in the Joint Questionnaire OECD/IEA/EUROSTAT prepared by the Ministry of Economical Development and officially sent to the international organizations.

Emissions from 1.A.4.b Residential and 1.A.4.c Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing are disaggregated into those arising from stationary combustion and those from off-road vehicles and other machinery. The time series of fuel consumption for the civil sector are reported in Table 3.30.

Table 3.30 *Time series of fuel consumption for the civil sector*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
TJ								
1 A 4 a i Commercial / Institutional: Stationary plants	206,427	247,440	306,051	419,476	488,985	400,538	402,584	403,784
1 A 4 b i Residential: Stationary plants	1,002,131	1,003,620	1,036,905	1,172,315	1,222,518	1,078,526	1,070,424	1,093,224
1 A 4 b ii Residential: Household and gardening (mobile)	466	571	374	154	66	57	35	35
1 A 4 c i Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary	9,688	9,487	8,146	10,172	8,829	8,237	6,406	6,569
1 A 4 c ii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road Vehicles and Other Machinery	96,536	101,928	94,668	95,869	84,461	81,263	83,116	83,543
1A 4 c iii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: National Fishing	8,413	9,651	8,584	10,464	7,731	6,194	6,918	6,662
1 A 5 b Other, Mobile (Including military, land based and recreational boats)	14,840	20,814	11,595	16,947	9,001	6,388	7,183	4,531

3.12.3 Methodological issues

The Tier 2 methodology is applied to the whole category. Emission are estimated for each fuel and category at detailed level and country specific emission factors are used for the key fuel and categories drivers of total emission trend.

More in detail, 1.A.4.a i, is key category in 2017 for NO_x, NMVOC, Cd, Hg, PCB, HCB emissions as well as for Dioxin in 1990, SO_x and PCB in trend analysis. Most of these pollutants are due prevalently to emissions from waste incineration with energy recovery (more than 99% for HMs and POPs, around 90% for NMVOC and SO_x and around 25% of the total for NO_x). Emissions from waste combustion in incinerator with energy recovery have been calculated with a Tier 3 methodology from the database of incinerator plants which includes plant specific emission factors on the basis of their technology and measurements data (ENEA-federAmbiente, 2012). The methodology used to estimate emissions from incinerators is reported in the paragraph on waste incineration, and in particular EFs are reported in Table 7.3. Up to 2009 emission factors have been estimated on the basis of a study conducted by ENEA (De Stefanis P., 1999), based on emission data from a large sample of Italian incinerators (FEDERAMBIENTE, 1998; AMA-Comune di Roma, 1996), legal thresholds (Ministerial Decree 19 November 1997, n. 503 of the Ministry of Environment; Ministerial Decree 12 July 1990) and expert judgements. Since 2010, emission factors for urban waste incinerators have been updated on the basis of data provided by plants (ENEA-federAmbiente,

2012; De Stefanis P., 2012) concerning the annual stack flow, the amount of waste burned and the average concentrations of the pollutants at the stack and taking in account the abatement technologies in place.

Waste management with incinerators is a commercial activity with recover of the energy auto-produced and emissions from these plants are allocated in the commercial / institutional category because of the final use of heat and electricity production. In fact, until the early 2000s, electricity and heat produced by incinerators have been prevalently used to satisfy the energy demand from connected activities: heating of buildings, domestic hot water and electricity for offices. This is still true in particular for industrial and hospital incinerators, meanwhile municipal solid waste incinerators have increased the amount of energy provided to the grid from the early 2000s until now, although only a small percentage of energy produced goes to the electricity grid (around 10%); the energy recovered by these plants is mainly used for district heating of commercial buildings or used to satisfy the internal energy demand of the plants.

The other fuels driving emissions from this category are wood combustion, especially for NMVOC, and natural gas for NO_x. For what concerns wood combustion the NMVOC average emission factor, as well as all the other pollutants, takes into account the different technologies used and is calculated on the basis of country specific emission factors and the ranges reported in the EMEP/EEA 2016 Guidebook; see paragraph 3.12.3.2 for details on methodology and emission factors. For natural gas and NO_x emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used and country specific emission factors as described in the following paragraph 3.12.3.1. For the other fuels the default emission factors of EMEP/CORINAIR 2007 Guidebook have been used. For gasoil, biogas and gasoline different emission factors are used for stationary engines and boilers.

Concerning the other pollutants, PM_{2.5} emissions from wood and waste account for more than 80% of the total 1.A.4.a i category; the other main fuel used for this category is biogas from landfills and waste water treatment energy recovery, which account for around 10% of PM_{2.5} emissions of this category; an emission factor equal to 10 g/GJ is used. The other fuels have been estimated with EMEP/CORINAIR 2007 emission factors. For NO_x, in addition to waste fuel, see methodology in the waste chapter and in particular EFs reported in Table 7.3, and natural gas, as described in the following paragraph 3.12.3.1, the other main fuel driving emission estimates is biogas from landfills and waste water treatment energy recovery, accounting for 47% of NO_x emissions of this category in 2017, but for which no guidance is provided in the Guidebook. An emission factor equal to 1 kg/TJ has been used taking into account that the gas is burnt in stationary engines. These three fuels account for more than 96% of total NO_x category emissions.

HM and POP emissions from the sector are prevalently from waste incineration, estimated with country specific EFs, at technology level, and from wood combustion estimated also with country specific EFs in the range of EMEP/EEA 2016 Guidebook values.

For 1.A.4.b i, the category is key category in 2017 for SO_x, NO_x, NMVOC, CO, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, BC, PAH, Dioxin and HCB emissions as well as for Cd in 1990 and PCB in trend analysis. Most of these pollutants are due prevalently to emissions from wood combustion (more than 99% for PM, BC, HMs and POPs as well as for CO and NMVOC, around 60% for SO_x and around 40% of the total for NO_x) for which a Tier 2 is applied. Methodology and emission factors are described in paragraph 3.12.3.2.

For SO_x country specific and updated emission factors are used for wood, as for the other pollutants, and for gasoil and residual oil, calculated on the basis of the maximum content of sulphur in these fuels; emissions from these fuels account for about 99.9% of SO_x category emissions.

A country specific methodology has been developed and applied to estimate NO_x emissions from gas powered plants and all emissions from wood combustion. More than 50% of the total emissions are due to the combustion of natural gas; methodology and country specific emission factors are described in the following paragraph 3.12.3.1. Biomass combustion accounts for around 40% of the total and methodology and country specific emission factors are also available in paragraph 3.12.3.2. For the other fuels, the default EMEP/CORINAIR 2007 Guidebook values have been used. In particular for liquid fuels (gasoil, kerosene and LPG) a default equal to 50 g/GJ is used. All these fuels cover more than 99% of total category emissions.

For 1.A.4bii, 1.A.4cii, 1.A.4ciii and 1.A.5 emission estimates are calculated taking into account the relevant changes in emission factors along the time series due to the introduction of the relevant European Union Directives for off-road engines. Regarding mobile machinery used in agriculture, forestry and household, these sectors were not governed by any legislation until the Directive 97/68/EC (EC, 1997 [a]), which provides for a reduction in NO_x limits from 1st January 1999, and Directive 2004/26/EC (EC, 2004) which provide further reduction stages with substantial effects from 2011, with a following decreasing trend particularly in recent years. Moreover for the category 1.A.4.bii, 1.A.4.cii and 1.A.4.ciii, Pb emissions from

Distribution of wood combustion technologies

	1999	2006	2012	2015
	%			
Fireplaces	51.3	44.7	51.2	49.0
Stoves	28.4	27.6	22.9	21.0
Advanced fireplaces	15.4	20.2	15.8	15.0
Pellet stoves	0	3.1	4.0	6.0
Advanced stoves	4.8	4.4	6.0	9.0

Average emission factors for 1999, 2006, 2012 and 2015 have been estimated at national level taking into account the technology distributions; for 1990 only old technologies (fireplaces and stoves) have been considered and linear regressions have been applied to reconstruct the time series from 1990 to 2006. For the years till 2011, emission factors from 2006 have been used in absence of further available information.

For NMVOC, PAH, PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors the results of the experimental study funded by the Ministry of Environment and conducted by the research institute 'Stazione Sperimentale dei Combustibili' (SSC, 2012) have been used. This study measured and compared NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO_x, TSP, PM10, PM2.5, PAH and Dioxin emissions for the combustion of different wood typically used in Italy as beech, hornbeam, oak, locust and spruce-fir, in open and closed fireplaces, traditional and innovative stoves, and pellet stoves. Emissions from certificated and not certificated pellets have been also measured and compared. In general measured emission factors results in the ranges supplied by the EMEP/EEA Guidebook but for some pollutants and technologies results are sensibly different. In particular NMVOC emissions for all the technologies are close or lower to the minimum value of the range reported in the Guidebook, as well as PM emissions with exception of emissions from pellet stoves which are higher of the values suggested in the case of the use of not certificated pellet. For these pollutants the minimum values of the range in the Guidebook have been used when appropriate. For that concern PAH, measured emissions from open fireplaces are much lower than the minimum value of the range in the Guidebook while those from the advanced stoves are close to the superior values of the range for all the PAH compounds. In this case, for open fireplaces, experimental values have been used while for the other technologies the minimum or maximum values of the range in the Guidebook have been used as appropriate. For the other pollutants where differences with the values suggested by the Guidebook are not sensible, a more in depth analysis will be conducted with the aim to update the emission factors used if needed.

In Table 3.33 emission factors used for the Italian inventory are reported.

Table 3.33 Emission factors for wood combustion

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
	g/Gj						
NO _x	50	55	59	61	61	61	61
CO	6000	5791	5591	5427	5395	5085	5085
NMVOC	762	715	672	643	638	604	604
SO ₂	10	11	12	13	13	13	13
NH ₃	9	7	6	6	6	6	6
PM10	507	465	428	408	406	393	393
PM2.5	503	461	424	404	402	388	388
BC	40	37	35	34	34	34	34
PAH	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Dioxin (µg/GJ)	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.40
PCB	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006
HCB	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
As	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
Cd	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
	g/Gj						
Cr	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Cu	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hg	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Ni	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Pb	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Se	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
Zn	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
B(a)P	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
B(b)F	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08
B(k)F	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
IND	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04

In 2014 the national Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) carried out a survey, funded by the Ministry of Economic Development and infrastructure (MSE), on the final energy consumption of households for residential heating which include the fuel consumption of solid biomass, as wood and pellets (ISTAT, 2014). In this regard the survey resulted in an official statistics for 2012 and 2013 of wood and pellet fuel consumption at national and regional level including the information on the relevant equipments. The resulting figure for 2013 doubled the value reported in the National Energy Balance for previous years which asked for the need to update the whole time series. An *ad hoc* working group has been established, involving ISPRA, MSE and the energy management system national operator (GSE), to reconstruct the complete time series of wood and pellet fuel consumption which has been recalculated and officially submitted to Eurostat in June 2015.

The methodology to recalculate consumption figures has taken in account the amount of wood harvested for energy purposes, the amount of wood biomass from pruning, import and export official statistics to estimate total wood consumption. A model to estimate the annual amount of wood for heating has been developed on the basis of the annual energy total biomass demand of households estimated considering the degree days time series, the number of households, the energy efficiency of equipments and fuel consumption statistics for the other fuels. As a consequence, time series for residential heating have been completely recalculated affecting the relevant pollutants and resulting in important recalculations at national total levels.

3.12.4 Time series and key categories

The time series of emissions for civil sector shows an increasing trend for all pollutants except for SO_x and NO_x, due to a gradual shift from diesel fuel to gas, concerning SO_x, and to a replacement of classic boilers with those with low NO_x emission. All the other pollutants have a growing trend, as a consequence of the increase of wood combustion.

In particular the pollutants which are more affected by the increase of wood biomass in this category according to data available in the National Energy Balance are PM, PAH, NMVOC and CO. In particular for 1.A.4.c i the increasing trend of PAH in the last years is due to the increase of wood combustion for this category.

More in detail the decrease of SO_x emissions is the combination of the switch of fuel from gasoil and fuel oil to natural gas and LPG and the reduction in the average sulphur content of liquid fuels. The SO_x emission factors for 1990 and 2017 by fuels are shown in the following box.

EMISSION FACTORS (kg/Gj)		
FUEL	1990	2017
steam coal	0.646	0.646
coke oven coke	0.682	0.682
wood and similar	0.010	0.013
municipal waste	0.069	0.047

EMISSION FACTORS (kg/Gj)		
FUEL	1990	2017
biodiesel	0.047	0.047
residual oil	1.462	0.146
gas oil	0.140	0.047
kerosene	0.018	0.018
natural gas	0.0003	0.0003
biogas	-	-
LPG	0.0022	0.0022
gas works gas	0.011	0.011
motor gasoline	0.023	0.023

Time series of emissions is reported in Table 3.34.

Table 3.34 Time series of emissions in civil sector: small combustion and off-road vehicles

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
SO _x (Gg)	1A4	96.47	42.66	26.39	22.86	12.13	10.30	10.31	10.23
	1A5	1.19	0.81	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.08
NO _x (Gg)	1A4	174.96	187.20	175.62	166.07	145.45	127.87	127.66	126.51
	1A5	11.16	11.99	7.24	13.50	6.11	3.29	3.28	2.36
CO (Mg)	1A4	1093.21	1088.79	1028.01	997.41	1716.14	1461.02	1412.37	1537.19
	1A5	65.12	79.02	45.49	54.48	17.33	16.49	19.73	11.93
PM10 (Mg)	1A4	84.63	89.76	85.68	81.07	129.91	111.31	107.77	117.37
	1A5	1.27	1.54	0.90	1.60	0.81	0.47	0.49	0.34
PM2.5 (Mg)	1A4	83.81	89.07	84.89	80.27	128.55	110.03	106.52	116.01
	1A5	1.27	1.54	0.90	1.60	0.81	0.47	0.49	0.34
BC (Mg)	1A4	14.90	16.14	14.71	12.47	13.78	11.22	10.81	11.63
	1A5	0.72	0.82	0.49	0.92	0.46	0.25	0.25	0.18
Pb (Mg)	1A4	81.95	34.29	24.64	46.34	73.74	79.07	86.03	88.59
	1A5	16.34	4.22	1.16	0.00	NA	0.12	0.02	0.02
Cd (Mg)	1A4	1.51	1.21	1.74	2.62	2.56	2.67	2.90	2.98
	1A5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hg (Mg)	1A4	0.61	0.71	1.04	1.97	2.42	2.62	2.86	2.93
	1A5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PAH (Mg)	1A4	32.06	35.44	35.91	39.08	68.57	60.31	58.59	63.95
	1A5	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCB (Kg)	1A4	1.88	2.87	6.30	6.30	4.25	3.05	3.06	3.19
	1A5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PCB (Kg)	1A4	14.60	17.97	25.40	35.87	32.52	30.80	31.90	33.70
	1A5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

3.12.5 QA/QC and Uncertainty

Basic data used in the estimation process are reported by Ministry of Economic Development in the National Energy Balance (MSE, several years (a)) and by TERNA (National Independent System Operator), concerning the waste used to generate electricity.

The energy data used to estimate emissions have different levels of accuracy:

- the overall sum of residential and institutional/service/commercial energy consumption is quite reliable and their uncertainty is comparable with data reported in the BEN; the amount of fuels used is

periodically reported by main suppliers;

- the energy consumption for agriculture and fisheries is reported in energy statistics; data are quite reliable as they have special taxation regimes and they are accounted for separately;
- the energy use for military and off roads is reported in official statistics, but models are applied to estimate the energy use at a more disaggregated level.

3.12.6 Recalculation

Some recalculations affected the 2017 submission.

The time series of natural gas fuel consumptions for heating in commercial sector have been updated according to data available in the Joint Questionnaire OECD/IEA/EUROSTAT prepared by the Ministry of Economical Development and officially sent to the international organizations as results of the reallocation of natural gas consumption between commercial and industrial sectors; this variation results in a reduction of less than 1% of total energy consumption of this category.

Energy recovery from waste reported in the commercial heating has been updated from 2015; in particular activity data have been updated for 2016 for urban waste and from 2015 for industrial waste. Further details are reported in the waste chapter. Recalculations affected mainly heavy metals, HCB and PCB. In particular for HCB the update of the amount of sludge incinerated in 2016 in one plant resulted in a decrease of total national emissions for that year equal to 48%.

From 2015 emission factors for wood consumption in residential and commercial small combustion plants have been updated on the basis of the update of the distribution by technology of wood combustion resulting in increase or decrease of the emissions depending from the pollutants.

3.12.7 Planned improvements

The updating of average emission factors is planned for future submission on the basis of the surveys on wood consumption and combustion technologies planned by ISTAT with reference to 2018 fuel consumptions.

An in depth analysis of emission factors resulting from the experimental study carried out by SSC (SSC, 2012) for biomass and their comparison with the values suggested by the last version of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) will be carried out and emission factors will be updated if needed.

3.13 Fugitive emissions (NFR SUBSECTOR 1.B)

3.13.1 Overview

Fugitive emissions arise during the stages of fuel production, from extraction of fossil fuels to their final use. Emissions are mainly due to leaks or other irregular releases of gases from the production and transformation of solid fuels, the production of oil and gas, the transmission and distribution of gas and from oil refining.

In Table 3.35 the list of categories for fugitive emissions identified as key categories by pollutant for 2016, 1990 and in the trend is reported.

Table 3.35 List of key categories by pollutant in the civil sector in 2017, 1990 and trend

	Key categories in 2017	Key categories in 1990	Key categories in trend
SO _x	1 B 2 a iv	1 B 2 a iv	1 B 2 a iv
NMVOG	1 B 2 b	1 B 2 a v	1 B 2 a v
Hg		1 B 2 d	1 B 2 d

Coal mining and handling (1B1a)

NMVOG emissions from coal mining have been estimated on the basis of activity data published on the national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]) which report the amount of coal production and emission factors provided by the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

PM emissions from storage of solid fuels have been estimated and included in this category. Activity data is the annual consumption of solid fuels published on the national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]) and emission factor are from the US EPA Guidebook.

Solid fuel transformation (1B1b)

NMVOG emissions from coke production have been estimated on the basis of activity data published in the national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]) and country specific emission factors calculated taking in account the information provided by the relevant operators in the framework of the EPRTR registry and the ETS. NO_x and SO_x emissions from coke production are estimated on the basis of data communicated by the national plants in the framework of the EPRTR, and are reported under 1.A.1c category. NH₃ emissions have been estimated on the basis of data communicated by the operators for the EPRTR registry from 2002.

Oil exploration and production (1B2a i)

NMVOG emissions have been calculated according with activity data published on national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]), data by oil industry association (UP, several years), data and emission factors provided by the relevant operators.

Oil transport and storage and refining (1B2a iv)

Fugitive emissions from oil refining are estimated starting from the total crude oil losses as reported in the national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]) and occur prevalently from processes in refineries.

This category is key for SO_x in 2017, in the base year and for the trend.

Emissions in refineries have been estimated on the basis of activity data published in the national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]) or supplied by oil industry association (UP, several years) and operators especially in the framework of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS). Fugitive emissions in refineries are mainly due to catalytic cracking production processes, sulphur recovery plants, flaring and emissions by other production processes including transport of crude oil and oil products. These emissions

are then distributed among the different processes on the basis of average emission factors agreed and verified with the association of industrial operators, Unione Petrolifera, and yearly updated, from 2000, on the basis of data supplied by the plants in the framework of the European Emissions Trading Scheme, Large Combustion Plant Directive and EPRTR. SO_x, NO_x and PM emissions communicated by the plants in the framework of Large Combustion Plants directive are assumed to refer to combustion and are reported under 1.A.1b while the difference with the totals, communicated to the EPRTR, are considered as fugitive emissions and reported in 1.B.2a iv. NMVOC are communicated by the operators for the EPRTR registry as a total and the amount to be reported as fugitive is calculated subtracting by the total emission estimates for combustion activities and reduced for the implementation of losses control technology especially for transportation and storage of liquid fuels. ETS data are used to integrate and check emission data provided. Moreover fugitive emissions are also checked with the average emission factors provided by the relevant industrial association for each relevant process, as fluid catalytic cracking, sulphur recovery plant, and storage and handling of petroleum products. NH₃ emissions from refineries have been estimated on the basis of data communicated by the operators for the EPRTR registry and distributed between combustion and fugitive emissions according to the emission factors available in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook.

Emissions from refineries of HM and POPs are all reported in 1.A.1b on the basis of data submitted in the PRTR framework at plant level; it is not possible at the moment distinguish combustion by fugitive emissions of HM and POPs. We plan to address this issue for the next submission according to the Tier 2 EFs provided in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook.

Distribution of oil products (1B2a v)

This category is key for NMVOC in 1990. The category includes fugitive emissions from oil transport which have been calculated according with the amount of transported oil (MIT, several years) and emission factors published on the IPCC guidelines (IPCC, 2006). Most of the crude oil is imported in Italy by shipment and delivered at the refineries by pipelines as offshore national production of crude oil. The category includes also NMVOC fugitive emissions for gasoline distribution, storage and at service stations. Emission factors are estimated starting from the emissions communicated in the nineties by the operators and applying the implementation of the abatement technologies as regulated by the relevant European Union legislation. Emissions from distribution of gasoline have been reduced as a result of the application of the DM 16th May 1996 (Ministerial Decree 16 May 1996), concerning the adoption of devices for the recovery of vapours and of the applications of measures on deposits of gasoline provided by the DM 21st January 2000 (Ministerial Decree 21 January 2000).

Flaring in refineries (1B2c)

For what concern emissions from flaring in refineries, the emission factors for SO_x, NO_x, NMVOC and CO have been provided by the relevant industrial association and are assumed constant since 1990 with the exception of SO_x that are yearly estimated on the basis of the amount of sulphur not recovered by the operators and flared. Activity data, in terms of gas flared, is from 2005 derived by the ETS data at plant level.

Fugitive emissions from geothermal production (1B2d)

According to the review process NH₃, Hg and other heavy metals from geothermal production has been estimated and included in the emission inventory in the 2018 submission with a Tier 2 methodology. Hg from this category is key category for the base year and the trend.

Emissions are monitored by the Regional relevant environmental agency, ARPAT, where all the geothermal fields are located. Activity data, geothermal energy production, are published in the national energy balance (MSE, several years [a]) while emission data resulting by the monitoring are issued by ARPAT and reported from 2000 on yearly basis (ARPAT, several years). For earlier years emission factors of 2000 have been used.

3.13.2 Fugitive emissions from natural gas distribution (1.B.2b)

NMVOC emissions from this category is key category for 2016 and trend. NMVOC fugitive emissions from the transport, storage and distributions (including housing) of natural gas (both in pipelines and in the distribution network) are calculated every year on the basis of fugitive natural gas emissions and the content of NMVOC in the gas distributed; NMVOC emissions due to transport and distribution are around 99% of the total. Emissions are calculated starting from methane emissions estimates, considering the annual average percentage of NMVOC in the natural gas distributed in Italy as in Table 3.36. The methodology and references are reported in detail in the NIR (ISPRA, 2018[a]). CH₄, CO₂ and NMVOC emissions have been estimated on the basis of activity data published by industry, the national authority, and information collected annually by the Italian gas operators. Emission estimates take into account the information on: the amount of natural gas distributed supplied by the main national company (SNAM); length of pipelines, distinct by low, medium and high pressure and by type, cast iron, grey cast iron, steel or polyethylene pipelines as supplied by the national authority for the gas distribution (AEEG); natural gas losses reported in the national energy balance; methane emissions reported by operators, in their environmental reports (EDISON, SNAM, ENEL, Italgas). NMVOC and CO₂ emissions have been calculated considering CO₂ content in the leaked natural gas. Regarding exploration and production, an average emission factor, equal to 0.04 g/m³ gas produced, has been estimated on the basis of emission data communicated by the relevant companies for some years and applied to the whole time series.

The average natural gas chemical composition has been calculated from the composition of natural gas produced and imported. Main parameters of mixed natural gas, as calorific value, molecular weight, and density, have been calculated as well. Data on chemical composition and calorific value are supplied by the main national gas providers for domestic natural gas and for each country of origin.

The following table shows average data for national pipelines natural gas.

Table 3.36 Average composition for pipelines natural gas and main parameters

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
HCV (kcal/m ₃)	9,156	9,193	9,215	9,261	9,325	9,303	9,351	9,340
NCV (kcal/m ₃)	8,255	8,290	8,320	8,354	8,412	8,391	8,444	8,433
Molecular weight	17.03	17.19	17.37	17.44	17.46	17.33	17.52	17.43
Density (kg/Sm ₃)	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.74
CH ₄ (molar %)	94.30	93.36	92.22	91.93	92.03	92.72	92.72	91.54
NMVOC (molar %)	3.45	4.09	4.84	5.35	5.74	5.26	5.26	6.17
CO ₂ (molar %)	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.49	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.65
Other no carbon gas (molar %)	2.03	2.34	2.76	2.24	1.48	1.32	1.32	1.64
CH ₄ (weight %)	88.83	87.14	85.16	84.53	84.54	85.80	85.80	83.79
NMVOC (weight %)	7.33	8.62	10.00	10.73	11.27	10.34	10.34	12.04
CO ₂ (weight %)	0.57	0.51	0.47	1.23	1.89	1.78	1.78	1.62
Other no carbon gas (weight %)	3.27	3.74	4.37	3.51	2.30	2.10	2.10	2.56

More in details, emissions are estimated separately for the different phases: transmission in primary pipelines and distribution in low, medium, and high pressure network, losses in pumping stations and in reducing pressure stations (including venting and other accidental losses) with their relevant emission factors, considering also information regarding the length of the pipelines and their type.

Emissions from low pressure distribution include also the distribution of gas at industrial plants and in residential and commercial sector; data on gas distribution are only available at an aggregate level thus not allowing a separate reporting. In addition, emissions from the use of natural gas in housing are estimated and included. Emissions calculated are compared and balanced with emissions reported by the main distribution

operators. Finally the emission estimates for the different phases are summed and reported in the most appropriate category (transmission/distribution).

Table 3.37 provides the trend of natural gas distribution network length for each pipeline material and the average CH₄ emission factor.

Table 3.37 Length of low and medium pressure distribution network (km) and network emission factors for CH₄ and NMVOC

Material	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Steel and cast iron (km)	102,061	131,271	141,848	154,886	198,706	203,116	204,062	204,890
Grey cast iron (km)	24,164	22,784	21,314	15,080	4,658	2,398	2,163	2,088
Polyethylene (km)	775	8,150	12,550	31,530	49,663	56,943	57,883	59,368
Total (km)	127,000	162,205	175,712	201,496	253,027	262,457	264,108	266,346
CH ₄ EF (kg/km)	1,958	1,417	1,227	999	713	540	525	522
NMVOC EF (kg/km)	161	143	136	109	97	87	95	97

Minor recalculations occurred in the 2019 submission as a consequence of the update of some activity data and in particular the time series of solid fuels and natural gas consumption from the energy balance data submitted to the OECD/IEA/EUROSTAT Joint Questionnaire by the Ministry of Economic Development.

No further improvements are planned for this category.

4 IPPU - INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES (NFR SECTOR 2)

4.1 Overview of the sector

Emission estimates in this category include emissions from all industrial processes and also by-products or fugitive emissions, which originate from these processes. Where emissions are released simultaneously from the production process and from combustion, as in the cement industry, they are estimated separately and included in the appropriate categories, in sector 2 and in sector 1 category 1.A.2. This sector makes important contributions to the emissions of heavy metals, PAH, dioxins and PCB.

Regarding emissions of the main pollutants, in 2017, industrial processes account for 11.9% of SO₂ emissions, 0.7% of NO_x, 0.1% of NH₃, 3.3% of NMVOC and 3.1% of CO. About particulate matter, in 2017 this sector accounts for 4.7% of PM₁₀ emissions and 4.3% of PM_{2.5}. Industrial processes make a significant contribution to the total Italian emissions of heavy metals, despite significant reductions since 1990; particularly this sector accounts for 26.6% of Pb emissions, 15.4% of Cd and 32.2% of Hg. Regarding POPs emissions, 10.6% of PAH total emissions is emitted from industrial processes as well as 29.9% of dioxins and 45.8% of PCB.

In 2017, *iron and steel* sector (2C1) is a key category at level assessment for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Pb, Cd, Hg, PAH, PCDD/PCDF and PCB; emissions from *cement production* (2A1) is a key category source for SO₂ emissions as well as other chemical industry (2B10a). Food and beverage industry (2H2) is a key category for NMVOC emissions. In 1990 emissions from *cement production* (2A1) is a key category source for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}; *other chemical industry* (2B10a) is a key category for Hg and *iron and steel production* (2C1) is a key category for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} Cd, Hg, PAH, PCDD/PCDF and PCB. At trend assessment, *iron and steel* sector is key category for Pb, Hg, PAH, PCDD/PCDF and PCB while *cement production* is a key category for SO₂ emissions and other chemical industry (2B10a) is a key category for Hg and Cd.

4.2 Methodological issues

Methodologies used for estimating emissions from this sector are based on and comply with the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007) and EMEP/EEA guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2013), the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2006) and the Good Practice Guidance (IPCC, 2000). Included also in this sector are by-products or fugitive emissions, which originate from industrial processes.

There are different sources relevant to estimate emissions from this sector; activity data are provided by national statistics and industrial associations but a lot of information is supplied directly from industry. In fact, as for the energy sector, references derive from data collected in the framework of the national PRTR reporting obligation, the Large Combustion Plant directives and the European Emissions Trading Scheme. Other small plants communicate their emissions which are also considered individually. These processes have improved the efficiency in collecting data and the exchange of information. Whenever data cannot be straight used for the inventory compilation, they are taken into account as verification practice. Environmental Reports published by industrial associations are also considered in the verification process.

Mineral products (2A)

In this sector emissions from the following processes are estimated and reported: cement production and lime production.

Cement production (2A1), is considerable for SO₂ and PM_{2.5} emissions and accounts for 5.0% and 1.5% of the respective total national emissions in 2017.

During the last 15 years, in Italy, changes in cement production sector have occurred, leading to a more stable structure confirming the leadership for the production in Europe. The oldest plants closed, wet processes were abandoned in favour of dry processes so as to improve the implementation of more modern

and efficient technologies. Since 2011 Italy has become the second cement producer country in the EU 27 but the reduction in clinker production in 2017 seems to have stopped. Actually, 19 companies (57 plants of which: 33 full cycle and 24 grinding plants) operate in this sector: multinational companies and small and medium size enterprises (operating at national or only at local level) are present in the country. As for the localization of the operating plants: 40% is in northern Italy, 16% is in the central regions of the country and 44% is in the southern regions and in the islands (AITEC, 2017). In Italy different types of cement are produced; as for 2016 AITEC, the national cement association, has characterised the national production as follows: 70.4% is CEM II (Portland composite cement); 12.0% is CEM I (Portland ordinary cement); 11.4% is CEM IV (pozzolanic cement) and 3.1% is CEM III (blast furnace cement), although no update was made available for 2017 the reported shares are representative of the national production also for 2017. Clinker production has been decreasing since 2007 but increased by 0.4% in 2017 compared to 2016; clinker demand in cement production was about 77% in 2017 (production of clinker out of production of cement). To estimate emissions from cement production, activity data on clinker/cement production are used as provided by ISTAT (ISTAT, several years up to 2008) and MSE (MSE, several years since 2009).

In this category only SO₂ and PM emissions are reported separately from combustion while all the other pollutant emissions are included in the energy sector in 1.A.2f category.

Emission factor for PM₁₀ emissions is equal to 130 g/Mg of cement for the whole time series and is calculated on the basis of plants emission data in the nineties.

Regarding SO₂ emissions, emission factors are derived from activity and emission data supplied directly by the plants in the context of the national PRTR reporting obligation; these figures are available from 2002 and refer both to the combustion and process. In 2003, the total average emission factor derived from the communications by the production plants was equal to 650 g/t of cement produced; this value has been split into 350 g/t for the combustion and 300 g/t for the process in accord with the default EF reported in the 1996 IPCC guidelines. Both these values have been also used for previous years of the time series back to 1995. For the years from 1990 to 1994, the same EF has been used for the combustion process while for estimating emissions from the process an EF equal to 500 g/t, as suggested by the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook, has been used in consideration of the S content in the prevalent fuel used in the process (coal) at national scale. From 2004 onwards, the total SO₂ EF from cement production plants has been calculated on the basis of the data reported to the national EPER/E-PRTR register, setting the EF for process at 300 g/t and varying the combustion EF accordingly (EF Tot = EF Proc + EF comb).

The remaining categories of mineral products (*lime production (2A2)*) industry represent less than 1% for each pollutant.

As regards 2A3 category *Glass production*, PM and BC emissions are reported under 1A2f and emission factors have been provided by the research institute of the sectoral industrial association (Stazione Sperimentale del Vetro) distinguished by the different types of glass production. On the basis of the 2017 review process (EEA, 2017 [a]), the previous notation key has been replaced by the IE notation key.

About the 2A5 category, following the suggestions of the NEC review more info have been added but different activities have to be dealt separately. As regards 2A5a *Quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal*, there is no evidence of active mines of the main minerals as those indicated in the Guidebook (bauxite, copper, manganese and zinc). All these mines closed before 1990 for economical reasons. At the same time there is no available data to apply a Tier 1 on other mineral mines. The USGS Mineral yearbook provides info for Italy only for Feldspar, Gypsum, Pumice and Sand and gravel extraction. All the data are estimated and we are verifying the activity level with industry and local competent authorities. Moreover it should be verified if the EFs available in the Guidebook are applicable to these national extractive activities because of the abatement technologies and the kind of mineral. A first rough estimation of emissions, for 2017, results in around 150 Mg of PM_{2.5}, based on Tier 1 approach and USGS activity data which is below the threshold of significance. As for the category 2A5b *Construction and Demolition*, no statistical data are available (as annual surfaces) to allow an estimation. Only economical data are provided by the National Institute of Statistics and, as reported in the review report, “The TERT has not been able to assess whether this issue is below or above the threshold of significance for a technical correction, due to the lack of information on activity data provided by the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook and the high variability among countries of the implied emission factors based on socioeconomic variables”, because of that further investigations are under way. For the category 2A5c *Storage, Handling and Transport of Mineral Products*, PM_{2.5} emissions have

been estimated and reported in the sectoral categories 2A1 Cement Production and 2A2 Lime Production. The emissions from storage, handling and transport for other minerals than the aforementioned ones might not be included in the inventory because this potential under-estimate is likely to be below the threshold of significance.

Chemical industry (2B)

Emissions of this sector derive from organic and inorganic chemicals processes and are usually not significant except for SO_x emissions from the production of sulphuric acid and Hg emissions from chlorine production. Emission factors derive from data collected in the framework of the national EPER/E-PRTR register as well as from EMEP/EEA and EPA Guidebook.

As already mentioned, *other chemical industry* (2B10a) was key category for Hg emissions in 1990 and for SO_x emissions in 2017. Hg emissions are released from chlorine production facility with mercury cells process (EUROCHLOR, 1998). Total chlorine production in Italy amounted, in 1990, to 1,042,921 tonnes and reduced in 2017 to 237,311 tonnes. Activity production data are supplied by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and published in the official national statistics and since 2002 data have also been collected at facility level in the national EPER/E-PRTR register. To estimate emissions from 1990 to 2001, the average emission factor supplied by EUROCHLOR for western Europe chlor-alkali production plants (EUROCHLOR, 2001) has been used, while since 2002 emission data have been supplied directly by the production facilities in the framework of the national EPER/E-PRTR. The average emission factor decreased from 1.11 g Hg/t in 2002 to 0.14 g Hg/t in 2017. The reduction observed in emissions for the last years is a consequence of both the conversion of production plants from the mercury cells process to the membrane technology and also the suspension of production at the existing facilities. In 2007 seven facilities carried out the chlor-alkali production, one facility had the membrane process in place, one facility was replacing mercury cells with membrane process while in the other five facilities the production was still based on the mercury cell process (Legambiente, 2007). In 2015 five facilities carried out chlor-alkali production, in four of them the membrane process was in place while one facility still operated the mercury cell process.

Emissions from sulphuric acid production, also reported in *other chemical industry* (2B10a) account for 5.3% of total SO_x emissions in 2017. Activity production data are supplied by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and published in the official national statistics and since 2004 data have also been collected at facility level in the national EPER/E-PRTR register. Emission factors from 1990 to 1994 and from 2002 are derived from emission data supplied directly by the production facilities in the framework of the CORINAIR inventory project and of the national EPER/E-PRTR, respectively.

On the basis of the 2017 review process NO_x, SO_x, CO, PM and BC emissions from 2B7 *Soda ash production* have been estimated. In Italy there is only one plant producing soda ash and it is in the framework of the EPRTR reporting. In particular, as regards PM emissions, the operator has never reported PM10 emissions which implies that emissions are under the reporting threshold (50 t/year). As reported in the Guidebook measurements made in some plants indicate that more than 75 % of the dust emissions are relatively large particles (> 10 µm) and that the contribution of PM10 is relatively low. Moreover the operator in its annual environmental report estimates TSP emissions (around 200 t/y) reporting explicitly that no PM10 emissions occur. The achieved estimates, using the EMEP/EEA EFs, produced figures of around 20 Mg (PM10) consistently with respect to the E-PRTR thresholds.

Metal production (2C)

The main activities in this sector are those regarding the *iron and steel* production. The main processes involved in iron and steel production are those related to sinter and blast furnace plants, to basic oxygen and electric furnaces and to rolling mills.

The sintering process is a pre-treatment step in the production of iron where fine particles of metal ores are agglomerated. Agglomeration of the fine particles is necessary to increase the passageway for the gases during the blast furnace process and to improve physical features of the blast furnace burden. Coke and a mixture of sinter, lump ore and fluxes are introduced into the blast furnace. In the furnace the iron ore is increasingly reduced and liquid iron and slag are collected at the bottom of the furnace, from where they are tapped. The combustion of coke provides both the carbon monoxide (CO) needed for the reduction of iron

oxide into iron and the additional heat needed to melt the iron and impurities. The resulting material, pig iron (and also scrap), is transformed into steel in subsequent furnaces which may be a basic oxygen furnace (BOF) or electric arc furnace (EAF). Oxygen steelmaking allows the oxidation of undesirable impurities contained in the metallic feedstock by blowing pure oxygen. The main elements thus converted into oxides are carbon, silicon, manganese, phosphorus and sulphur.

In an electric arc furnace steel is produced from polluted scrap. The scrap is mainly produced by cars shredding and does not have a constant quality, even if, thanks to the selection procedures, the scrap quality becomes better year by year. The iron and steel cycle is closed by rolling mills with production of long products, flat products and pipes.

In 1990 there were four integrated iron and steel plants in Italy. In 2017, there are only two of the above mentioned plants, one of which lacks BOF; oxygen steel production represents about 19.7% of the total production and the arc furnace steel the remaining 80.3% (FEDERACCAI, several years). Currently, long products represent about 45% of steel production in Italy, flat products about 43%, and pipe the remaining 12%. Most of the flat production derives from only one integrated iron and steel plant while, in steel plants equipped with electric ovens almost all located in the northern regions, long products are predominantly produced (e.g carbon steel, stainless steels) and seamless pipes (only one plant) (FEDERACCAI, several years).

Basic information for *Iron and steel production* derives from different sources in the period 1990-2017. Activity data are supplied by official statistics published in the national statistics yearbook (ISTAT, several years) and by the sectoral industrial association (FEDERACCAI, several years).

For the integrated plants, emission and production data have been communicated by the two largest plants for the years 1990-1995 in the framework of the CORINAIR emission inventory, distinguished by sinter, blast furnace and BOF, and by combustion and process emissions. From 2000 production data have been supplied by all the plants in the framework of the ETS scheme, for the years 2000-2004 disaggregated for sinter, blast furnace and BOF plants, from 2005 specifying carbonates and fuels consumption. For 2002-2015 data have also been supplied by all the four integrated iron and steel plants in the framework of the EPER/E-PRTR registry but not distinguished between combustion and process. National experts have also been involved in the process of elaboration of the “monitoring and control plan” for the largest integrated plant in Italy in the framework of the IPPC permit. Qualitative information and documentation available on the plants allowed reconstructing their history including closures or modifications of part of the plants; additional qualitative information regarding the plants, collected and checked for other environmental issues or directly asked to the plant, permitted to individuate the main driving of the emission trends for pig iron and steel productions. Emissions from lime production in steel making industries are reported in 1A2f Manufacturing Industries and Construction category.

In 2017, *iron and steel sector* (2C1) is key category for PM10, PM2.5, Pb, Cd, Hg, PAH, PCDD/PCDF and PCB. In Table 4.1 relevant emission factors are reported.

Table 4.1 Emission factors for iron and steel for the year 2017

		PM10 [g/Mg]	PM2.5 [g/Mg]	Cd [mg/Mg]	Hg [mg/Mg]	Pb [mg/Mg]	PCB [mg/Mg]	PAH [mg/Mg]	PCDD/PCDF [µg T-eq/Mg]
Blast furnace charging		60	37.5						
Pig iron tapping		41.4	25.9	0.3	0.3	15		950	
Basic oxygen furnace	<i>Areal</i>	62	54.3	25	3	850	3.6		
	<i>Point</i>	122	106.8	25	3	850	3.6		
Electric arc furnace		124	108.5	50	150	3450	3.6	1.9	4.45
Rolling mills	<i>Areal</i>	59	45.9					125	

		PM10 [g/Mg]	PM2.5 [g/Mg]	Cd [mg/Mg]	Hg [mg/Mg]	Pb [mg/Mg]	PCB [mg/Mg]	PAH [mg/Mg]	PCDD/PCDF [µg T-eq/Mg]
	<i>Point</i>	28.2	21.9					125	
Sinter plant (except combustion)	<i>Areal</i>	16	12.8						
	<i>Point</i>	6.0	4.8						

PM10 emission factors for integrated plants derive from personal communication of the largest Italian producer of pig iron and steel (ILVA, 1997) while PM10 emission factor for electric arc furnace derives from a sectoral study (APAT, 2003). The Emission factors manual PARCOM-ATMOS (TNO, 1992), the EMEP/Corinair Guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2006) and the IPPC Bref Report (IPPC, 2001) provide emission factors for heavy metals while a sectoral study (APAT, 2003) provides Cd emission factors for electric arc furnace.

Regarding POPs emissions, emission factors usually originate from EMEP/CORINAIR (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007, EMEP/CORINAIR, 2006) except those relating to PAH and PCDD/PCDF from electric arc furnace that derive from direct measurements in some Italian production plants (ENEA-AIB-MATT, 2002). Dioxin emissions for sinter plant, and other sources within steelworks manufacturing oxygen steel occur during the combustion process and they are measured to the stack; emissions are therefore reported in the energy sector in 1.A.2a category. In 2017 the average emission factor is equal to 0.19 micrograms TEQ per Mg of sinter produced. EF is calculated yearly on the basis of measurements done in the two existing sinter plant in Italy. As regards HCB emissions, Italy reports HCB emissions from sintering production calculated with the 2006 Guidebook (“Sources of HCB emissions.pdf” no distinguish between combustion and process) EF=0,032mg/Mg in 1A2a because in this case HCB emissions are clearly linked to the combustion activities. The 2016 Guidebook is referred to the 2006 version.

As for other iron and steel activities, a series of technical meetings with the most important Italian manufacturers was held in the framework of the national PRTR in order to clarify methodologies for estimating POPs emissions. In the last years, a strict cooperation with some local environmental agencies allowed the acquisition of new data, the assessment of these data is still ongoing and improvements in emission estimates are expected for the next years.

Emission factors used in 1990 estimates generally derive from Guidebook EMEP/CORINAIR.

The remaining categories of metal production industry represent about 0% for each pollutant because of the shutdown of several plants, in particular those linked to the non ferrous production. As discussed during the last review process (EEA, 2018), indeed, no plants for aluminium production by electrolysis work in Italy from 2012 and pollutants time series are reported, obviously, from 1990 to 2012. PCDD/DF emissions occur almost exclusively from secondary aluminium production and are consequently linked to the combustion process and reported in 1A2b. More, HCB emissions from secondary aluminium production are not reported because these emissions derive from the degassing of aluminium when hexachloroethane is used, but this compound is banned in Italy from '90s (notation key used: NA).

As for the production of lead, zinc and copper (2C5, 2C6 and 2C7a categories), at the moment emissions are reported in the energy sector because up to now there was not information to distinguish between energy and process emissions and, above all, these processes are considered combustion processes with contact, consequently emissions are dependent on the combustion process. In the last year, thanks to the ETS data, it has been possible to separate CO₂ emissions in these two components and Italy is investigating the possibility of extension to other pollutants for the next submissions. In particular, in Italy no production of primary copper has ever occurred while, as regards lead and zinc, there is a sole integrated plant for the primary productions and this makes it difficult to ensure a good breakdown. Consequently, the issue related to the allocation of emissions is not only about combustion and process but also about the different productions of different metals in the same factory. To resolve this issue, an in-depth investigation has been started with the aim to better specify the technology used also taking advantage of the E-PRTR declaration channel. The resulting estimates will be reported in the next submission. Anyway for Pb, Cd and PCB the notation key IE has been added in the NFR because of the relevant emissions are reported in the energy

sector.

Other production (2G – 2H – 2L)

In 2H sector, non-energy emissions from *pulp and paper* as well as *food and drink* production, especially wine and bread, are reported. Lead emissions from *batteries manufacturing* can be found in 2L sector. 2G sector includes NMVOC emissions due to the *use of lubricants*.

Emissions from these categories are usually negligible except NMVOC emissions from *food and drink* (2H2) accounting for 2.6% of the national total in 2017. Emissions from this category refer to the processes in the production of bread, wine, beer and spirits. Activity data are derived from official statistics supplied by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and relevant industrial associations. Time series of bread production is reconstructed for the '90 years on the basis of family surveys from the national Institute of statistics (ISTAT) while from 1998 data are those reported in the PRODCOM statistics officially communicated by ISTAT to EUROSTAT. PRODCOM data collection has improved along the years producing more reliable figures. In the '00 years, bread production has changed from fresh artisanal production to a more industrial oriented production, without any impact on the total. For wine, beer and spirits the statistical information on activity data is much more reliable and their trends are driven by the seasonal variation (for wine) or market demand (for beer) while for spirits it is mostly driven by a change in the personal habits and relative consumptions. Emission factors are those reported in the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook and, in lack of national information, they are assumed constant for the whole time series (CORINAIR, 1994; EMEP/CORINAIR, 2006).

Pulp and paper industry (2H1) referred to the acid sulphite and neutral sulphite semi-chemical processes (up to 2007) and only to the neutral sulphite semi-chemical process for 2008 and 2009 while kraft process was not present in Italy. Emissions of NO_x, NMVOC, SO_x and PM were estimated for those years on the basis of activity data provided by the two Italian production plants. In 2008 the bleached sulphite pulp production stopped and in 2009 the neutral sulphite semi-chemical pulp process plant also closed (reconversion of the plant is currently under negotiation). So there was no production of pulp and paper after 2009 and no emissions to be estimated. For acid sulphite process emissions are calculated for SO_x, NMVOC and NO_x on the basis of EFs available in the Bref report, for PM10 on the basis of EF in the USEPA Guidebook (54% PST) while for PM2.5 and BC emission profiles reported in the EMEP/EEA 2016 Guidebook (Table 3.3) have been used. For neutral sulphite semi-chemical process the emission factors used through the time period referred for SO_x, NMVOC and NO_x to CORINAIR 1992, EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook, and for NO_x, from 1996, data were communicated by the operator of the plant.

NMVOC emissions include emissions from chipboard production where activity data are those in the FAOSTAT database for particle board and the emission factor 500 g/Mg product is from “Corinair 1992 Default Emission Factors Handbook”.

Regarding 2G category (*other product use*) only NMVOC emissions have been estimated. Although there are potential emissions from the use of tobacco and fireworks, emission estimates have not yet been implemented. For what regard fireworks assuming a consumption of 15,000 Mg of explosives (as resulting by an Italian reference of 2004) and applying the default emission factor it results in around 800 Mg of PM2.5 emitted per year (equal to annual emissions from public power plants and refineries together). For tobacco, according to some statistics on tobacco sold in the nineties, it seems that the annual amount of tobacco sold is around 100,000 Mg per year resulting, applying the emission factor reported in the Guidebook, in 2,700 Mg of PM2.5 emissions which is equivalent to the annual emission estimates of Italian light duty vehicles and it does not seem reliable. For both activities no complete statistical data sets are available to estimates emission time series. We plan to include emissions after further investigation on the relevant emission factors.

In 2L category lead emissions from batteries manufacturing are reported. Activity data are provided by the non ferrous metal industrial association (ASSOMET) and refer to the amount of lead used for the batteries production; the emission factor has been provided by the relevant industrial association (ANIE) calculated on the basis of average lead concentration to the chimney, equal to 0,2 mg/Nmc, the average flow (equal to 15 Nmc/h/tonnes Pb) and the annual number of hours.

4.3 Time series and key categories

The following sections present an outline of the main key categories, and relevant trends, in the industrial process sector. Table 4.2 reports the key categories identified in the sector.

Table 4.2 Key categories in the industrial processes sector in 2017

	2A1	2A2	2B1	2B2	2B3	2B6	2B7	2B10a	2C1	2C2	2G	2H1	2H2	2L
	%													
SO_x	5.03		0.010			0.33	0.13	5.25	1.19					
NO_x			0.04	0.04	0.003	0.004	0.02	0.24	0.35					
NH₃			0.00	0.000			0.10	0.03						
NMVOC			0.01					0.23	0.35		1.27	0.14	2.57	
CO			0.004				0.39	0.63	2.05					
PM10	1.28	0.61				0.00	0.01	0.22	2.55				0.01	
PM2.5	1.52	0.14				0.00	0.01	0.12	2.48					
BC	0.34	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10					
Pb										25.77				0.80
Cd								0.82	14.56					
Hg								0.35	31.84					
PAH									10.62					
Dioxin									29.91					
HCB														
PCB									45.80					

Note: key categories are shaded in blue

There is a general reduction of emissions in the period 1990 - 2017 for most of the pollutants due to the implementation of different directives at European and national level. A strong decrease is observed especially in the chemical industry due to the introduction of relevant technological improvements.

Mineral products (2A)

As above mentioned, PM10 emission factor for cement production is set constant from 1990 to 2017 while SO₂ emission factor reduced from 1990 to 1995 and is set constant in the subsequent years. Consequently, the trends of SO₂ and PM10 emissions follow that of the activity data.

In Table 4.3, activity data, SO₂ and PM10 emissions from cement production are reported.

Table 4.3 Activity data, SO₂ and PM10 emissions from cement production, 1990 – 2017 (Gg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Activity data [Gg]	42,414	35,432	41,119	47,291	34,283	20,825	19,325	19,305
SO ₂ emissions (Gg)	21.2	10.6	12.3	14.2	10.3	6.2	5.8	5.8
PM10 emissions [Gg]	5.5	4.6	5.3	6.1	4.5	2.7	2.5	2.5

Chemical industry (2B)

Other chemical industry (2B10a) was a key category for Hg emissions in 1990 and for SO_x in 2017 and for Cd and Hg at trend assessment. Hg emissions refer to chlorine production with mercury cells process; in Table 4.4, activity data and Hg emissions from chlorine production are reported. As reported in paragraph 4.1, to estimate emissions from 1990 to 2001, the average emission factor supplied by EUROCHLOR for western Europe chlor-alkali production plants has been used, while from 2002 emission data have been supplied directly from the production plants in the framework of the national EPER/E-PRTR reporting obligation. The average emission factor decreased from 1.11 g Hg/t in 2002 to 0.14 g Hg/t in 2017. The reduction observed in Hg emissions for the last years is a consequence of the conversion of production plants from the mercury cells process to the membrane technology but it depends also on suspensions of production processes at some facilities.

Table 4.4 Activity data and Hg emissions from chlorine production, 1990 – 2017

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Activity data [Gg]	1,043	869	786	535	258	218	116	237
Hg emissions [Mg]	2.82	1.65	0.94	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.03

SO_x emissions are prevalently from carbon black production. Sulphuric acid production, titanium oxide, other sulphate and phthalic anhydride productions are other sources reported in 2B10a and emitting SO_x. Activity data and emission factors for these sources are collected at plant level on annual basis.

Metal production (2C)

Emission trend of HMs, PCB and PCDD/PCDF is driven mainly by the electric arc furnaces iron and steel production which increased from 15.1 Mt in 1990 to 19.6 Mt in 2008; in 2009, because of the economic crisis, steel production from electric arc has decreased substantially and since 2010 the production has increased again.

In Table 4.5, activity data and HM, PCB and PCDD/PCDF emissions from electric arc furnace (EAF) and from the whole sector 2C1 are reported, but dioxins emissions from sinter plant are reported in the energy sector in 1.A.2f category. In 2017 average emission factor is equal to 0.19 micrograms TEQ per Mg of sinter produced. EF is calculated yearly on the basis of measurements done in the two existing sinter plant in Italy.

Table 4.5 Activity data and HMs, PCB and PCDD/PCDF emissions from electric arc furnace, 1990 – 2017

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Steel production EAF [kt]	15,102	16,107	15,879	17,661	17,115	17,255	17,704	19,336
Cd emissions EAF [Mg]	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Cd emissions 2C1 [Mg]	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Hg emissions EAF [Mg]	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Hg emissions 2C1 [Mg]	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Pb emissions EAF [Mg]	52.1	55.6	54.8	60.9	59.0	59.5	61.1	66.7
Pb emissions 2C1 [Mg]	61.1	65.7	64.1	71.0	66.5	63.7	66.0	70.8
PCB emissions EAF [kg]	54.4	58.0	57.2	63.6	61.6	62.1	63.7	69.6
PCB emissions 2C1 [kg]	91.7	100.0	95.8	105.7	92.7	79.3	84.1	86.6

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
PCDD/PCDF emissions								
EAF [g T-eq]	67.2	71.7	70.7	78.6	76.2	76.8	78.8	86.0
PCDD/PCDF emissions								
2C1 [g T-eq]	67.2	71.7	70.7	78.6	76.2	76.8	78.8	86.0

For Pb and Hg, the same EFs have been used for the whole time series (derived by the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook), while for Cd a national emission factor, equal to 50 mg/t, was available thanks to a sectoral study (APAT, 2003) and refers to the years after 1997.

This study shows range < 1-54 mg/t and the value set to 50 mg/t was chosen for conservative reason being more consistent with the old one; this value should include technology progresses occurred in the iron and steel production activities in those years. Lacking information for the years backwards, the default CORINAIR EF was used.

For PCB and PCDD/PCDF, emission factors are constant from 1990 to 2017 and emission trends are ruled by the activity data.

For SO₂ and PM emissions from lead, zinc and copper production they are included and reported in the energy relevant sector. In Italy there is a sole integrated plant for the primary production of zinc and lead and this makes it difficult to ensure a good breakdown between the energy and the process sectors and the activities. During the latest year more information about the plant has been supplied taking advantage of a direct contact with the facility through the E-PRTR registry but it was not sufficient to split the emissions.

Following the decision 2012/17 of the Executive Body of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, that requests Italy to submit information concerning the status and details of its work to improve the emission inventory of PAH, Italy in recent years has reviewed the estimates regarding PAH major sources. In the 2013 submission different recalculations have been performed in the energy and waste sector, emissions from iron and steel production have been revised in the 2014 submission. The most important update regards pig iron tapping emission factor considering, since 2000, the abatement due to fabric filters and the relevant EF derived from the Guidebook EMEP/CORINAIR 2006 (0.95 g/Mg). Investigations on the largest integrated plant in Italy confirmed the installation of fabric filters on each point of emission related to pig iron tapping (MATTM, 2011). As regards EAF too, EF has been update on the basis of a sectoral study (APAT, 2003) which reports the development of abatement technologies in the '90s in Italy and the consequent evolution in the plants with the installation of fabric filters; but in this case the update is referred to 1990-1999 because the EF used in previous submissions concerned already abated emissions.

In Table 4.6, activity data and PAH emissions from integrated plants and from the whole sector 2C1 are reported.

Table 4.6 Steel production data and PAH emissions from integrated plants, 1990 – 2017

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Pig iron production [Gg]	11,852	11,678	11,209	11,424	8,555	5,051	6,054	5,071
Steel production BOF [Gg]	10,365	11,664	10,744	11,688	8,635	4,763	5,669	4,732
PAH emissions i.p.* [Mg]	41.9	41.3	11.7	12.1	9.2	5.8	6.8	5.8
PAH emissions 2C1 [Mg]	44.9	44.5	14.3	15.1	11.9	8.2	9.4	8.5

*i.p.: integrated plants

Other production (2G – 2H – 2L)

Emissions from these categories are usually negligible except for NMVOC emissions from *food and drink* (2H2) accounting for 2.6% of the national total. Emissions from this category refer to the processes in the production of bread, wine, beer and spirits. Emission factors are assumed constant for the whole time

series. In Table 4.7, activity data and NMVOC emissions from sector 2H2 are reported.

Table 4.7 Activity data and NMVOC emissions from sector 2H2, 1990 – 2017

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Activity data - Bread [Gg]	4,153	3,882	3,565	4,109	4,161	3,841	3,668	3,846
Activity data – Wine [10^6 dm ³]	5,521	5,620	5,409	5,057	4,673	4,874	5,102	4,518
Activity data – Beer [10^6 dm ³]	1,215	1,199	1,258	1,280	1,281	1,429	1,452	1,560
Activity data – Spirits [10^6 dm ³]	268	232	206	161	115	98	100	101
NMVOC emissions [Gg]	31.7	29.2	26.8	27.5	25.9	24.0	23.4	24.0

4.4 QA/QC and verification

Activity data and emissions reported under EU-ETS and the national EPER/EPRTTR register are compared to the information provided by the industrial associations. The general outcome of this verification step shows consistency among the information collected under different legislative frameworks and information provided by the relevant industrial associations.

Every five years emissions are disaggregated at regional and provincial level and figures are compared with results obtained by regional bottom up inventories. PM10 emissions disaggregated at local level are also used as input for air quality modelling. The distribution of PM10 emissions from the *industrial processes* sector at NUTS3 level for 2015 is reported in Figure 4.1; methodologies are described in the relevant publication (ISPRA, 2009).

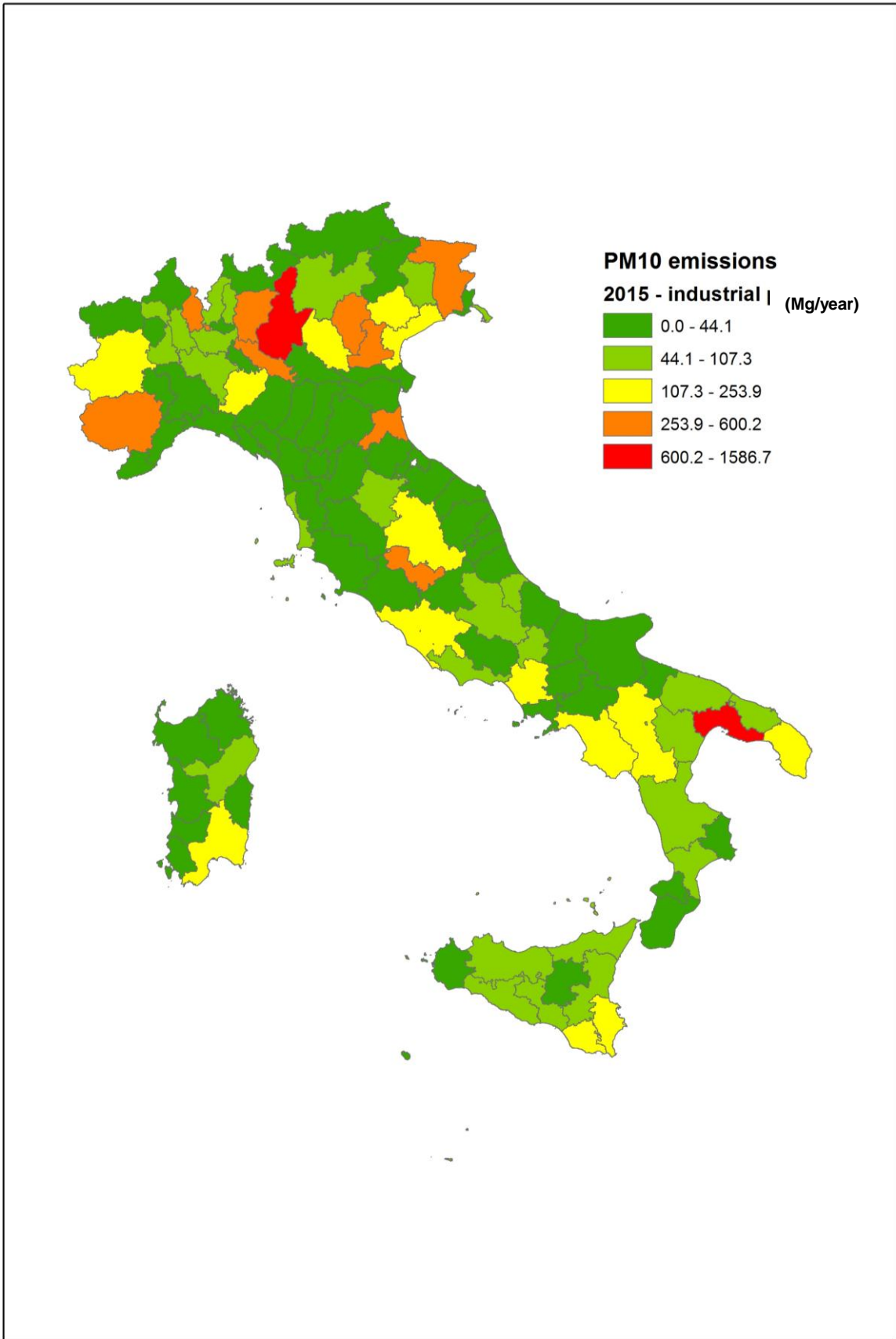


Figure 4.1 *PM10 emissions from industrial processes in 2015 (t)*

4.5 Recalculations

Chemical industry (2B)

Minor recalculations (0.3%) occurred in 2016 for NH₃ emissions because of an update in activity data. As regards NMVOC, the emissions have been recalculated in 2016 (-6%) because of the update of activity data and emission factors from supplied by one of the most important producers as well as the PM10, PM2.5, BC estimates.

Other production (2G – 2H – 2L)

Significant recalculations no occurred, the only notable change in estimates occurred from 2011 for NMVOC emissions because of the update of activity data for bread..

4.6 Planned improvements

In the last years, a series of technical meetings with the most important Italian manufacturers was held in the framework of the national PRTR in order to clarify methodologies for estimating POPs emissions.

Following the suggestions of the last review in the framework of NEC Directive (EEA, 2017 [a]), further investigations are under way for the categories 2A5a and 2A5b regarding reliable activity data.

Activities 2C5, 2C6 and 2C7 are under investigations to allocate emissions between combustion and process.

According to the review process we plan to estimate emissions of PM2.5 and of the main pollutants (including heavy metals and POPs) from the use of tobacco and fireworks starting from statistical data on international trade (import/export) and production as available from the Eurostat database to estimate provisional amounts of used fireworks and tobacco, at least for the years from 2005 and forth.

5 IPPU - SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE (NFR SECTOR 2)

5.1 Overview of the sector

In this sector all non combustion emissions from other industrial sectors than manufacturing and energy industry are reported.

Emissions are related to the use of solvent in paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, chemical products, manufacture and processing and other solvent use, including emissions from road paving with asphalt and asphalt roofing activities.

NMVOC emissions are estimated from all the categories of the sector as well as PM for polyester and polyvinylchloride processing, in the chemical product category, and for asphalt processes and PAH emissions from the preservation of wood in the other solvent use.

The categories included in the sector are specified in the following.

- 2D3a Domestic solvent use includes emissions from the use of solvent in household cleaning and car care products as well as cosmetics.
- 2D3b Road paving with asphalt includes emissions from the production and use of asphalt for road paving.
- 2D3c Asphalt roofing includes emissions from the manufacturing of roofing products and the blowing of asphalt.
- 2D3d1 Decorative coating includes emissions from paint application for construction and buildings, domestic use and wood products.
- 2D3d2 Industrial coating includes emissions from paint application for manufacture of automobiles, car repairing, coil coating, boat building and other industrial paint application.
- 2D3e Degreasing includes emissions from the use of solvents for metal degreasing and cleaning.
- 2D3f Dry cleaning includes emissions from the use of solvent in cleaning machines.
- 2D3g Chemical products, manufacture and processing covers the emissions from the use of chemical products such as polyurethane and polystyrene foam processing, manufacture of paints, inks and glues, textile finishing and leather tanning.
- 2D3h Printing includes emissions from the use of solvent in the printing industry
- 2D3i Other product use addresses emissions from glass wool enduction, printing industry, fat, edible and non-edible oil extraction, preservation of wood, application of glues and adhesives, vehicles dewaxing.

According to the review process we are exploring if Hg emissions from fluorescent tubes occur in Italy. No other emissions from the sector occur.

NMVOC emissions from 2D3a, 2D3d, 2D3g and 2D3i are key categories in 2017; the same categories, plus 2D3e, were also key categories in 1990. For the trend 1990-2017, 2D3a, 2D3d and 2D3g result as key categories.

The sector accounts, in 2017, for 37.2% of total national NMVOC emissions, whereas in 1990 the weight out of the total was equal to 30.6%. Total sectoral NMVOC emissions decreased by 43.5%, between 1990 and 2017.

PM, BC and PAH emissions are also estimated but they account for less than 1%.

In Figure 5.1 the share of NMVOC emissions of the sector is reported for the years 1990 and 2017.

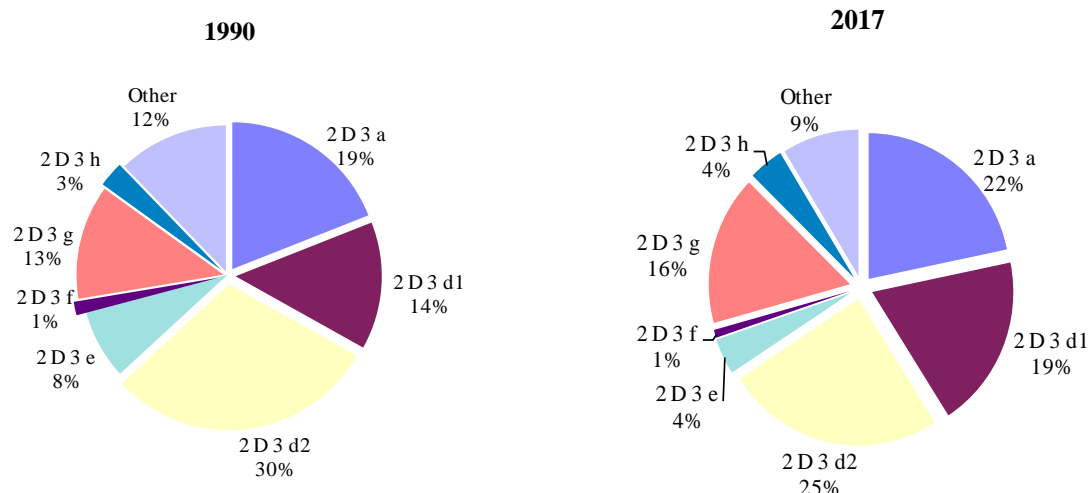


Figure 5.1 Share of NMVOC emissions for the solvent use sector in 1990 and 2017

5.2 Methodological issues

The sector is characterized by a multitude of activities which implies that the collection of activity data and emission factors is laborious. A lot of contacts have been established in different sectors with industrial associations and documentation has been collected even though improvements are still needed especially in some areas.

Emissions of NMVOC from solvent use have been estimated according to the methodology reported in the EMEP/EEA guidebook, applying both national and international emission factors (Vetrella, 1994; EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007; EMEP/EEA, 2016). Country specific emission factors provided by several accredited sources have been used extensively, together with data from the national EPER/PRTR registry; in particular, for paint application (Offredi, several years; FIAT, several years), solvent use in dry cleaning (ENEA/USLRMA, 1995), solvent use in textile finishing and in the tanning industries (Techne, 1998; Regione Toscana, 2001; Regione Campania, 2005; GIADA, 2006). Basic information from industry on percentage reduction of solvent content in paints and other products has been applied to EMEP/EEA emission factors in order to evaluate the reduction in emissions during the considered period.

A more detailed description is reported for the 2017 key categories of NMVOC emissions in the following sections.

Domestic solvent use (2D3a)

The category comprises a lot of subcategories whose emissions, specifically NMVOC, originate from the use of solvent in household cleaning and car care products as well as cosmetics.

Emissions from this category have been calculated using a detailed methodology, based on VOC content per type of consumer product. Emissions from domestic solvent use comprise emissions from the use of products for household and cleaning and for cosmetics which are derived as described in the following.

Activity data

Activity data are expressed as the sum, in tonnes, of household and cleaning products and cosmetics.

Household and cleaning products: data are communicated by the National Association of Detergents and Specialties for industry and home care (Assocasa, several years) either by personal communications or Association Reports and refer to the consumption of soaps and detergents and cleaning and maintenance products.

Cosmetics: data are the sum of cosmetics products in aerosol form and other cosmetics.

Figures of cosmetics in aerosol form are provided by the Italian Aerosol Association (AIA, several years [a] and [b]) and refer to the number of pieces of products sold for personal care (spray deodorants, hair styling foams and other hair care products, shaving foams, and other products). These figures are then converted in tonnes by means of the capacity of the different cosmetics containers.

Figures for other cosmetics products are derived by the Production Statistics Database (Prodcom) supplied by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, several years [a] and [b]) by difference with the previous aerosol data.

Time series of cosmetics production is reconstructed by means of the annual production index, considering the year 2000 as the base year because this is the year where production national statistics and Prodcom data coincide. The next step is the calculation of apparent consumption taking into account import-export data derived by the National Association of Cosmetic Companies (UNIPRO, several years). Since these figures also include aerosol cosmetics, the amount of aerosol cosmetics is subtracted.

Final consumption is therefore estimated.

Emission factors

NM VOC emission factors are expressed in percentage of solvent contained in products.

Household and cleaning products: figures are communicated by the relevant industrial association, ASSOCASA, by personal communications. For leather, shoes, wood etc. and car maintenance products, figures are taken from BiPro Association. For insecticides and disinfectants, emission factors derive from national studies at local level.

Cosmetics: for aerosol cosmetics, the emission factor is communicated by the Italian Aerosol Association for the year 2004, and supposed constant from 1995. For other cosmetics, information from BiPro has been considered (EC report 'Screening study to identify reductions in VOC emissions due to the restrictions in the VOC content of products', year 2002 (EC, 2002)), and supposed constant from 1996.

Decorative coating (2D3d1)

The category includes NM VOC emissions from the application of paint for construction and buildings, domestic use and wood products.

Activity data on the consumption of paint for construction and buildings and related domestic use are provided by the Ministry of Productive Activities for 1990 and 1991 (MICA, 1999) and updated on the basis of production figures provided annually by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, several years [a] and [b]).

From 2007 onwards, data are also provided by SSOG (Stazione Sperimentale per le industrie degli Oli e dei Grassi, *Experimental Station for Oils and Fats Industries*), which collects information and data regarding national production and imports for paint categories set out in the directive 2004/42/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products. The purpose of this directive is to limit the total content of VOCs in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products in order to prevent or reduce air pollution resulting from the contribution of VOCs to the formation of tropospheric ozone. The directive sets maximum VOCs content limit values for some paints and varnishes.

As for emission factors, those for construction and buildings are taken from the EMEP/EEA guidebook and are considered constant till 2009, whereas the default values for domestic use vary in consideration of the different share between solvent and water content in paint throughout the years. In particular, the variation of emission factor from 1990 to 2000 is equal to 35%-65% up to 25%-75% in 2000, on the basis of qualitative information supplied by industry on the increase of water based paints products in the market. From 2010, emission factors are calculated taking into account maximum VOC content limit values for paint and varnishes set out in Annex II A of Directive 2004/42/EC and data collected by SSOG. The comparison of national emission estimates for this category with those produced by IASA for 2010 resulted in similar

values.

On the other hand, information on activity data and emission factors for emissions from wood products are provided by the national association of wood finishing (Offredi, several years). Emission factors have been calculated for 1990, 1998 and 2003 on the basis of information provided by the industrial association distinguishing the different type of products which contain different solvent percentages. Data have been supplied also for the years 2005 and 2006. Actually, we are keeping constant the 2006 value unless the association provides us with updated information. For previous years, values have been interpolated.

In this category, emissions from paint application in wood are one of the biggest contributors to national NMVOC emissions and the relevant share has grown considerably in recent years. NMVOC emissions due to the use of paint and other products except from industrial coating could not be controlled properly in the past since the EU Directive 2004/42/EC entered into force. This directive, transposed in Italian legislation in 2004, sets out maximum VOC content for many paint, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products that had to be achieved in two steps. The early limit values, to be respected from 2007 till 2009, did not lead to a significant reduction of NMVOC emissions, while the latest values, that had to be respected from 2010 onwards, brought to a significant decrease.

Industrial coating (2D3d2)

The category includes emissions from paint application for manufacture of automobiles, car repairing, coil coating, boat building and other industrial paint application.

Activity data on the number of vehicles are provided by the National Automobile Association (ACI, several years) in the Annual Statistical Report and the emission factors are those reported by the main automobile producers on the relevant activity in their environmental reports and communicated from 2003 in the framework of E-PRTR.

For the paint used in car repairing, activity data are provided by the Ministry of Productive Activities for 1990 and 1991 (MICA, 1999) and updated on the basis of production figures provided annually by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, several years [a] and [b]). The default emission factor (provided by the EMEP guidebook) used from 1990 to 1995 equal to 700 g/kg paint is also confirmed by the European guidelines for car repairing provided by the Conseil Europeen de l'Industrie des Peintures (CEPE, 1999). The reduction of the emission factor in 1999 (13% of 1995) is applied on the basis of information on different shares between solvent and water based paint throughout the years provided by the national study PINTA, *Piano nazionale di tutela della qualità dell'aria* (ENEA, 1997). From 1996 to 1999 the reduction is linear. From 1999 to 2006 the value is kept constant. From 2007 onwards emission factors have been calculated taking into account the maximum VOC content limit values for paint and varnishes set out in Annex II B of Directive 2004/42/EC and data collected by SSOG. The Italian implied emission factor is the weighted average of the different products used in this activity where data are collected at detailed level and communicated within the European Directive. The trend is driven by the increase in the last years of the use of primers and special finishes which represent in 2015 around 60% of the total products used compared to around 20% in 2010. Similar trend is noted for the construction and building and domestic paints where the variability is mainly due to the percentage of solvent based paint product used out of the total paints.

Concerning coil coating, boat building and other industrial paint application, activity data are provided by the Ministry of Productive Activities for 1990 and 1991 (MICA, 1999) and updated annually by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, several years [a] and [b]). Emission factors are taken from the EMEP guidebook considering the national legislation where relevant.

Emission factors of the other industrial paint application from 1990 to 1995 are constant and derive from the 1999 EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook. The reduction of the emission factor from 1996 to 2004 is applied on the basis of information on different share of paints throughout the years provided by the national study PINTA. From 2010, the value of the 1999 Guidebook has been chosen considering the further reduction of the sector (in PINTA, the reduction for 2005 with respect to 1995 is equal to 37%, and for 2010 64%; considering the default emission factor 250 g/kg of paint, the reduction is equal to 53%).

NMVOC emissions from this category have been decreasing constantly since the nineties, when all industrial installations have been subjected to permits from local authorities. Since then, most of the

installations have to comply with emission limit values and technological requirements imposed at regional level, taking into account the EU directives on industrial emissions (i.e. Directive 99/13/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (EC, 1999)) and often going beyond the European legislation.

With regard to car repairing the emission cut from 2007 onwards is mainly due to the maximum contents of VOC set by EU Directive 2004/42/EC (EC, 2004).

Degreasing (2D3e)

NMVOC emissions have been estimated for this category. The emission factor used (900 gNMVOC/Mg solvent) and refers to the percentage of NMVOC emitted per tones of solvent used and it is not directly comparable to those provided in the Guidebook (700g/kg cleaning product). According to the information provided by the National Industrial Association, due to technological improvements, the amount of solvent used in the products decreased during the period whereas it has been assumed that the percentage of NMVOC emissions remains constant. The EF used in the inventory comes from the “Corinair 1992 Default Emission Factors Handbook” and assumes that around 10% of the solvent remains in the product or is destroyed. Activity data, solvent used, are also provided by the relevant industrial association (Federchimica, several years). According to the review process we are verifying how to apply the emission factors available in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook that refers to the volumes of cleaning products used instead of the solvent used.

Dry cleaning (2D3f)

Concerning dry cleaning, activity data, equal to 30,000 machines, remain unchanged throughout the time series and the emission factor is calculated based on the allocation of machines to closed-circuit (CCM) and open-circuit (OCM). Different amounts of solvent are used in these machines and have different emission factors. The emission factors are calculated assuming that in 1990 the closed-circuit machines were 60%, in 1995 represented 90% and in 1999 up to 100%.

The average consumption of solvent per machine is equal to 258 kg/year for CCM and 763 kg/year for OCM, as derived from a national study by ENEA/USL-RMA (ENEA/USL-RMA, 1995). It is assumed that only perchlorethylene is used. These values are multiplied by the emission factors of the Guidebook EMEP, expressed as kg of solvent consumed (equal to 0.4 and 0.8 kg/kg of solvent, for CCM and OCM, respectively) and then the average annual emission factor was calculated based on the percentage distribution of closed and open circuit machines.

Chemical products, manufacture and processing (2D3g)

The category comprises emissions from the use of chemical products such as polyester, polyurethane, polyvinylchloride and polystyrene foam processing, manufacture of paints, inks and glues, textile finishing and leather tanning.

Activity data for polystyrene and polyurethane are derived from the relevant industrial associations, and ISTAT (ISTAT, several years [a] and [b]), whereas emission factors are from the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook. For what concerns polyurethane, the relevant national industrial association has communicated that the phase out of CFC gases occurred in the second half of nineties and the blowing agent currently used is pentane.

As for polyvinylchloride (PVC), activity data and emission factors are supplied in the framework of the national PRTR. NMVOC emissions are entirely attributed to the phase of PVC production; no use of solvents occurs in the PVC processing. This information has been provided by the relevant industrial plant, EVC Italy, in 2001.

For the other categories, activity data are provided by the relevant industrial associations and by ISTAT, while emission factors are taken from the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook considering national information on the solvent content in products supplied by the specific industrial associations.

As regard rubber processing, emission factors for the first years of nineties have been provided by the industrial association. The use of the Swedish emission factor from 1997 was justified in lack of other updated data.

For the glues manufacturing category, emission factors for 1990 are derived from the 1992 EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook. The trend of emission factor is estimated on the basis of the trend of the emission factor for consumption of glue (as indicated by the industrial association). From 1995 to 2004, the industrial association communicated data on consumption and solvent content by product. The reductions from 2000 are based on the assumptions of PINTA. From 2004 the emission factor has been assumed constant in lack of updated information. For previous years, values have been interpolated.

As regards leather tanning, emission factor for 1990 is from Legislative Decree 152/2006, equal to the maximum VOC content limit value (150 g/m²). For 2000 and 2003, emission factors have been calculated on the basis of emission figures derived by the national studies on the major leather tanning industries and statistical production.

As regards asphalt blowing and possible PAH and Benzo(a)pyrene emissions as suggested by the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook, according to the relevant industrial association PAH emissions are negligible because all the asphalt blowing plants have abatement filter system of PM and afterburners of gas. Moreover these plants should respect national environmental legislation not exceeding at the stack more than 0.1mg/Nm³ for total PAH.

Other product use (2D3i)

The category includes NMVOC emissions from the application of glues and adhesives, which account for about 90% of the emission from the category, emissions from fat, edible and non edible oil extraction and minor emissions from glass wool enduction.

Activity data and emission factors for the application of glues and adhesives had been provided by the relevant industrial association up to 2004. After that period, activity data have been updated on the basis of information by ISTAT (ISTAT, several years [a] and [b]) whereas the emission factor is considered constant in absence of further information.

For fat, edible and non edible oil extraction activity data derive from the FAOSTAT database (<http://faostat.fao.org>) whereas default emission factors do not change over the period.

5.3 Time series and key categories

The sector accounts, in 2017, for about 37.2% of total national NMVOC emissions, whereas in 1990 the weight out of the total was equal to 30.6%. PM, BC and PAH emissions are also estimated in this sector but they account for less than 1%.

NMVOC emissions from the use of solvent decreased from 1990 to 2017 of about 43.5%, from 604 Gg in 1990 to 341 Gg in 2017, mainly due to the reduction of emissions in paint application, in degreasing and dry cleaning and in other product use. The general reduction observed in the emission trend of the sector is due to the implementation of the European Directive 1999/13/EC ([EC, 1999](#)) on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents, entered into force in Italy in January 2004, and the European Directive 2004/42/EC ([EC, 2004](#)), entered in force in Italy in March 2006, which establishes a reduction of the solvent content in products. Moreover, the reduction of emissions from paint application, is also due to the implementation of the Italian Legislative Decree 161/2006.

Figure 5.2 shows emission trends from 1991 to 2017 with respect to 1990 by sub-sector.

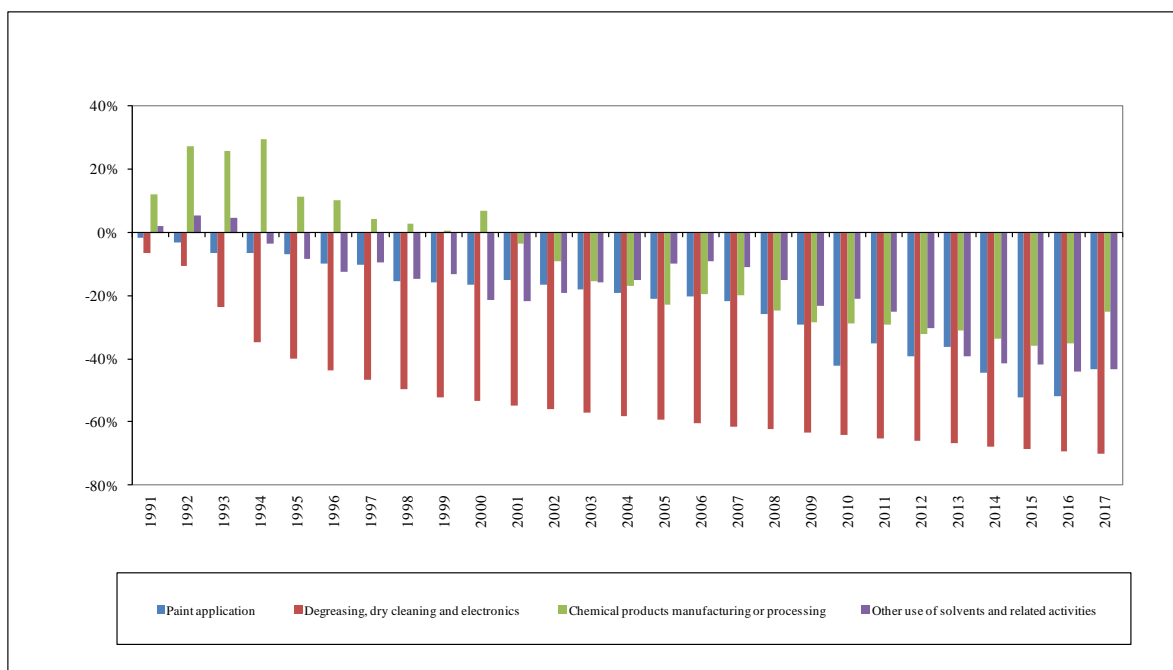


Figure 5.2 Trend of NMVOC emissions from 1991 to 2017 as compared to 1990

The main source of emissions is *paint application* (2D3d) where NMVOC emissions derive mainly from wood application and construction and building. The second source of emissions is *domestic solvent use* (2D3a), mostly for the consumption of cosmetics, followed by *chemical products and other product use* (2D3g), especially for emissions deriving from polyurethane processing, paints manufacturing and leather tanning.

Table 5.1 represents the pollutants estimated in the sector and the key categories identified.

Table 5.1 Key categories in the IPPU - Solvent and other product use sector in 2017

	2D3a	2D3b	2D3c	2D3d	2D3e	2D3f	2D3g	2D3h	2D3i
SO _x									
NO _x									
NH ₃									
NMVOC	8.09	0.69	0.00	16.40	1.49	0.33	6.17	1.47	2.56
CO									
PM10		0.91	0.03				0.01		
PM2.5		0.14	0.01				0.01		
BC		0.06	0.00						
Pb									
Cd									
Hg									
PAH	0.01								
Dioxin									
HCB									
PCB									

Note: key categories are shaded in blue

In Table 5.2 and 5.3 activity data and emission factors used to estimate emissions from the sector are reported at SNAP code level.

A strong decrease in the content of solvents in the products in the nineties is observed.

			1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
06 01	Paint application									
06 01 01	Paint application : manufacture of automobiles	<i>vehicles</i>	2,865,857	2,521,355	2,770,104	1,766,930	1,310,425	1,326,711	1,432,937	1,499,286
06 01 02	Paint application : car repairing	<i>Mg paint</i>	22,250	17,850	24,276	23,475	19,479	25,395	32,521	35,217
06 01 03	Paint application : construction and buildings (except item 06.01.07)	<i>Mg paint</i>	111,644	120,736	125,928	163,455	168,358	158,661	159,823	157,265
06 01 04	Paint application : domestic use (except 06.01.07)	<i>Mg paint</i>	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
06 01 05	Paint application : coil coating	<i>Mg paint</i>	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500
06 01 06	Paint application : boat building	<i>Mg paint</i>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
06 01 07	Paint application : wood	<i>Mg paint</i>	150,000	150,000	140,000	140,000	123,250	80,000	75,000	80,000
	Other industrial paint application	<i>Mg paint</i>	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
06 02	Degreasing, dry cleaning and electronics									
06 02 01	Metal degreasing	<i>Mg solvents</i>	52,758	32,775	25,895	22,237	19,095	16,398	15,906	15,429
06 02 02	Dry cleaning	<i>machines</i>	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
06 03	Chemical products manufacturing or processing									
06 03 01	Polyester processing	<i>Mg product</i>	179,852	197,882	168,704	112,188	89,638	94,389	96,522	109,510
06 03 02	Polyvinylchloride processing	<i>Mg product</i>	617,600	575,600	405,285	348,497	0	0	0	0
06 03 03	Polyurethane processing	<i>Mg product</i>	145,700	230,633	350,187	175,278	196,585	196,585	196,585	196,585
06 03 04	Polystyrene foam processing (c)	<i>Mg product</i>	85,004	80,400	90,200	35,200	33,692	46,800	36,200	51,200
06 03 05	Rubber processing	<i>Mg product</i>	671,706	700,859	810,124	831,187	607,667	545,989	557,079	613,364
06 03 06	Pharmaceutical products manufacturing	<i>Mg product</i>	80,068	88,094	104,468	106,861	110,183	120,904	126,068	131,048
06 03 07	Paints manufacturing	<i>Mg product</i>	697,129	747,417	900,683	964,631	891,882	866,285	770,497	957,072
06 03 08	Inks manufacturing	<i>Mg product</i>	87,527	110,667	132,256	132,521	133,979	108,600	102,949	92,708
06 03 09	Glues manufacturing	<i>Mg product</i>	111,683	266,169	302,087	331,770	317,560	249,152	259,393	242,425
06 03 10	Asphalt blowing	<i>Mg product</i>	77,248	70,336	77,408	88,896	65,000	25,000	21,000	20,000
06 03 12	Textile finishing	<i>1000 m2</i>	1,332,679	1,301,105	1,173,047	987,705	831,236	631,573	643,518	612,500
06 03 13	Leather tanning	<i>1000 m2</i>	173,700	183,839	200,115	157,891	186,824	162,500	169,668	244,724
06 04	Other use of solvents and related activities									
06 04 01	Glass wool enduction	<i>Mg product</i>	105,029	119,120	139,421	129,958	115,332	86,929	86,498	87,208
06 04 02	Mineral wool enduction	<i>Mg product</i>	0	11,000	18,000	20,500	0	0	0	0
06 04 03	Printing industry	<i>Mg ink</i>	73,754	91,667	100,690	111,550	98,206	79,604	79,106	79,142
06 04 04	Fat, edible and non edible oil extraction	<i>Mg product</i>	5,070,398	7,560,387	6,539,796	7,939,548	7,088,890	6,123,425	5,275,878	5,463,622
06 04 05	Application of glues and adhesives	<i>Mg product</i>	98,500	234,751	266,996	292,687	280,150	219,801	228,836	213,866
06 04 08	Domestic solvent use (other than paint application)(k)	<i>Mg product</i>	1,938,779	2,282,020	2,410,338	2,767,759	2,614,274	2,265,605	2,226,736	2,247,929
06 04 09	Vehicles dewaxing	<i>vehicles</i>	2,540,597	1,740,212	2,361,075	2,238,344	1,972,070	1,594,259	1,849,608	1,994,407

Table 5.2 Activity data in the IPPU - Solvent and other product use sector

			1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
06 01	Paint application									
06 01 01	Paint application : manufacture of automobiles	<i>g/vehicles</i>	8,676	6,296	4,833	4,065	2,854	3,037	3,080	3,023
06 01 02	Paint application : car repairing	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	700,000	700,000	605,500	605,500	497,810	617,377	587,616	567,101
06 01 03	Paint application : construction and buildings (except item 06.01.07)	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	200,000	152,412	149,364	222,552
06 01 04	Paint application : domestic use (except 06.01.07)	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	126,450	113,100	99,750	99,750	67,710	54,360	54,360	75,720
06 01 05	Paint application : coil coating	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	200,000	200,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
06 01 06	Paint application : boat building	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	750,000	750,000	622,500	475,417	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000
06 01 07	Paint application : wood	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	446,500	425,000	406,300	390,750	377,250	354,000	342,500	340,000
	Other industrial paint application	<i>g/Mg paint</i>	530,000	530,000	439,900	337,583	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
06 02	Degreasing, dry cleaning and electronics									
06 02 01	Metal degreasing	<i>g/Mg solvents</i>	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
06 02 02	Dry cleaning	<i>g/machines</i>	306,000	154,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000
06 03	Chemical products manufacturing or processing									
06 03 01	Polyester processing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
06 03 02	Polyvinylchloride processing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06 03 03	Polyurethane processing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	120,000	110,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
06 03 04	Polystyrene foam processing (c)	<i>g/Mg product</i>	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
06 03 05	Rubber processing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	12,500	10,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
06 03 06	Pharmaceutical products manufacturing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
06 03 07	Paints manufacturing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,110	10,863	9,524	11,134	10,124
06 03 08	Inks manufacturing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
06 03 09	Glues manufacturing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	20,000	5,041	3,603	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806
06 03 10	Asphalt blowing	<i>g/Mg product</i>	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544
06 03 12	Textile finishing	<i>g/1000 m2</i>	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296
06 03 13	Leather tanning	<i>g/1000 m2</i>	150,000	150,000	125,000	105,378	82,267	71,000	71,000	71,000
06 04	Other use of solvents and related activities									
06 04 01	Glass wool enduction	<i>g/Mg product</i>	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
06 04 02	Mineral wool enduction	<i>g/Mg product</i>	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
06 04 03	Printing industry	<i>g/Mg ink</i>	234,649	228,190	184,332	174,227	174,227	174,227	174,227	174,227
06 04 04	Fat, edible and non edible oil extraction	<i>g/Mg product</i>	790	704	706	691	700	700	722	700
06 04 05	Application of glues and adhesives	<i>g/Mg product</i>	600,000	151,230	108,086	84,190	84,190	84,190	84,190	84,190
06 04 08	Domestic solvent use (other than paint application)(k)	<i>g/Mg product</i>	60,117	52,262	42,356	46,153	42,172	34,483	32,598	33,650
06 04 09	Vehicles dewaxing	<i>g/vehicles</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table 5.3 Emission factors in the IPPU - Solvent and other product use sector

5.4 QA/QC and verification

Data production and consumption time series for some activities (paint application in constructions and buildings, polyester processing, polyurethane processing, pharmaceutical products, paints manufacturing, glues manufacturing, textile finishing, leather tanning, fat edible and non edible oil extraction, application of glues and adhesives) are checked with data acquired by the National Statistics Institute (ISTAT, several years [a], [b] and [c]), the Sectoral Association of the Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry (AVISA, several years) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, several years). For specific categories, emission factors and emissions are also shared with the relevant industrial associations; this is particularly the case of paint application for wood, some chemical processes and anaesthesia and aerosol cans.

In the framework of the MeditAIRaneo project, ISPRA commissioned to Techne Consulting S.r.l. a survey to collect national information on emission factors in the solvent sector. The results, published in the report “*Rassegna dei fattori di emissione nazionali ed internazionali relativamente al settore solventi*” (TECHNE, 2004), have been used to verify and validate emission estimates. In 2008, ISPRA commissioned to Techne Consulting S.r.l. another survey to compare emission factors with the last update figures published in the EMEP/CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007). The results are reported in “*Fattori di emissione per l'utilizzo di solventi*” (TECHNE, 2008) and have been used to update emission factors for polyurethane and polystyrene foam processing activities.

In addition, for paint application, data communicated from the industries in the framework of the EU Directive 2004/42, implemented by the Italian Legislative Decree 161/2006, on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products have been used as a verification of emission estimates. These data refer to the composition of the total amount of paints and varnishes (water and solvent contents) in different subcategories for interior and exterior use and the total amount of products used for vehicle refinishing and they are available from the year 2007.

Verifications of the emissions from the sector occurred in 2012, on account of the bilateral independent review between Italy and Spain and the revision of national estimates and projections in the context of the National emission ceilings Directive for the EU Member States and the Gothenburg Protocol of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP). The analysis by category did not highlight the need of major methodological revisions of the sector; an additional source of emissions was added affecting only NMVOC emissions.

Furthermore, every five years ISPRA carries out emission estimates at NUTS level which is the occasion of an additional check with local environmental agencies.

The distribution of NMVOC emissions from the *solvent and other product use* sector at NUTS3 level for 2015 is reported in Figure 5.3; methodologies are described in the relevant publication (ISPRA, 2009).

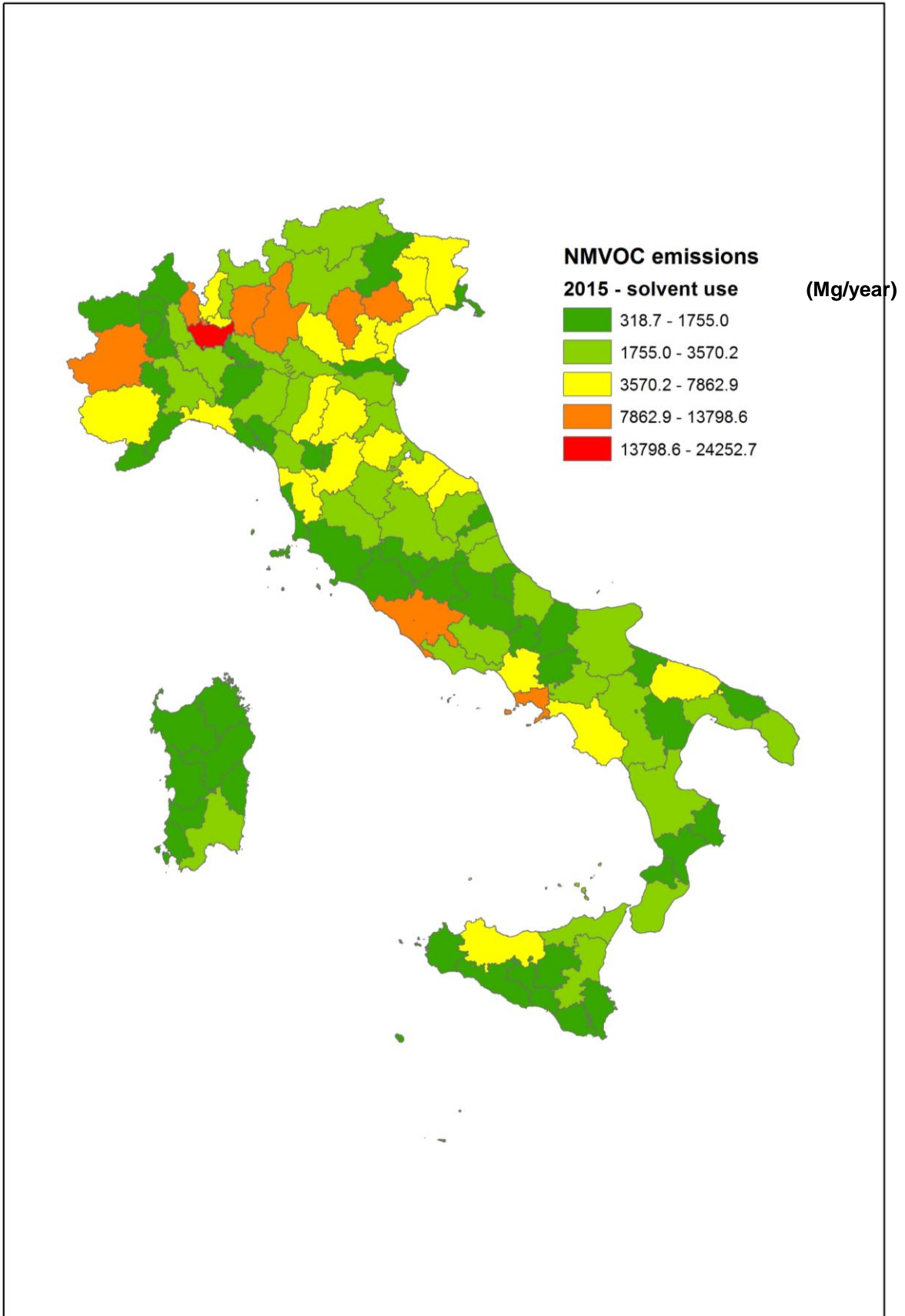


Figure 5.3 NMVOC emissions from solvent and other product use in 2015 (t)

5.5 Recalculations

Minor recalculations occurred because of the update of E-PRTR data from 2012 for manufacture of automobiles.

5.6 Planned improvements

Specific developments will regard the improvement of emission factors for some relevant categories. In particular, several improvements are planned with the aim to update the status of technologies in this sector where main challenges regard the availability of data collected from the industry. Main focus will be on metal degreasing and leather production where the EFs used need to be updated.

6 AGRICULTURE (NFR SECTOR 3)

6.1 Overview of the sector

The agriculture sector is responsible for the largest part of NH₃ emissions, and contributes also to PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, BC, TSP, NO_x, NMVOC, CO, SO₂, heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Hg), Dioxins, PAH and HCB emissions. Italy estimates agricultural emissions for manure management (3B), agricultural soils (3D) including the use of pesticides, and field burning of agricultural wastes (3F). NO_x emissions are reported as NO₂.

In 2017, key categories level were identified for NH₃ emissions (3B1a, 3B1b, 3B3, 3B4a, 3B4gii, 3Da1 and 3Da2a), for NMVOC emissions (3B1a, 3B1b, 3B4giv), for PM₁₀ emissions (3Dc) and for HCB emissions (3Df). In 1990 similar figures were obtained except for NH₃ emissions 3B4a and 3B4gii and for NO_x emissions, which were not key categories, and for NMVOC emissions 3B1a and PM₁₀ emissions 3B4gii and 3Dc which were key categories. For the trend analysis, key categories were related to NH₃ emissions (3B1a, 3B1b, 3B4a, 3B4gi, 3B4gii, 3Da1, 3Da2a and 3Da2c), NO_x emissions (3Da1), NMVOC emissions (3B1a, 3B1b and 3B4giv) and HCB (3Df).

In 2017, NH₃ emissions from the agriculture sector were 362.2 Gg (94.3% of national emissions) where 3B, 3D and 3F categories represent 56.3%, 37.8% and 0.1% of total national emissions. The trend of NH₃ from 1990 to 2017 shows a 21.0% decrease due to the reduction in the number of animals, the diffusion of best environmental practices in manure management in relation to housing, storage and land spreading systems, the decrease of cultivated surface/crop production and use of N-fertilisers. A representation of the contribution by source of agriculture NH₃ emissions for 1990 and 2017 is shown in Figure 6.1.

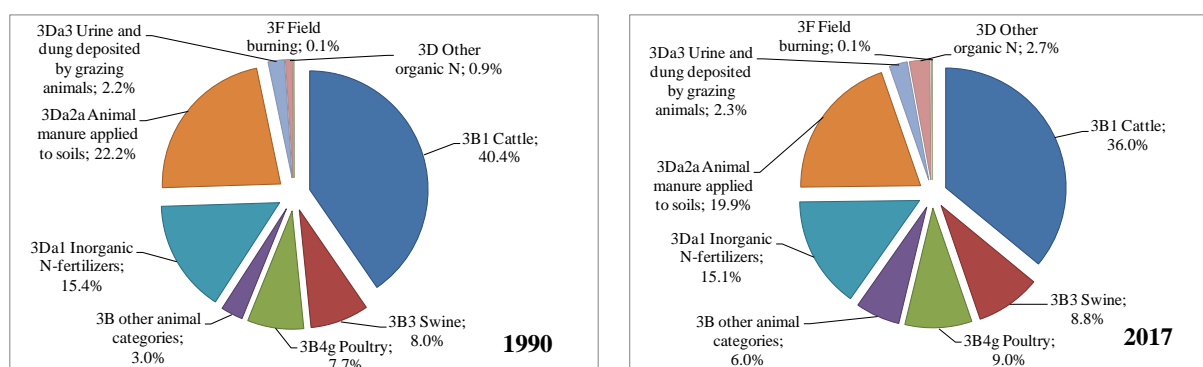


Figure 6.1 Share of NH₃ emissions in the agriculture sector for 1990 and 2017

Agricultural official statistics are mainly collected from the National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT. Most important activity data (number of animals, N-fertilizers, agricultural surface and production, milk production) are available on-line: <http://agri.istat.it/jsp/Introduzione.jsp>. ISTAT has a major role in the comprehensive collection of data through structural (such as the Farm Structure Survey, FSS) and conjunctural surveys, and the general agricultural census¹. For consistency reasons the same agricultural official statistics are used for UNFCCC and UNECE/CLRTAP emission inventory.

ISPRA participates to the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Quality Panel, which has been established to monitor and improve national statistics. This is the opportunity to get in touch with experts from the Agriculture Service from ISTAT in charge for main agricultural surveys. In this way, data used for the inventory is continuously updated according to the latest information available.

Agricultural statistics reported by ISTAT are also published in the European statistics database² (EUROSTAT). The verification of statistics is part of the QA/QC procedures; therefore, as soon as outliers

¹ The last census was conducted in 2010 and data are available at the link <http://dati-censimentoagricoltura.istat.it/>

² <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

are identified ISTAT and category associations are contacted.

In Table 6.1 the time series of animal categories is shown.

Table 6.1 *Time series of animals*

Year	Dairy cattle	Non-dairy cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Mules/asses	Swine	Rabbits	Poultry	Fur animals
	<i>heads</i>										
1990	2,641,755	5,110,397	94,500	8,739,253	1,258,962	287,847	83,853	6,949,091	14,893,771	173,341,562	325,121
1995	2,079,783	5,189,304	148,404	10,667,971	1,372,937	314,778	37,844	6,625,890	17,110,587	184,202,416	220,000
2000	2,065,000	4,988,000	192,000	11,089,000	1,375,000	280,000	33,000	6,828,000	17,873,993	176,722,211	230,000
2005	1,842,004	4,409,921	205,093	7,954,167	945,895	278,471	30,254	7,484,162	20,504,282	188,595,022	200,000
2010	1,746,140	4,086,317	365,086	7,900,016	982,918	373,324	46,475	7,588,658	17,957,421	198,346,719	125,000
2011	1,754,981	4,142,544	354,402	7,942,641	959,915	373,327	50,966	7,602,093	17,549,225	200,718,160	160,000
2012	1,857,004	3,885,606	348,861	7,015,729	891,604	395,913	59,865	7,254,621	17,465,477	198,767,734	165,000
2013	1,862,127	3,984,545	402,659	7,181,828	975,858	393,915	63,166	7,111,607	16,548,690	194,319,153	170,000
2014	1,830,990	3,925,080	369,349	7,166,020	937,029	390,886	67,016	7,269,295	16,435,598	192,839,707	175,000
2015	1,826,484	3,954,864	374,458	7,148,534	961,676	384,767	70,872	7,266,945	15,760,502	196,386,717	180,000
2016	1,821,764	4,108,003	385,121	7,284,874	1,026,263	388,324	74,215	7,102,896	15,207,274	205,193,988	160,000
2017	1,791,120	4,158,273	400,792	7,215,433	992,177	367,561	72,455	7,185,630	13,928,158	199,981,377	180,000

In Table 6.2 the nitrogen content of N-fertilisers by type applied to soils is shown together with the differentiated EFs. Detailed figures for “other nitrogenous fertilizers” are reported from 1998 because disaggregated official statistics from ISTAT were available only from that year (ENEA, 2006).

Table 6.2 *Time series of N content by fertilisers and relevant emission factors*

Type of fertilizers	Emission factor	Nitrogen content ($t N yr^{-1}$)											
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ammonium sulphate	8%	50,762	61,059	36,698	27,855	32,568	27,418	27,246	15,599	13,597	16,986	18,064	16,174
Calcium cyanamide	1%	3,310	507	3,003	2,357	4,958	4,675	4,408	4,164	3,091	3,046	2,803	2,958
Nitrate (*)	1%	157,221	189,907	164,134	167,872	72,833	72,334	103,606	72,930	92,569	91,357	79,753	79,717
Urea	13%	291,581	321,196	329,496	317,814	209,829	219,033	344,981	282,197	246,957	266,154	321,594	261,767
Other nitric nitrogen	1%	-	-	3,204	5,219	3,332	3,479	4,122	2,908	1,943	1,189	1,513	1,001
Other ammoniacal nitrogen	1%	-	-	6,278	18,069	12,412	12,993	13,517	3,820	4,279	7,035	8,423	6,868
Other amidic nitrogenous	13%	-	-	6,988	17,420	15,366	17,663	23,906	19,572	22,855	11,796	18,246	19,944
Phosphate nitrogen	6%	112,237	99,468	77,916	69,758	45,837	47,272	51,277	50,726	36,773	35,054	33,240	42,937
Potassium nitrogen	2%	3,937	2,876	5,291	12,289	15,955	17,758	16,720	24,322	8,922	9,077	13,361	10,503
NPK nitrogen	6%	138,018	101,528	113,897	106,384	64,462	65,444	75,142	48,097	48,979	50,174	49,829	47,416
Organic mineral	1%	444	20,960	38,688	34,809	19,085	27,897	18,641	22,209	25,161	25,986	20,385	33,555
Total		757,509	797,500	785,593	779,846	496,637	515,966	683,566	546,542	505,126	517,854	567,211	522,840

(*) includes ammonium nitrate < 27% and ammonium nitrate > 27% and calcium nitrate

6.2 Methodological issues

Methodologies used for estimating national emissions from this sector are based on and conform to the *EMEP/EEA Guidebook* (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007; EMEP/EEA, 2013; EMEP/EEA, 2016), the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2006) and the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance* (IPCC, 2000). Consistency among methodologies for the preparation of the agricultural emission inventory under the UNFCCC and UNECE/CLRTAP is guaranteed through an operational synergy for activity data collection, inventory

preparation and reporting to international conventions and European Directives (Córdoba and De Laetis, 2007). Information reported in the *National Inventory Report/Common Reporting Format (NIR/CRF)* for the GHG inventory is coherent and consistent with information reported in the *Informative Inventory Report/Nomenclature for Reporting (IIR/NFR)*.

Manure management (3B)

For 3B category, Italy has estimated emissions for pollutants recommended in the 2013 and 2016 *EMEP/EEA Guidebook* (NH₃, NO_x, NMVOC, PM10 and PM2.5). A detailed and updated description of the methodologies for the estimation of NH₃ emissions, as well as of national specific circumstances and reference material, is provided in sectoral reports (APAT, 2005; Córdoba *et al.*, 2008; Córdoba, 2011), and in the NIR (ISPRA, several years [a]). Detailed information on activity data sources, methods and EFs by pollutant for 3B category is shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Activity data sources, methods and emission factors by pollutant for manure management

NFR code	Animal category	Method	Activity data	Emission Factor
3B1a, 3B1b	Cattle	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC), T1 (PM10, PM2.5)	NS	CS (NH ₃ , NO _x), D (PM10, PM2.5), T2 (NMVOC)
3B4a, 3B2, 3B4d, 3B4e, 3B4f	Buffalo, Sheep, Goats, Horses, Mules and Asses	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC), T1 (PM10, PM2.5)	NS, IS	CS (NH ₃ , NO _x), D (PM10, PM2.5), T2 (NMVOC)
3B3	Swine	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC), T1 (PM10, PM2.5)	NS	CS (NH ₃ , NO _x), D (PM10, PM2.5), T2 (NMVOC)
3B4gi, 3B4gii, 3B4giv	Poultry	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC), T1 (PM10, PM2.5)	AS	CS (NH ₃ , NO _x), D (PM10, PM2.5), T2 (NMVOC)
3B4h	Other	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC), T1 (PM10, PM2.5)	NS	CS (NH ₃ , NO _x), D (PM10, PM2.5), T2 (NMVOC)

NS=national statistics; IS= International statistics (FAO); AS= category association statistics (UNAITALIA); CS=country-specific; D=Default (from guidebook)

Concerning the 3B category, the estimation procedure for NH₃ emissions consists in successive subtractions from the quantification of nitrogen excreted annually for each livestock category. This quantity can be divided in two different fluxes, depending on whether animals are inside (housing, storage and manure application) or outside the stable (grazing). More in detail, part of the nitrogen excreted in housing volatilizes during the settle of manure in the local farming and it is calculated with the relevant emission factor in housing for the different livestock; this amount is therefore subtracted from the total nitrogen excreted to derive the amount of nitrogen for storage. During storage another fraction of nitrogen is lost (calculated with the relevant emission factor for storage), which is then subtracted to obtain the amount of nitrogen available for the agronomic spreading. Losses occurring during the spreading are finally calculated with the specific emission factor for spreading. For the nitrogen excreted in the pasture losses due to volatilization calculated with the relevant emission factor for grazing by livestock only occur at this stage (CRPA, 2006[a]).

The manure application source is reported in 3Da2a *Animal manure applied to soils* and the animal grazing source is reported in 3Da3 *Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals*.

The excretion rates (CRPA, 2006[a]; GU, 2006; Xiccato *et al.*, 2005), slurry/solid manure production and average weights (CRPA, 2006[a]; GU, 2006; Regione Emilia Romagna, 2004) were updated with country specific information. Other improvements of country specific EFs were obtained with research studies (CRPA, 2006 [a], [b], CRPA, 2010[b]). Average weight and N excretion rate for NH₃ estimations are reported in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Average weight and nitrogen excretion rates from livestock categories in 2017

Category	Weight kg	Housing		Grazing		Total
				kg N head ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹		
Non-dairy cattle	383.0	50.05	1.41			51.46
Dairy cattle	602.7	110.20	5.80			116.00
Buffalo	512.5	89.61	2.68			92.28
Other swine (*)	88.7	13.54	-			13.54
Sow (*)	172.1	28.44	-			28.44
Sheep	47.1	1.62	14.58			16.20
Goats	44.9	1.62	14.58			16.20
Horses	550.0	20.00	30.00			50.00
Mules and asses	300.0	20.00	30.00			50.00
Poultry	1.7	0.50	-			0.50
Rabbit	1.6	1.02	-			1.02
Fur animals	1.0	4.10	-			4.10

(*) Other swine and sows are sources that represent the 'swine' category

Dairy cattle (3B1a)

As regards 3B1a (dairy cattle) in Table 6.5 the animal waste management system (AWMS) distribution and EFs used are reported. EF was multiplied by the percentage of the nitrogen excreted in housing equal to 95% of the total, assuming that 5% is excreted in grazing. The value is a weighted average based on country specific emission factors and the distribution of livestock housing has been assumed in the following main housing systems reported in Table 6.5 (based on an 1998 CRPA survey carried out in Lombardy, Emilia Romagna and the center of Italy and on ISTAT statistics of 2003 and on 2010 Agricultural Census). Between 2005 and 2010 a gradual transition to the updated distribution of housing systems has been assumed for the intermediate years taking in account the gradual penetration of systems to ensure animal welfare.

Table 6.5 AWMS distribution and EF by manure management system for the dairy cattle category

Emission factors by manure management system	1990	2003	2005	2010	2013
Housing					
cubicle house: 14.3 N-NH ₃ kg/head/year (Bonazzi et al, 2005)	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	27.9%	27.9%
loose housing on bedding: 15.7 N-NH ₃ kg/head/year (Bonazzi et al, 2005)	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	42.6%	42.6%
tied cows: 12.9 N-NH ₃ kg/head/year (Bonazzi et al, 2005)	76.2%	76.2%	76.2%	29.5%	29.5%
EF N-NH₃ kg/head/year	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.5	14.5
Storage					
	liquid manure = 36%	liquid manure = 36%	liquid manure = 36%	liquid manure = 45%	liquid manure = 45%
Tanks (for liquid manure): 23% of N at storage (Bonazzi et al, 2005)	40.0%	75.5%	75.5%	82.3%	70.1%
Lagoons (for liquid manure): 32.2% (multiplication factor equal to 1.4 respect to tanks)	50.0%	12.5%	12.5%	2.5%	1.7%
covered storage (for liquid manure): 4.6% (reduction of 80% compared to tanks)	10.0%	12.5%	12.5%	15.2%	28.3%
solid storage: 14.2% of N at storage (Regione Emilia Romagna, 2001)	solid manure = 64%	solid manure = 64%	solid manure = 64%	solid manure = 55%	solid manure = 55%

As regards the manure storage (see Table 6.5), emission factors are expressed as a percentage of the nitrogen contained in manure to storage. Emission factors used for tanks is derived from national literature (Bonazzi et al, 2005) and emission factors for lagoons and covered storage have been estimated applying an increase (for lagoons) and a reduction (for covered storage) to tanks EF (as referenced in CRPA, 2006[a] and CRPA, 2006[b]).

The proportion of liquid system (considering liquid system= liquid system + digesters) and solid storage (considering solid storage= solid storage + digesters), reported in the CRF (*Common Reporting Format* for the GHG inventory) refer to the nitrogen excreted and not to the amount of animal waste. The proportion reported in the Table 6.5 refer to the manure production according to the type of housing.

EFs for lagoons and covered storage have been provided by CRPA (CRPA, 2006[a]). For lagoons, they have a high exposure area relative to their capacity and represent a higher emission type than the tank. Considering the volumes of the two types of storage, an increase in the surface of slurry in the lagoons with respect to the tanks can be estimated equal to 40%. Since ammonia emissions are estimated to be proportional to the surface of slurry exposed to air, emissions from lagoons will be approximately 40% higher than those of the tanks (CRPA, 1997). For covered storage, the emission reduction has been assumed on the basis of the ILF-BREF document (EC, 2003) with regards the covered storage (CRPA, 2006[a]).

A linear emission reduction in the period 1990-2003 has been estimated to assess the dynamics of evolution of storage systems from the values available in 1990 and 2003, as reported by CRPA (CRPA, 2006[a]). In 2003 respect to 1990 an increase of storage in tanks with respect to lagoons as well as a small increase of covered storage is observed as available in the Table 6.5. On the basis of ISTAT statistics on storage systems as 2010 Agricultural Census and 2013 Farm Structure Survey, an update of emission factors from manure storage for cattle category has been estimated. A gradual transition to the updated emission factors has been assumed for the intermediate years (for the period 2005-2010 and 2010-2013) taking in account the gradual penetration of the abatement technologies.

On the basis of the study for the evaluation of the effects on emissions of livestock management practices carried out by CRPA for the emission scenarios for 2020 and 2030 (CRPA, 2018), NH₃ emissions from storage for cattle and swine have been modified considering the average distribution of the covered tanks related to the different ammonia emission reduction efficiencies.

EFs for manure storage reported in the Table 6.5 have been multiplied by the percentage of nitrogen remaining after housing emissions and the result has been multiplied by the nitrogen excreted in housing to obtain emissions from storage. Emissions have been divided by total heads to obtain the EF kg/head reported in the Table 6.8 for the year 2017.

Regarding emission factors for cattle, the evolution of different abatement technologies along the period is considered in the EFs used for NH₃ estimation for housing, storage and land spreading systems. Improvements in the abatement technologies are based on the results of both the IIASA questionnaire for the implementation of RAINS scenarios in 2003 and an *ad hoc* survey conduct in the 2005 by CRPA (CRPA, 2006 [a], [b]) and on ISTAT statistics such as 2010 Agricultural Census and 2013 Farm Structure Survey.

Compared to the previous IIR, further information on dairy cattle category was added as required by the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

Swine (3B3)

Activity data of swine population (3B3) reported in the IIR/NFR are different from data reported in the NIR/CRF. In fact, piglets (swine less than 20 kg) are included in the swine population in the NIR/CRF for the estimation of CH₄ emission from enteric fermentation, while they are not included in the number of the NFR templates because the NH₃ EF used for sows takes into account the emissions from piglets, thus ensuring the comparability of the implied emission factors. For NH₃ estimations average weighted emission factors for each category (other swine and sows) are calculated taking in account the relevant emission factors of the abatement technologies for each manure system. The implemented abatement technologies for the years 1990, 2003 and 2005 are reported in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Abatement technologies for the swine category

Livestock category	1990	2003	2005	2010	2013
	Housing				
fattening	55% Partly-slatted	55% PSF;	26% FSF;	Same	Same

Livestock category	1990	2003	2005	2010	2013
Housing					
swine	floor (PSF); 20% Fully-slatted floor (FSF); 25% solid floor	25% FSF; 20% solid floor	39% PSF; 12% FSF + vacuum system (VS); 4% FSF + with flush canals; 7% FSF + with flush tubes; 5% PSF + VS; 6% PSF + with flush canals; 1% PSF + with flush tubes	distribution for the year 2005	distribution for the year 2005
gestating sows (75% of the total sows)	65% FSF; 35% PSF	50% FSF; 50% PSF	26% FSF; 52% PSF; 5% FSF + vacuum system (VS); 5% FSF + with flush canals; 7% FSF + with flush tubes; 2% PSF + VS; 2% PSF + with flush canals; 1% PSF + with flush tubes	Same distribution for the year 2005	Same distribution for the year 2005
lactating sows (25% of the total sows)	75% FSF+ deep collection pit; 25% sloping floor	65% FSF+ deep collection pit; 35% sloping floor	52% FSF + deep collection pit; 39% sloping floor; 3% with flush; 6% mechanical removal	Same distribution for the year 2005	Same distribution for the year 2005
weaners 6-20 kg	80% FSF + deep collection pit; 20% sloping floor	70% FSF+ deep collection pit; 30% sloping floor	63% FSF + deep collection pit; 14% sloping floor; 7% FSF + VS; 11% FSF with flush tubes; 2% FSF + scraper; 2% PSF + VS; 1% PSF + deep collection pit	Same distribution for the year 2005	Same distribution for the year 2005
Storage					
swine	61% lagoons; 36% tanks; 3% covered storage	54% lagoons; 43% tanks; 3% covered storage	46% lagoons; 51% tanks; 3% covered storage	10% lagoons; 79% tanks; 11% covered storage	7% lagoons; 67% tanks; 25% covered storage
Land spreading					
swine	100%	80% broadcasting 10% low efficiency 10% high efficiency	78% broadcasting 11% low efficiency 11% high efficiency	70% broadcasting 17% low efficiency 6% medium efficiency 7% high efficiency	48% broadcasting 30% low efficiency 12% medium efficiency 11% high efficiency

On the basis of ISTAT statistics on manure storage systems and land spreading techniques as 2010 Agricultural Census and 2013 Farm Structure Survey, an update of emission factors from manure storage and land spreading for swine category has been estimated. A gradual transition to the updated emission factors has been assumed for the intermediate years (for the period 2005-2010 and 2010-2013) taking in account the gradual penetration of the abatement technologies.

Regarding emission factors for swine, the evolution of different abatement technologies along the period is considered in the EFs used for NH₃ estimation for housing, storage and land spreading systems. Improvements in the abatement technologies are based on the results of both the IIASA questionnaire for the implementation of RAINS scenarios in 2003 and an *ad hoc* survey conduct in the 2005 by CRPA (CRPA, 2006 [a], [b]) and on ISTAT statistics such as 2010 Agricultural Census and 2013 Farm Structure Survey.

On the basis of the study for the evaluation of the effects on emissions of livestock management practices

carried out by CRPA for the emission scenarios for 2020 and 2030 (CRPA, 2018), NH₃ emissions from storage for cattle and swine have been modified considering the average distribution of the covered tanks related to the different ammonia emission reduction efficiencies.

Poultry (3B4g)

As regards 3B4gi (laying hens) and 3B4gii (Broilers) categories, NH₃ emissions show different trends. The different trend for the laying hens category is due to the evolution of different abatement technologies along the period, that are considered in the EFs used for NH₃ estimation for housing, storage and land spreading systems. Emission factors used for each of the different abatement technologies for the laying hens category (as referenced in CRPA, 2006[a] and CRPA, 2006[b]) are reported in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 AWMS distribution, abatement technologies and EF by manure management system for the laying hens category

Emission factors by manure management system	1990	2003	2005	2010
Housing				
open manure storage under cages (for liquid manure) (RS) = 0.220 kg NH ₃ /head/year (EC, 2003)	100%	20%	11%	4%
deep pit = 0.162 kg NH ₃ /head/year (ENEA, 2003)		24%		
vertical tiered cages with manure belts and forced air drying = 0.06 kg NH ₃ /head/year (ENEA, 2003) [reduction in ammonia emissions of 73% compared to RS]		56%	74%	50%
vertical tiered cages with manure belt and whisk-forced air drying = 0.088 kg NH ₃ /head/year (EC, 2003) [reduction in ammonia emissions of 60% compared to RS]			2%	
aerated open manure storage (deep-pit or high rise systems and canal house) = 0.154 kg NH ₃ /head/year (EC, 2003) [reduction in ammonia emissions of 30% compared to RS]			10%	11%
vertical tiered cages with manure belt and drying tunnel over the cages = 0.044 kg NH ₃ /head/year (EC, 2003) [reduction in ammonia emissions of 80% compared to RS]			3%	
Loose housing with outdoor access (RS) = 0.3 kg NH ₃ /head/year (Bittman S. et al, 2014)				7%
Loose housing without outdoor access = 0.18 kg NH ₃ /head/year (Bittman S. et al, 2014; our assumptions)				28%
Storage				
liquid manure = 16% (percentage of nitrogen to storage) (Nicholson et al, 2004)	100%	20%	11%	4%
solid manure = 7.3% (ENEA, 2003)		80%	89%	96%
Land spreading				
liquid manure = 37.1% of TAN applied (TAN/TKN = 35%) (CRPA, 2006[a]) [broadcasting]	100%	5%	9%	9%
low efficiency = 7.8% (bandspreading and incorporation within 6 hours for liquid manure) [reduction of 40% compared to broadcasting]		50%	65%	65%
high efficiency = 2.6% (shallow and deep injection for liquid manure) [reduction of 80% compared to broadcasting]		45%	26%	26%
solid manure = 67% of TAN applied (TAN/TKN = 21%) (Nicholson et al, 2004; CRPA, 2006[a]) [broadcasting]		10%	9%	10%
low efficiency = 11.0% (incorporation within 12-24 hours for solid manure) [reduction of 20% compared to broadcasting]		40%	37%	43%
high efficiency = 2.8% (incorporation within 4 hours for solid manure) [reduction of 80% compared to broadcasting]		50%	54%	46%

Emission factors used for each of the different techniques for housing are derived from ILF BREF of IPPC (EC, 2003) and a study at national level on ammonia emissions from laying hens (ENEA, 2003). In 2010, on the basis of the housing distribution collected from the 2010 Agricultural Census and emission

factors and abatement systems data reported in the Guidance from the UNECE Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen (Bittman S. et al, 2014) emission factors have been updated. Between 2005 and 2010 a gradual transition to the updated distribution of housing systems has been assumed for the intermediate years taking in account the gradual penetration of systems to ensure animal welfare.

As regards the manure storage, emission factors are expressed as a percentage of the nitrogen contained in manure to storage. Emission factors used for liquid manure is derived from Nicholson et al (Nicholson et al, 2004) and emission factors for solid manure is from ENEA (ENEA, 2003). On the basis of the 2010 Agricultural Census conducted by ISTAT, an update of emission factors from manure storage for laying hens category has been estimated. A gradual transition to the updated emission factors has been assumed for the intermediate years (for the period 2005-2010) taking in account the gradual penetration of the abatement technologies. EFs for manure storage reported in Table 6.7 have been multiplied by the amount of nitrogen remaining after housing emissions.

For land spreading, emissions have been estimated by CRPA (CRPA, 2006[a] and CRPA, 2006[b]). As regards the liquid manure, the amount of N-NH₄ emissions, in percentage of the applied ammoniacal nitrogen, have been assumed equal to those of the cattle slurry due to the lack of data (CRPA, 2006[a]). As regards the solid manure, the amount of N-NH₄ emissions, in percentage of the applied ammoniacal nitrogen, were equal to 67% (Nicholson et al, 2004; CRPA, 2006[a]). In 2003 and 2005 the evolution of different improvements technologies based on the results of both the IIASA questionnaire for the implementation of RAINS scenarios and a survey conduct by CRPA, has been implemented in the EFs used. For the period 1900-2003, a linear emission reduction has been estimated and applied. The efficiency of reduction techniques has been estimated on the basis of the UNECE document Control techniques for preventing and abating emissions of ammonia (as referenced in CRPA, 2006[a] and CRPA, 2006[b]). EFs for land spreading reported in Table 6.7 have been multiplied by the amount of nitrogen remaining after storage emissions.

Compared to the previous IIR, further information on laying hens category was added as required by the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

As regards broilers, only a slight improvement on spreading system has occurred. From 1995 a chicken-dung drying process system has been introduced for laying hens and improved along the period.

Regarding emission factors for poultry, the evolution of different abatement technologies along the period is considered in the EFs used for NH₃ estimation for housing, storage and land spreading systems. Improvements in the abatement technologies are based on the results of both the IIASA questionnaire for the implementation of RAINS scenarios in 2003 and an *ad hoc* survey conduct in the 2005 by CRPA (CRPA, 2006 [a], [b]) and on ISTAT statistics such as 2010 Agricultural Census and 2013 Farm Structure Survey.

Average emission factors for NH₃ per head are reported in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 NH₃ emission factors for manure management for the year 2017

Category	Housing	Storage	Land spreading	Total
			kg NH ₃ head ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹	
Non-dairy cattle	7.60	8.60	5.59	21.79
Dairy cattle	16.73	18.40	11.79	46.92
Buffalo	13.60	15.41	12.30	41.30
Other swine (*)	2.38	1.70	1.28	5.35
Sow (*)	4.86	3.58	2.69	11.13
Sheep	0.22		0.46	0.68
Goats	0.22		0.46	0.68
Horses	3.24		2.75	5.99
Mules and asses	3.24		2.75	5.99
Laying hens	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.22
Broilers	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.15
Other poultry	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.34
Rabbit	0.34	0.13	0.07	0.54
Fur animals	1.37		0.34	1.70

(*) Other swine and sows are sources that represent the 'swine' category

NH₃ emissions from digesters biogas facilities (in particular due to different phases of the process: during storage of feedstock on the premises of the biogas facility, during the liquid–solid separation of the digestate, during storage of the digestate) have been estimated on the basis of the quantity of excreted nitrogen feeding anaerobic digesters and the tier 1 emission factor derived by the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). NH₃ emissions from digesters biogas facilities have been subtracted from manure management category (for cattle, swine and poultry categories) and allocated in the anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities (5B2 of the waste sector).

The percentage of nitrogen lost through N-NH₃ emissions from anaerobic digesters was subtracted from the percentage of nitrogen left after emissions during housing and storage, reducing the amount of nitrogen used at the spreading. The amount of nitrogen used at the spreading also includes the digestate.

For NO_x emissions (during storage) tier 2 method reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) was used for calculations. EFs by livestock category and manure type derived from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) are based on nitrogen mass-flow approach built from country specific data on nitrogen excretion and solid/liquid distribution of manure. Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

For NMVOC emissions a tier 2 method was used for calculations. Tier 2 NMVOC EFs are those reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017 and 2018). However, the emission factors are very high and therefore more detailed analyzes will be carried out.

For particulate matter emissions a tier 1 method was used for calculations. EFs for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are derived from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016; EMEP/CORINAIR, 2006), modified on the basis of the Italian animal breeding characteristics and weight parameters (Córdoba *et al.*, 2008; Córdoba, 2011). For swine and poultry, emission factors have been updated from 2010, estimating a gradual transition to the updated emission factors from 2005, reflecting changes in manure management systems recorded by ISTAT surveys (FSS and the agricultural census). From 2010 PM emission estimates are based on emission factors provided by the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook. These emission factors are based on studies conducted between 2006 and 2016 which include scientific works conducted in Italy. These studies have suggested that Takai's emission factors suggested in the 2006 EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook are too high and do not represent current particulate emission levels. A gradual transition to the updated emission factors has been assumed for the intermediate years (2004-2010) taking in account the gradual penetration of the abatement technologies. Compared to the previous IIR, further information on PM emissions was added as required by the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

PM emissions from turkeys, sheep, goats, mules and asses and fur animals are also estimated.

Average emission factors for PM per head are reported in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 PM emission factors for manure management for the year 2017

Category	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	<i>kg PM head⁻¹ yr⁻¹</i>	
Non-dairy cattle	0.316	0.209
Dairy cattle	0.654	0.426
Buffalo	0.485	0.318
Other swine (*)	0.191	0.008
Sow (*)	0.229	0.012
Sheep	0.053	0.016
Goats	0.050	0.015
Horses	0.242	0.154
Mules and asses	0.137	0.086
Laying hens	0.033	0.002
Broilers	0.024	0.002
Other poultry	0.053	0.010
Rabbit	-	-
Fur animals	0.053	0.002

(*) Other swine and sows are sources that represent the 'swine' category

Agricultural soils (3D)

For agricultural soils, estimations of NH₃ emissions account for the direct application of synthetic N-fertilizers (3Da1), animal manure applied to soils (3Da2a), sewage sludge applied to soils (3Da2b), other organic fertilisers applied to soil (3Da2c), animal grazing (3Da3) and N fixed by cultivated crops, leguminous cultivation (3De). For the same sources, emissions of NO_x were estimated (except for 3De *Cultivated crops*). *Crop residues applied to soils* (3Da4) and *Indirect emissions from managed soils* (3Db) emissions have not been estimated as in the guidelines there is insufficient information. PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from the Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products have been estimated and reported in 3Dc category. NMVOC emissions from animal manure applied to soils, animal grazing and cultivated crops have been estimated and reported in 3Da2a, 3Da3 and 3De categories respectively. HCB emissions from the use of pesticides have been estimated and reported in 3Df category.

NH₃ emissions from synthetic N-fertilizer (3Da1) are based on the guidebook methodology (EMEP/EEA, 2016), which provides different EFs by type of fertilizers taking into account climatic conditions and pH of the soil (EFs in Table 6.2). A tier 2 method has been implemented for 3Da1 source. NH₃ emissions from synthetic N-fertilizers are obtained with the amount of the N content by type of fertilizer multiplied by the specific EFs. Emissions have been calculated on the basis of EFs for temperate climate and normal pH factors according to the IPCC climate zones classification and the definition available in the 2002 EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook for which Italy is defined with large areas of acidic soils (soil pH below 7.0) and with some calcareous soils (or managed with soil pH above 7.0). Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

In 2011 a validation of EFs and estimations was carried out considering the results of a research study that estimated, at NUTS 2 level, emissions for the use of synthetic N-fertilizers considering type of cultivation, altitude, and climatic conditions (CRPA, 2010[b]; Córdor and Valli, 2011).

NO_x emission factor for synthetic N-fertilizer is equal to 0.04 kg NO₂/kg fertiliser N applied (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2016). Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

The method for estimating NH₃ emissions from animal manure applied to soils (3Da2a) is described in 3B (tier 2). On the basis of ISTAT statistics on spreading systems such as 2010 Agricultural Census and 2013 Farm Structure Survey, an update of emission factors from land spreading for cattle, swine, laying hens and broilers categories have been estimated. A gradual transition to the updated emission factors has been assumed for the intermediate years (for the period 2005-2010 and 2010-2013) taking in account the gradual penetration of the abatement technologies. For NO_x emissions (during spreading) a tier 2 method was used for calculations. EFs by livestock category and manure type derived from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) are based on nitrogen mass-flow approach. Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017). For NMVOC emissions a tier 2 method was used for calculations. Tier 2 NMVOC EFs are those reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

Concerning the sludge spreading (3Da2b), the total production of sludge from urban wastewater plants, as well as the total amount of sludge used in agriculture and some parameters such as N content, are communicated from 1995 by the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea from 1995 (MATTM, several years[a]) in the framework of the reporting commitments fixed by the European Sewage Sludge Directive (EC, 1986) transposed into the national Legislative Decree 27 January 1992, n. 99. From 1990 to 1994 activity data and parameters were reconstructed, as reported in detail in the Chapter 8 of the National Inventory Report on the Italian greenhouse gas inventory (ISPRA, several years [a]).

The amount of sewage N applied was calculated using the amount of sewage sludge (expressed in t dry matter) and the N content of sludge. The dry matter contained in sludge at national level is assumed to be 25% of total sludge. In Table 6.10, the total amount of sewage sludge production as well as sludge used in agriculture and nitrogen content in sludge is reported. The default NH₃ EF (0.13 kg NH₃/kg N applied) and NO_x EF (0.04 kg NO₂/kg N applied) are from EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

Table 6.10 *Sludge spreading activity data and parameters, 1990 – 2017*

Year	Sewage sludge production (t)	Sewage sludge used in agriculture (t)	Sewage sludge used in agriculture (t of dry matter)	N concentration in sludge (% dry matter)	Total N in sludge (t)
1990	3,272,148	392,658	98,164	5.2	5,071
1995	2,437,024	630,046	157,512	5.2	8,137
2000	3,402,016	869,696	217,424	5.0	10,954
2005	4,298,576	862,970	215,742	4.1	8,874
2010	3,358,900	992,859	248,215	4.0	10,040
2011	3,407,040	1,196,634	299,159	3.7	11,119
2012	2,616,094	1,096,380	274,095	4.7	12,864
2013	2,487,244	814,178	203,545	4.0	8,053
2014	2,544,291	804,623	201,156	4.1	8,301
2015	2,486,843	829,420	207,355	4.8	9,862
2016	2,759,823	928,996	232,249	4.0	9,290
2017	2,738,326	930,224	232,556	4.0	9,302

As regards the other organic fertilisers applied to soil (3Da2c) category, the use of other organic N fertilisers, including compost and organic amendments, and N content are provided by ISTAT (as reported in the paragraph 6.1). The default NH₃ EF (0.08 kg NH₃/kg waste N applied) and NO_x EF (0.04 kg NO₂/kg N waste applied) are from EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Data have been updated as consequence of the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

For 3Da3 the time series of the quantity of N from animal grazing is the same as that reported in the NIR and in the relevant CRF tables. The method for estimating NH₃ emissions is described in 3B (tier 2). The default NO_x EF is from EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). For NMVOC emissions a tier 2 method was used for calculations. Tier 2 NMVOC EFs are those reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

Nitrogen input from N-fixing crops (3De) has been estimated starting from data on surface and production for N-fixing crops and forage legumes; nitrogen input from N-fixing crops (kg N yr⁻¹) is calculated with a country-specific methodology. Peculiarities that are present in Italy were considered: N-fixing crops and legumes forage. Nitrogen input is calculated with two parameters: cultivated surface and nitrogen fixed per hectare (Erdamn 1959 in Giardini, 1983). Emissions are calculated using the default emission factor 1 kg N-NH₃/ha (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2006). In Table 6.11, cultivated surface from N-fixing species (ha yr⁻¹) and N fixed by each species (kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹) are shown.

NMVOC emissions from cultivated crops have been estimated and reported in 3De category. The method (tier 1) for estimating NMVOC emissions from cultivated crops (3De) is described in 3D chapter of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). The default NMVOC EF is from EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Hectares of wheat, rape, rye crops surface and total grass surface were considered as activity data according to the methodology EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Emissions have been added as requested by the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

Table 6.11 *Cultivated surface (ha) and nitrogen fixed by each variety (kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹)*

	N fixed (kg N ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
					ha				
Bean, f.s.	40	1,164	958	938	926	761	682	747	745
Bean, d.s.	40	920	578	456	350	280	235	236	240
Broad bean, f.s.	40	663	567	480	379	339	317	304	302
Broad bean, d.s.	40	4,162	2,530	1,914	1,940	2,084	1,686	2,007	2,045

Pea, f.s.	50	1,410	1,079	570	582	435	747	813	762
Pea, d.s.	72	729	477	324	802	842	805	1,016	1,227
Chickpea	40	185	121	160	210	273	447	558	801
Lentil	40	42	42	41	71	98	124	129	199
Vetch	80	461	523	544	612	640	658	658	658
Lupin	40	132	123	132	100	160	185	185	185
Soya bean	58	30,228	11,321	14,886	8,835	9,252	17,921	16,707	18,700
Alfalfa	194	191,478	159,824	157,308	151,209	144,555	129,461	131,440	132,339
Clover grass	103	23,081	12,876	11,829	10,679	10,577	12,354	12,861	12,194
Total		254,654	191,018	189,581	176,697	170,296	165,622	167,660	170,398

(*) f.s.=fresh seed; d.s.=dry seed

PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from the Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products have been estimated and reported in 3Dc category. The method (tier 1) for estimating PM10 and PM2.5 emissions is described in 3D chapter of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). The default PM10 and PM2.5 EFs are from EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Hectares of total arable crop surface have been used as activity data for PM emissions according to the methodology EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). Emissions have been added as requested by the NECD review process (EEA, 2017).

HCB emissions from the use of pesticides (3Df) have been estimated. HCB emissions result from the use of HCB as pesticide but also by the use of other pesticides which contain HCB as an impurity. For the period 1996-2001, data are from the database of pesticides contained in the National agricultural information system (*Sistema informativo agricolo nazionale* - SIAN³). For the period 2002-2008, SIAN data have been elaborated by Provincial Agency for the Protection of the Environment of the Autonomous Province of Trento⁴. From 2009 activity data have been processed by the Service for risks and environmental sustainability of technologies, chemical substances, production cycles and water services and for inspection activities of ISPRA on the basis of data provided by ISTAT related to substances clorotalonil, picloram, lindane and clortal-dimetile which are the active ingredients of pesticides containing HCB.

The availability of data allows estimating emissions from pesticides where HCB is found as an impurity, as in lindane, DCPA, clorotalonil and Picloram. Emissions from the use of HCB as a pesticide were not estimated. On the basis of the amount of HCB contained in these pesticides (lindane: 0.01%; DCPA: 0.1%; clorotalonil: 0.005%; Picloram: 0.005%) and applying the HCB emission factor provided from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook, HCB emissions result in 23.49 kg for 1990 and 1.43 kg in 2016 for Italy (for 2017 updated data are not available yet). An international research work at European level (Berdowski et al., 1997) estimated 400 kg of HCB emissions from pesticide use for Italy in 1990 while in the last years these emissions should be null.

Detailed information on activity data sources, methods and EFs by pollutant for 3D category is shown in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Activity data sources, methods and emission factors by pollutant for agriculture soils

NFR code	Category	Method	Activity data	Emission Factor
3Da1	Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)	T2 (NH ₃), T1 (NO _x)	NS	T2 (NH ₃), D (NO _x)
3Da2a	Animal manure applied to soils	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC)	NS	CS (NH ₃), D (NO _x), T2 (NMVOC)
3Da2b	Sewage sludge applied to soils	T1 (NH ₃ , NO _x)	NS	D (NH ₃ , NO _x)
3Da2c	Other organic fertilisers applied to soils (including compost)	T1 (NH ₃ , NO _x)	NS	D (NH ₃ , NO _x)
3Da3	Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	T2 (NH ₃ , NO _x , NMVOC)	NS	CS (NH ₃), D (NO _x), T2

³ <http://www.sian.it/portale-sian/attivaservizio.jsp?sid=174&pid=6&servizio=Banca+Dati+Fitofarmaci&bottoni=no>

⁴ http://www.appa.provincia.tn.it/fitofarmaci/programmazione_dei_controlli_ambientali/-Criteri_vendita_prodotti_fitosanitari/pagina55.html

NFR code	Category	Method	Activity data	Emission Factor (NMVOC)
3Da4	Crop residues applied to soils			
3Db	Indirect emissions from managed soils			
3Dc	Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products	T1 (PM10, PM2.5)	NS	D (PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5})
3Dd	Off-farm storage, handling and transport of bulk agricultural products			
3De	Cultivated crops	CS (NH ₃), T1 (NMVOC)	NS	D (NH ₃ , NMVOC)
3Df	Use of pesticides	T1 (HCB)	NS	D (HCB)

Field burning of agricultural residues (3F)

NMVOC, CO, NO_x, NH₃, SO₂, PM10, PM2.5, BC, Pb, Cd, Hg, Dioxin and PAH emissions have been estimated, applying the tier 1 and tier 2 (for heavy metals and PAH emissions) approach. A detailed description of the methodology and parameters used is shown in the NIR (ISPRA, several years [a]). The same methodology to estimate emissions from open burning of waste, as reported in paragraph 7.2 of the waste section (see *Small scale waste burning (5C2)* subparagraph), is used on the basis of the amount of fixed residues instead of removable residues. Concerning NO_x, CO, NMVOC, IPCC emission factors have been used (IPCC, 1997), while for PM10 and PM2.5 emission factors from the USEPA (EPA, 1995) and BC emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2013) have been applied. NH₃ and SO₂ emission factors are from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) and emissions have been added as requested by the NECD review process (EEA, 2017). Pb, Cd, Hg, Dioxin and PAH emission factors are from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) and emissions have been added as requested by the NECD review process (EEA, 2018).

As concerns NO_x and CO emission factors, values used are in the range of the tier 1 emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

As concerns PM emission factors, values used are lower than those (both tier 1 and tier 2) reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). The tier 1 emission factors from EMEP/EEA Guidebook are similar but not equal to the average of the values relating to four types of crops reported in the reference scientific publication mentioned in the Guidebook (Jenkins, 1996a). However for field burning of rice cultivation, the emission factor reported in the Guidebook is very different from that in the reference publication of Jenkins. Also in consideration of these issues emission factors have not been changed with those of the Guidebook and further work is planned with the aim to find values more representative of our country.

6.3 Time series and key categories

The following sections present an outline of the main key categories in the agriculture sector.

The agriculture sector is the main source of NH₃ emissions in Italy; for the main pollutants, in 2017 the sector accounts for:

- 94.3% of national total NH₃ emissions
- 14.4% of national total NMVOC emissions
- 12.9% of national total HCB emissions
- 11.8% of national total PM10 emissions
- 7.5% of national total NO_x emissions

- 3.2% of national total PM2.5 emissions
- 1.6% of national total Cd emissions

Moreover, the sector comprises 0.5% of total CO emissions, 0.5% of BC, 0.5% of PAH, 0.2% of Hg, 0.1% of SO₂, 0.04% of Dioxins and 0.01% of Pb. There are no particular differences as compared to the sectoral share in 1990 when the agriculture sector accounted for 96.5% of NH₃ emissions, 11.2% of PM10, 3.0% of PM2.5, except for NMVOC emissions (7.7%), NO_x emissions (3.1%) and HCB emissions where agriculture accounted for 54.2% of total national emissions.

Table 6.13 reports the key categories identified in the agriculture sector while the time series of NH₃ emissions by sources is shown in Table 6.14.

Concerning NH₃ emissions, the category *manure management* (3B) represents in 2017 56.3% of national total ammonia emissions (57.1% in 1990). In particular, NH₃ emissions from *cattle* (3B1) stand for 60.2% of 3B emissions, while emissions from *swine* (3B3) and *poultry* (3B4g) represent 14.7% and 15.1%, respectively. The category *agricultural soils* (3D) represents in 2017 37.8% of national total ammonia emissions (39.3% in 1990). The animal manure applied to soils (3Da2a) and the use of synthetic N-fertilisers (3Da1) represent 49.6% and 37.5% of 3D emissions, respectively.

Regarding PM10 emissions, the category *manure management* (3B) accounts for 5.5% in 2017 (6.1% in 1990) of national total PM10 emissions. *Poultry* (3B4g), *cattle* (3B1) and *swine* (3B3) represent the major contributors to the total PM10 emissions from category 3B with 57.3%, 23.0% and 12.9%, respectively. The category Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products (3Dc) accounts for 5.2% in 2017 (4.3% in 1990) of national total PM10 emissions. For PM2.5 emissions, the category *manure management* (3B) contributes for 1.7% in 2017 (1.9% in 1990) of national total PM2.5 emissions. *Cattle* (3B1) accounts for 59.2%, while *poultry* (3B4g) stands for 26.9% to the total PM2.5 emissions from category 3B. The category Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products (3Dc) accounts for 0.2% in 2017 (0.2% in 1990) of national total PM2.5 emissions.

Concerning NO_x emissions, the category *manure management* (3B) represents in 2017 0.25% of national total NO_x emissions (0.10% in 1990). For NO_x emissions, the category *agricultural soils* (3D) contributes for 7.2% in 2017 (2.9% in 1990) of national total NO_x emissions. *Inorganic N-fertilizers* (3Da1) and *Animal manure applied to soils* (3Da2a) account for 41.0% and 39.4% of total 3D emissions, respectively.

For NMVOC emissions, the category *manure management* (3B) and *agricultural soils* (3D) contributes for 81.8% and 18.2% in 2017 of agricultural NMVOC emissions. *Cattle* (3B1), *poultry* (3B4g) and *buffalo* (3B4a) represent the major contributors to the total NMVOC emissions from category 3B with 72.2%, 15.3% and 6.7%, respectively. Most of the emissions in the 3D category derive from *Animal manure applied to soils* (3Da2a).

Table 6.13 Key categories in the agriculture sector in 2017

	SO _x	NO _x	NH ₃	NMVOC	CO	PM10	PM2.5	BC	Pb	Cd	Hg	PAH	DIOX	HCB	PCB
	%														
3B1a		0.06	16.38	4.57		0.60	0.46								
3B1b		0.07	17.53	3.94		0.67	0.53								
3B2		0.02	0.41	0.09		0.19	0.07								
3B3		0.00	8.26	0.34		0.71	0.04								
3B4a		0.02	3.03	0.79		0.10	0.08								
3B4d		0.00	0.06	0.01		0.03	0.01								
3B4e		0.01	0.31	0.10		0.05	0.03								
3B4f		0.00	0.06	0.01		0.01	0.00								
3B4gi		0.02	1.77	0.24		0.65	0.06								
3B4gii		0.03	4.09	0.70		1.54	0.18								
3B4giv		0.02	2.64	0.86		0.97	0.21								
3B4h		0.01	1.78	0.13		0.00	0.00								
3Da1		2.95	14.20												
3Da2a		2.83	18.75	1.82											
3Da2b		0.05	0.31												
3Da2c		0.51	1.87												
3Da3		0.85	2.29	0.01											

	SO _x	NO _x	NH ₃	NMVOC	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	BC	Pb	Cd	Hg	PAH	DIOX	HCB	PCB
3Dc						5.16	0.24								
3De			0.40	0.72											
3Df														12.86	
3F	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.53	1.10	1.31	0.51	0.01	1.60	0.23	0.45	0.04		

Note: key categories are shaded in blue

Table 6.14 Time series of ammonia emissions in agriculture (Gg)

NFR SECTOR 3	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3B1a Manure management - Dairy cattle	99.37	76.86	74.97	66.11	64.60	63.98	66.60	65.50	64.27	64.17	64.01	62.92
3B1b Manure management - Non-dairy cattle	85.90	85.98	82.03	71.65	67.79	67.16	64.47	64.49	62.91	63.43	66.36	67.36
3B2 Manure management - Sheep	1.91	2.33	2.42	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.53	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.59	1.58
3B3 Manure management - Swine	36.65	35.01	35.56	37.06	34.64	34.32	32.89	31.65	32.13	32.11	31.44	31.75
3B4a Manure management - Buffalo	2.95	4.49	5.60	6.18	11.36	10.87	10.15	11.50	10.89	10.82	11.16	11.63
3B4d Manure management - Goats	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22
3B4e Manure management - Horses	0.93	1.02	0.91	0.90	1.21	1.21	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.25	1.26	1.19
3B4f Manure management - Mules and asses	0.27	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.23
3B4gi Manure management - Laying hens	13.87	12.68	9.56	7.69	9.32	9.45	7.53	6.70	6.53	6.68	6.91	6.81
3B4gii Manure management - Broilers	12.37	12.96	12.17	12.33	13.80	14.08	14.96	15.10	15.10	15.36	16.05	15.73
3B4giv Manure management - Other poultry	9.05	11.30	10.33	11.12	10.68	10.51	10.73	10.49	10.33	10.40	10.86	10.14
3B4h Manure management - Other animals (*)	7.51	8.41	8.79	10.00	8.69	8.54	8.51	8.08	8.03	7.72	7.43	6.85
3Da1 Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)	70.44	73.59	73.27	71.57	48.34	50.03	72.29	58.26	52.11	53.71	63.35	54.54
3Da2a Animal manure applied to soils	101.92	90.16	84.44	75.40	74.98	74.16	72.95	71.92	70.73	70.88	72.18	72.02
3Da2b Sewage sludge applied to soils	0.66	1.06	1.42	1.15	1.31	1.45	1.67	1.05	1.08	1.28	1.21	1.21
3Da2c Other organic fertilisers applied to soils (including compost)	1.22	1.34	1.81	1.96	3.47	8.27	4.07	4.79	6.10	4.86	4.77	7.18
3Da3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	10.23	11.36	11.58	8.83	9.11	9.14	8.61	8.82	8.75	8.74	8.93	8.78
3De Cultivated crops	2.38	1.58	1.59	1.42	1.38	1.37	1.17	1.37	1.42	1.48	1.50	1.55
3F Field burning of agricultural residues	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.49
Total	458.38	431.04	417.34	385.92	363.24	367.13	380.36	363.46	354.13	355.41	370.02	362.18

Note: (*) 3B4h includes rabbits and fur animals

The largest and most intensive agricultural area in Italy is the Po River catchment with the following characteristics: high crop yields due to climatic factors, double cropping system adopted by livestock farms, flooded rice fields, high livestock density and animal production that keep animals in stables all the year (Bassanino et al 2011, Bechini and Castoldi 2009). 64%, 76% and 84% of cattle, poultry and swine production are located in Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, and Veneto Regions (Northern Italy/Po River Basin). At regional level, the presence of large cattle, poultry and swine farms in the Po basin assume a particular relevance for air quality issues, especially, for the specific meteorological conditions of this area.

The reduction of NH₃ emissions from 3B is mainly related to the reduction in the number of animals. Between 1990 and 2017 total NH₃ emissions from 3B have reduced by 21.0%. Cattle livestock decreased by 23.3% (from 7,752,152 to 5,949,393 heads). Dairy cattle and non-dairy cattle have decreased by 32.2% and 18.6%, respectively. The so-called first pillar of the EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), dealing with market support, had a strong impact through the milk quota system by reducing animal numbers in the dairy sector to compensate for increasing animal productivity (EEA, 2016). On the contrary, swine and poultry have increased between 1990 and 2017 by 3.4% and 15.4%, respectively (see Table 6.1). Abatement technologies are considered in the EFs used for NH₃ estimations. Research studies funded by ISPRA, such as the MeditAiraneo project, or by the Ministry of Environment have allowed us to collect information on the

inclusion of abatement technologies in Italy, especially those related to the swine and poultry recovery and treatment of manure and to land spreading (CRPA, 2006[b]; Córdor et al., 2008; CRPA, 2010[b]).

NH₃ emissions of 3D category are driven by the animal manure applied to soils and the use of inorganic N-fertilizers. Between 1990-2017 emissions have respectively decreased by 29.3% and 22.6% mainly due to the reduction of the number of animals and the use of inorganic N-fertilizers, that are decreased overall by 31.0% (the urea decreased by 10.0%). According to the Italian Fertilizer Association (AIF, *Associazione Italiana Fertilizzanti*) the use of fertilisers is determined by their cost and particularly by the price of agricultural products. In the last years, as a consequence of agriculture product price decreasing, minor amount of fertilisers has been used by farmers to reduce costs (Perelli, 2007). Furthermore, the EU Nitrates Directive which aims at reducing and preventing water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources has addressed the lower use of synthetic and nitrogen-based fertilisers (EEA, 2016).

Every 5 years the national emission inventory is disaggregated at NUTS3 level as requested by CLRTAP (Córdor *et al.*, 2008). A database with the time series for all sectors and pollutants has been published (ISPRA, 2018; ISPRA, 2009; ISPRA, several years [c]; ISPRA, several years [d]). The disaggregation of 2015 agricultural emissions has also been finalised and figures are available at the following web site: <http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/it/sia-ispra/inventaria>. The disaggregation (NUTS3) of the NH₃ agricultural emissions is shown in Figure 6.2. In 2015, four regions contributed with more than 60% of agricultural NH₃ emissions: Lombardia, Veneto, Emilia Romagna and Piemonte.

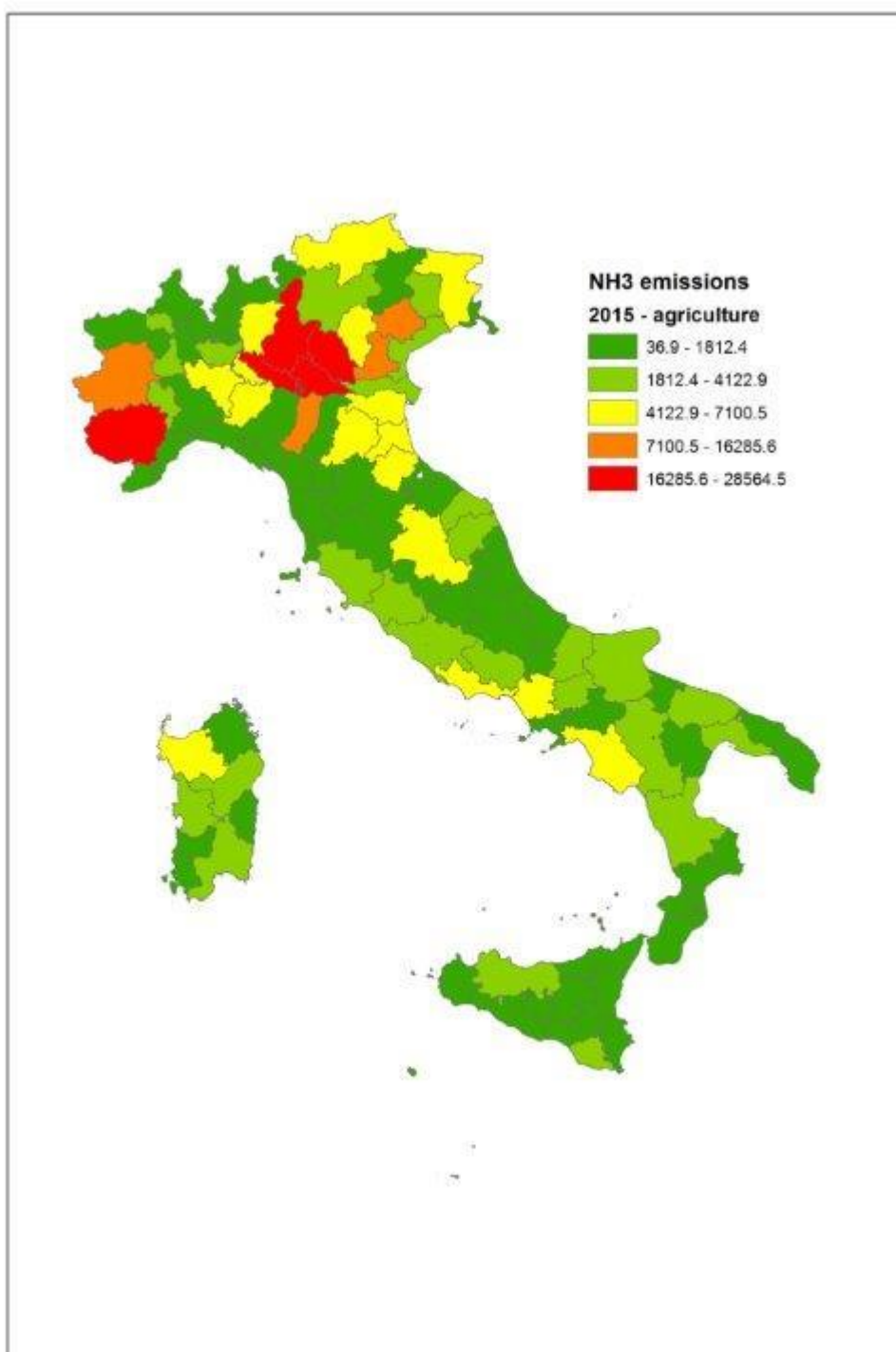


Figure 6.2 *NH₃ emissions from Agriculture in 2015 (t)*

6.4 QA/QC and verification

QA/QC procedures for the agriculture sector are in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and consistent with the EMEP/EEA Guidebook. Italy has drawn up a QA/QC procedure manual and elaborates annually a QA/QC plan both for the UNFCCC and UNECE/CLRTAP inventories. In the QA/QC Agriculture section GHG and NH₃ emissions improvements are specified (ISPRA, several years [b]). Furthermore, feedbacks for

the agricultural emission inventory derive also from communication of data to different institutions (ISTAT, UNA, CRPA etc.) and/or at local level (regional environmental institutions). In addition, ISPRA participates in a technical working group on agriculture within the National Statistical System, composed by producers and users of agricultural statistics.

Data used to estimate emissions were verified with census data. Slight differences in the livestock number (cattle and other swine) are found between conjunctural surveys (used for emissions estimation) and Agricultural Census for the year 2010; while for the other categories the differences are more significant. In the conjunctural surveys, the number of heads of the sows, sheep, goats, mules and asses, broilers, hens categories is on average 15% higher than the census, whereas for other poultry the difference is 30% and for horses and rabbits is more than double.

Ammonia emissions for swine and poultry manure management from housing and storage were compared with data reported in the E-PRTR registry for the year 2014, which represent 62.1% and 19.5%, respectively, of national NH₃ emissions for the same categories (3B).

Data on national sales of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers (by type of fertilizers) as provided by *Assofertilizzanti – Federchimica*⁵ (personal communication) for the period 2012-2016 have been compared to official statistics provided by ISTAT. Differences were mainly found for the amount of simple mineral nitrogen fertilizers, where data from *Assofertilizzanti* are higher by 20%, on average, for the years 2013-2016. This could be due to a possible double counting of some product which could be considered as a single product and as a compound with other fertilizers. Further investigations will be conducted.

6.5 Recalculations

In 2019, recalculations were implemented for the agricultural emission inventory.

NO_x emissions from storage have been corrected according to the data used to estimate ammonia emissions, in particular as regards the percentage of nitrogen remaining after housing emissions and the country specific proportion of total ammoniacal nitrogen (TAN) by livestock categories. As a consequence NO_x emissions from manure spreading have been updated.

NH₃ emissions from storage have been corrected based on the study for the evaluation of the effects on emissions of livestock management practices carried out by CRPA (CRPA, 2018). In particular the average distribution of the covered tanks related to the different ammonia emission reduction efficiencies has been changed from 1990 for cattle and swine. Moreover, an error has been corrected, which has led to changes in emissions from manure spreading since 2011 for cattle, swine and broilers. Also emissions from manure spreading of the buffaloes have been corrected starting from 2015.

NH₃ emissions from biogas facilities (anaerobic digesters) have been updated on the basis of the study carried out by CRPA (CRPA, 2018) and in particular data relative to the percentages of the different substrates that feed the anaerobic digesters and data relative to the average content of volatile solids by type of substrates have been changed. As a result of these changes, the amount of manure sent to the digesters decreases considerably and also the NH₃ emissions. These emissions have been subtracted from 3B manure management category (cattle, swine and poultry) and allocated in the anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities (5B2 of the waste sector).

NMVOC emissions from manure storage have been updated on the basis of the tier 2 method for estimating emissions for livestock categories (3B) reported in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). NMVOC emissions from animal manure applied to soils and from urine and dung deposited by grazing animals have also been estimated and reported.

Pb, Cd, Hg, Dioxin and PAH emissions from field burning of agricultural residues have been added to the estimates of the agriculture sector.

⁵ *Federchimica* is the National Association of the Chemical Industry and *Assofertilizzanti* represents the production companies of the fertilizer industry.

The number of rabbits has been update for the year 2015. Updating data on rice production for the year 2016. Updating data on sewage N applied for the period 2013-2016.

6.6 Planned improvements

Since the 2006 submission, results from a specific project on Mediterranean area, the *MeditAIRaneo Agriculture* project, have been included in the preparation of the UNFCCC/UNECE-CLRTAP agricultural emission inventory (CRPA, 2006[a]). Moreover, outcomes from the convention signed between APAT (now ISPRA) and the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea on NH₃ emission scenarios have been incorporated to the agricultural emissions inventory (CRPA, 2006 [a], [b]; ENEA, 2006, CRPA, 2010[b], CRPA, 2018).

Currently, uncertainty analysis, for the agricultural emission sector, is carried out only for the GHG emission inventory. We plan to estimate uncertainties also for the other pollutants, including NH₃ and PM. Monte Carlo analysis has also been performed for one key category of the GHG agricultural emission inventory; initial results are shown in the NIR (ISPRA, several years [a]).

No emissions are estimated for 3Da4 *Crop residues applied to soils*, 3Db *Indirect emissions from managed soils* and 3Dd *off-farm storage, handling and transport of bulk agricultural products*. However, Italy will assess the availability of AD and EFs for these categories.

In the coming years, specific surveys on agricultural sector such as 2016 Farm Structure Survey (FSS) and the Permanent census of agriculture will provide valuable information on animal and agronomic production methods. The focus of the Permanent census is to provide a comprehensive information framework on the structure of the agricultural system and the livestock at national, regional and local level. by integrating archive data and carrying out statistical support surveys. Statistical registers will be created with the aim of increasing the quantity and quality of information in order to reduce the response burden and the overall production cost of official statistics⁶.

⁶ <http://www.istat.it/en/permanent-census/agriculture>

7 WASTE (NFR SECTOR 5)

7.1 Overview of the sector

Italy estimates the categories of the waste sector, as reported in the following box. From this year, NMVOC emissions from the category 5D have been also estimated. Conversely, Italy does not consider NH₃ emissions from latrines because this activity does not occur or it can be considered negligible. In the framework of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD, 2011) regarding agglomerations \geq 2,000 p.e. (population equivalent) and referred to reporting year 2007, Italy reported the following data: 3,246 agglomerations \geq 2,000 p.e. and 97.8% of all agglomerations have a collecting system in place; in unsewered areas, onsite systems, such as Imhoff tanks, must be used. The biogas collected from the anaerobic digestion of wastewaters is burned with heat/energy recovery and relevant emissions are reported in Category 1 while emissions from the exceeding biogas which is flared are not estimated at the moment because emission factors are under investigation, but anyway it should be negligible.

NFR		SNAP	
5A	Solid waste disposal on land	09 04 01	Managed waste disposal on land
		09 04 02	Unmanaged waste disposal on land
5B	Biological treatment of waste	09 10 05	Compost production
		09 10 06	Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities
5C1a	Municipal waste incineration	09 02 01	Incineration of municipal wastes
5C1b	Other waste incineration	09 02 02	Incineration of industrial wastes
		09 02 05	Incineration of sludge from wastewater treatment
		09 02 07	Incineration of hospital wastes
		09 02 08	Incineration of waste oil
5C1bv	Cremation	09 09 01	Cremation of corpses
5C2	Small scale waste burning	09 07 00	Open burning of agricultural wastes
5D	Wastewater handling	09 10 01	Waste water treatment in industry
		09 10 02	Waste water treatment in residential and commercial sector
5E	Other waste		Car and building fires

Concerning air pollutants, emissions estimated for each sector are reported in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Air pollutant emissions estimated for each sector

Main pollutants	5A	5B	5C1a	5C1bi	5C1bii	5C1biii	5C1biv	5C2	5C1bv	5D	5E
NO _x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
CO			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
NMVOC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
SO _x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
NH ₃	x	x									
Particulate matter											
TSP			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
PM10			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
PM2.5			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
BC			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Priority heavy metals											
Pb			x	x	x	x	x		x		

Main pollutants	5A	5B	5C1a	5C1bi	5C1bii	5C1biii	5C1biv	5C2	5C1bv	5D	5E
Cd			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Hg			x	x	x	x	x		x		
POPs Annex II											
PCB			x	x		x	x			x	
POPs Annex III											
Dioxins			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
PAH			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
HCB			x	x		x	x		x		
Other heavy metals											
As			x	x	x	x	x			x	
Cr			x	x	x	x	x			x	
Cu			x	x	x	x	x			x	
Ni			x	x	x	x	x			x	
Se			x	x		x				x	
Zn			x	x	x		x			x	

In 2017, *sewage sludge incineration* (5C1b iv), is key category for HCB emissions, *other waste* (5E) is key category for PM10 and PM2.5 and *open burning of waste* (5C2) is key category for Cd. In 1990, *industrial waste incineration* (5C1b i) and *municipal waste incineration* (5C1a) are key categories for dioxins emissions whereas *sewage sludge incineration* (5C1b iv) is key category for HCB and *open burning of waste* (5C2) is key category for Cd. As regard the trend, *municipal waste incineration* (5C1a) is key category for dioxins emissions whereas *anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities* (5B2) is key category for NH₃ emissions.

The waste sector, and in particular Waste incineration (5C), is a source of different pollutants; for the main pollutants, in 2017, the sector accounts for:

- 29.6 % in national total HCB emissions;
- 7.5 % in national total Cd emissions;
- 7.5 % in national total BC emissions;
- 3.8% and 3.4% in national total PM2.5 and PM10 emissions respectively;
- 2.6 % in national total Dioxin emissions.

Moreover, the sector comprises 2.2% of total NH₃ emissions, 2.0% of CO, 1.5% of PAH, and for what concerns all remaining pollutants are below 1% .

7.2 Methodological issues

Solid waste disposal on land (5A)

Solid waste disposal on land is a major source concerning greenhouse gas emissions but not concerning air pollutants. Notwithstanding, NMVOC and NH₃ emissions are estimated, as a percentage of methane emitted, calculated using the IPCC Tier 2 methodology (IPCC, 1997; IPCC, 2000), through the application of the First Order Decay Model (FOD). A detailed description of the model and its application to Italian landfills is reported in the National Inventory Report on the Italian greenhouse gas inventory (ISPRA, 2019 [a]).

Following the suggestion of NEC review (EEA, 2017 [a]) more info about the extraction and use of biogas is provided below.

The amount of biogas recovery in landfills has increased as a result of the implementation of the European Directive on the landfill of waste (EC, 1999); the amounts of biogas recovered and flared have

been estimated taking into account the amount of energy produced, the energy efficiency of the methane recovered, the captation efficiency and the efficiency in recovering methane for energy purposes assuming that the rest of methane captured is flared.

Emissions for all the relevant pollutants from biogas recovered from landfills and used for energy purposes are reported in the energy sector in “1A4a biomass” category together with wood, the biomass fraction of incinerated waste and biogas from wastewater plants. In the following scheme consumptions and low calorific values are reported for the year 2017.

1A4a biomass detailed activity data. Year 2017

<i>Fuels</i>		<i>Consumption (Gg)</i>	<i>LCV (TJ/Gg)</i>
<i>Wood and similar</i>	<i>Wood</i>	262.39	10.47
	<i>Steam Wood</i>	0.00	30.80
<i>Incinerated waste (biomass)</i>		2184.87	11.47
<i>Biogas from landfills</i>		278.31	53.55
<i>Biogas from wastewater plants</i>		26.51	53.55

It is assumed that landfill gas composition is 50% VOC. The percentage by weight of CH₄ compared to the total VOC emitted is 98.7%. The remaining 1.3% (NMVOC) consists of paraffinic, aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons (Gaudioso et al., 1993): this assumption refers to US EPA data (US EPA, 1990). As regard ammonia, emission factor has been assumed equal to 1 volume per cent of VOC too (Tchobanoglous et al., 1993).

According with the discussion during the ESD review about CH₄ emissions from landfills and the consequent technical correction (EEA, 2017 [b]), Italy revised the half life values considering the distribution of dry and wet regions in Italy. New data (CREA, 2017) regarding raining and evapotranspiration have been elaborated allowing to distinguish between dry and wet region and estimates have been splitted in two components considering the location of SWDS.

Methane, and consequently NMVOC and NH₃ air pollutants, is emitted from the degradation of waste occurring in municipal landfills, both managed and unmanaged (due to national legislation, from 2000 municipal solid wastes are disposed only into managed landfills). The main parameters that influence the estimation of emissions from landfills are, apart from the amount of waste disposed into managed landfill: the waste composition (which vary through the years in the model); the fraction of methane in the landfill gas (included in VOC, which has been assumed equal to 50%) and the amount of landfill gas collected and treated. These parameters are strictly dependent on the waste management policies throughout the waste streams which consist of: waste generation, collection and transportation, separation for resource recovery, treatment for volume reduction, stabilisation, recycling and energy recovery and disposal at landfill sites.

Basic data on waste production and landfills system are those provided by the national Waste Cadastre, basically built with data reported through the Uniform Statement Format (MUD). The Waste Cadastre is formed by a national branch, hosted by ISPRA, and by regional and provincial branches.

These figures are elaborated and published by ISPRA yearly since 1999: the yearbooks report waste production data, as well as data concerning landfilling, incineration, composting, anaerobic digestion and generally waste life-cycle data (APAT-ONR, several years; ISPRA, several years [a]).

For inventory purposes, a database of waste production, waste disposal in managed and unmanaged landfills and sludge disposal in landfills was created and it has been assumed that waste landfilling started in 1950.

For the year 2017, the non hazardous landfills in Italy disposed 6,927 kt of MSW and 3,899 kt of industrial wastes, as well as 169 kt of sludge from urban wastewater treatment plants.

In Table 7.2, the time series of AMSW and domestic sludge disposed into non hazardous landfills from 1990 is reported.

Table 7.2 *Trend of MSW production and MSW, AMSW and domestic sludge disposed in landfills (Gg)*

ACTIVITY DATA (Gg)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
MSW production	22,231	25,780	28,959	31,664	32,479	29,524	30,112	29,588
MSW disposed in landfills for non hazardous waste	17,432	22,459	21,917	17,226	15,015	7,819	7,432	6,927
Assimilated MSW disposed in landfills for non hazardous waste	2,828	2,978	2,825	2,914	3,508	3,222	2,513	3,899
Sludge disposed in managed landfills for non hazardous waste	2,454	1,531	1,326	544	301	174	182	169
Total Waste to managed landfills for non hazardous waste	16,363	21,897	26,069	20,684	18,825	11,214	10,126	10,995
Total Waste to unmanaged landfills for non hazardous waste	6,351	5,071	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Waste to landfills for non hazardous waste	22,714	26,968	26,069	20,684	18,825	11,214	10,126	10,995

Biological treatment of waste (5B)

Under this category, NMVOC and NH₃ emissions from compost production and from anaerobic digestion are reported.

The amount of waste treated in biological treatments has shown a great increase from 1990 to 2017 (from 283,879 Mg to 7,302,934 Mg for composting and from 0 to 71,866 Mg of N-excreted from manure management).

Information on input waste to composting plants is published yearly by ISPRA since 1996, including data for 1993 and 1994 (ANPA, 1998; APAT-ONR, several years; ISPRA, several years [a]), while for 1987 and 1995 only data on compost production are available (MATTM, several years [a]; AUSITRA-Assoambiente, 1995); on the basis of this information the whole time series has been reconstructed.

The composting plants are classified in two different kinds: the plants that treat a selected waste (food, market, garden waste, sewage sludge and other organic waste, mainly from the agro-food industry); and the mechanical-biological treatment plants, that treat the unselected waste to produce compost, refuse derived fuel (RDF), and a waste with selected characteristics for landfilling or incinerating system.

It is assumed that 100% of the input waste to the composting plants from selected waste is treated as compost, while in mechanical-biological treatment plants 30% of the input waste is treated as compost on the basis of national studies and references (Favoino and Cortellini, 2001; Favoino and Girò, 2001). NMVOC emission factor (51g NMVOC kg⁻¹ treated waste) is from international scientific literature too (Finn and Spencer, 1997).

NH₃ emissions from biogas facilities (anaerobic digesters) in the agriculture sector have been updated on the basis of the study carried out by CRPA (CRPA, 2018) and in particular data relative to the percentages of the different substrates that feed the anaerobic digesters and data relative to the average content of volatile solids by type of substrates have been changed. As a result of these changes, the amount of manure sent to the digesters decreases considerably and also the NH₃ emissions. These emissions have been subtracted from 3B manure management category (cattle, swine and poultry) and allocated in the anaerobic digestion at

biogas facilities (5B2 of the waste sector).

Waste Incineration (5C1a – 5C1b)

Regarding waste incineration, methodology used for estimating emissions is based on and consistent with the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016).

In this sector only emissions from facilities without energy recovery are reported, whereas emissions from waste incineration facilities with energy recovery are reported in the Energy Sector 1A4a because energy produced in incinerators is still prevalently used to satisfy the internal energy demand of the plants (auto production) and in this sense it would be wrong, according to the guidelines, to report them under 1A1a Public Electricity and Heat Production instead of 1A4a. In 2017, about 99% of the total amount of waste incinerated is treated in plants with energy recovery system.

Existing incinerators in Italy are used for the disposal of municipal waste, together with some industrial waste, sanitary waste and sewage sludge for which the incineration plant has been authorized by the competent authority. Other incineration plants are used exclusively for industrial and sanitary waste, both hazardous and not, and for the combustion of waste oils, whereas there are plants that treat residual waste from waste treatments, as well as sewage sludge.

A complete database of the incineration plants is now available, updated with the information reported in the yearly report on waste production and management published by ISPRA (APAT-ONR, several years; ISPRA, several years). For each plant a lot of information is reported, among which the year of the construction and possible upgrade, the typology of combustion chamber and gas treatment section, energy recovery section (thermal or electric), and the type and amount of waste incinerated (municipal, industrial, etc.). A specific emission factor is therefore used for each pollutant combined with plant specific waste activity data.

In Table 7.3, emission factors for each pollutant and waste typology are reported. Emission factors have been estimated on the basis of a study conducted by ENEA (De Stefanis P., 1999), based on emission data from a large sample of Italian incinerators (FEDERAMBIENTE, 1998; AMA-Comune di Roma, 1996), legal thresholds (Ministerial Decree 19 November 1997, n. 503 of the Ministry of Environment; Ministerial Decree 12 July 1990) and expert judgements. For PCB and HCB emission factors published on the Guidebook EMEP/EEA (EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007) in the relevant chapters are used, a survey on HCB emission factor from sludge incineration is currently underway.

Since 2010, emission factors for urban waste incinerators have been updated on the basis of data provided by plants (ENEA-federAmbiente, 2012; De Stefanis P., 2012) concerning the annual stack flow, the amount of waste burned and the average concentrations of the pollutants at the stack.

Table 7.3 *Emission factors for waste incineration*

Air Pollutant	u.m	Municipal 1990-2009	Municipal Since 2010	Industrial	Clinical	Sludge	Oil
NO _x	kg/t	1.15	0.62	2	0.603624	3	2
CO	kg/t	0.07	0.07	0.56	0.07542	0.6	0.07542
NMVO	kg/t	0.46046	0.46046	7.4	7.4	0.25116	7.4
SO ₂	kg/t	0.39	0.02	1.28	0.02594	1.28	1.28
PM10	g/t	46	6.06	240	25.676	180	240
PM2.5	g/t	46	6.06	240	25.676	180	240
BC	g/t	1.61	0.21	8.40	0.90	6.30	8.40
As	g/t	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.0042	0.5	0.12
Cu	g/t	1	0.001	1.2	0.564	10	1.2
Se	g/t	0.013	0.013	0.006	0.03736	-	0.006
Zn	g/t	0.017	0.017	12.6	-	10	12.6
Cd	g/t	0.25	0.01	0.8	0.001128	1.2	0.8
Cr	g/t	0.45	0.002	1.6	0.01168	3	1.6
Hg	g/t	0.15	0.033	0.8	0.03684	1.2	0.8
Ni	g/t	16.35	0.001	0.8	0.02504	3	0.8

Air Pollutant	u.m	Municipal 1990-2009	Municipal Since 2010	Industrial	Clinical	Sludge	Oil
Pb	g/t	1.35	1.04	24	0.0246	3	24
PAH	g/t	0.05	0.00054	0.48	0.00014126	0.6	0.48
PCB	g/t	0.005	0.00005	0.005	0.02	0.005	-
HCB	g/t	0.001	0.00002	0.0001	0.019	0.500	-

Concerning dioxin emissions, clinical and industrial emission factors are also derived from data collected from a large sample of Italian incinerators and legal thresholds, as well as expert judgement; in particular for municipal solid waste, emission factors vary within the years and the facility on the basis of plant technology (i.e. typology of combustion chamber and gas treatment section) and the year of the upgrade. This site specific evaluation has been possible thanks to a study conducted in the past for a sample of municipal waste incinerators located in Regione Lombardia in order to produce an assessment of field-based values applicable to other facilities with the same characteristics (Pastorelli et al., 2001) and, since 2010 urban waste data, thanks to the abovementioned survey (ENEA-federAmbiente, 2012). Moreover, for the incineration plants reported in the national EPER/PRTR register, verification of emissions has been carried out.

In Table 7.4 dioxin emission factors for waste incineration are reported for 1990 and 2017.

Table 7.4 Dioxin emission factors for 1990 and 2017

Waste Typology	u.m	1990	2017
Municipal	µg/t	115 - 1.6	0.1
Clinical	µg/t	200	0.5
Industrial	µg/t	80 - 135	0.5
Sludge	µg/t	77	0.5
Oil	µg/t	200	0.5

In Table 7.5 activity data are reported by type of waste.

Table 7.5 Amount of waste incinerated by type (Gg)

Waste incinerated	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Total waste	1,656.2	2,149.1	3,061.7	4,964.2	6,977.3	7,534.7	7,590.6	7,579.5
with energy recovery	911.2	1,557.8	2,749.7	4,720.6	6,795.9	7,431.5	7,503.9	7,494.6
without energy recovery	745.0	591.3	312.0	243.5	181.4	103.2	86.7	84.9
Municipal waste (5C1a)	1,025.6	1,436.6	2,324.9	3,219.9	4,336.9	4,698.4	4,453.9	4,325.1
with energy recovery	626.4	1,185.5	2,161.4	3,168.0	4,284.0	4,698.4	4,453.9	4,325.1
without energy recovery	399.2	251.1	163.5	51.9	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industrial waste (5C1b i-ii-iv)	496.1	560.7	626.5	1,618.1	2,505.3	2,734.7	3,032.0	3,107.2
with energy recovery	259.5	331.2	511.6	1,447.0	2,399.4	2,676.1	2,990.8	3,066.9
without energy recovery	236.6	229.6	114.8	171.1	105.9	58.6	41.1	40.3
Clinical waste	134.5	151.7	110.3	126.2	135.1	101.6	104.7	102.6

Waste incinerated	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
(5C1biii)								
with energy recovery	25.3	41.1	76.7	105.7	112.5	57.0	59.1	57.9
without energy recovery	109.2	110.6	33.6	20.5	22.6	44.6	45.5	44.6

Cremation of corpses (5C1bv)

Emissions from incineration of human bodies in crematoria have been carried out for the entire time series. The methodology used for estimating emissions is based on and conform to the EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2009).

Activity data have been supplied by a specific branch of Federutility, which is the federation of energy and water companies (SEFIT, several years), whereas emission factors are those reported in the Guidebook.

Up to some years ago cremation was not so popular in Italy also because the Catholic Church encouraged burial. Partly because cemeteries are becoming overcrowded, the number of cremations in Italy has risen from 5,809 in 1990 to 155,155 in 2017. Moreover, it is practice to cremate also mortal remains: activity data have been supplied too by SEFIT, from 1999, whereas mortal remains from 1990 to 1998 have been reconstructed on the basis of an expert judgment (SEFIT, several years).

In Table 7.6 time series of number of cremations, mortal remains, as well as annual deaths and crematoria in Italy are reported. The major emissions from crematoria are nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter, mercury, hydrogen fluoride (HF), hydrogen chloride (HCl), NMVOCs, other heavy metals, and some POPs. In Table 7.7 emission factors for cremation are reported.

Table 7.6 *Cremation time series (activity data)*

Cremation of corpses	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Cremations	5,809	15,436	30,167	48,196	77,379	137,168	141,555	155,155
Deaths	543,700	555,203	560,241	567,304	587,488	653,000	615,261	649,061
Mortal remains	1,000	1,750	1,779	9,880	18,899	34,178	36,608	35,615
% of cremation	1.07	2.78	5.38	8.50	13.17	21.01	23.01	23.90
Crematoria	ND	31	35	43	53	70	75	79

Table 7.7 *Emission factors for cremation of corpses*

Air pollutant	u.m.	Cremation
NO _x	kg/body	0.309
CO	kg/body	0.141
NMVOC	kg/body	0.013
SO _x	kg/body	0.544
PM10	g/body	14.6
PM2.5	g/body	14.6
Pb	mg/body	0.0186
Cd	mg/body	0.00311
Hg	mg/body	0.934
As	mg/body	0.011
Cr	mg/body	0.00844
Cu	mg/body	0.00771
Ni	mg/body	0.0107
PAH (benzo(a)pyrene)	µg/body	0.0103
Dioxins	µg/body	0.0168

Small scale waste burning (5C2)

Emissions from burning of agriculture residues burnt off-site are not key categories. Moreover, Dioxins, TSP, PM10, PM2.5, BC, CO, NMVOC, PAH, Cd, SO_x and NO_x emissions have been estimated. No estimations were performed for NH₃ emissions as well as other HMs and other POPs.

A country-specific methodology has been used. Parameters taken into consideration are the following:

1. Amount of removable residues (t), estimated with annual crop production (ISTAT, several years [a], [b]; ISTAT, 2017 [a], [b]) and removable residues/product ratio (IPCC, 1997; CESTAAT, 1988; Borgioli E., 1981).
2. Amount of dry residues in removable residue (t dry matter), calculated with amount of removable fixed residues and fraction of dry matter (IPCC, 1997; CESTAAT, 1988; Borgioli E., 1981).
3. Amount of removable dry residues oxidized (t dry matter), assessed with amount of dry residues in the removable residues, burnt fraction of removable residues (CESTAAT, 1988) and fraction of residues oxidized during burning (IPCC, 1997).
4. Amount of carbon from removable residues burning release in air (t C), calculated with the amount of removable dry residue oxidized and the fraction of carbon from the dry matter of residues (IPCC, 1997; CESTAAT, 1988).
5. C-CH₄ from removable residues burning (t C-CH₄), calculated with the amount of carbon from removable residues burning release in air and default emissions rate for C-CH₄, equal to 0.005 (IPCC, 1997).
6. C-CO from removable residues burning (t C-CO), calculated with the amount of carbon from removable residues burning release in air and default emissions rate for C-CO, equal to 0.06 (IPCC, 1997).
7. Amount of nitrogen from removable residues burning release in air (t N), calculated with the amount of removable dry residue oxidized and the fraction of nitrogen from the dry matter of residues. The fraction of nitrogen has been calculated considering raw protein content from residues (dry matter fraction) divided by 6.25.
8. N-NO_x from removable residues burning (t N-NO_x), calculated with the amount of nitrogen from removable residues burning release in air and the default emissions rate for N- NO_x, equal to 0.121 (IPCC, 1997).

NMVOC emissions have been considered equal to CH₄ emissions. As regards the other pollutants, Cd, Dioxin and PAH emission factors are from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016) and emissions have been added as requested by the NECD review process (EEA, 2018) (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 Emission factors for burning of agriculture residues

Air pollutant	u.m.	Removable residues				References
		Wheat – Barley – Rice – Orchards				
Benzo(a)pyrene	g/t	67.7	98.8	19	1.5	EMEP/EEA, 2016
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	g/t	189.1	307.4	31.5	2.8	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	g/t	80.7	77	23.1	6.2	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	g/t	57.9	38.2	14.5		
PM10	g/t			3.3		EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007
PM2.5	g/t			2.8		EMEP/CORINAIR, 2007
Dioxins	µg/t			10		EMEP/CORINAIR, 2016
BC	g/t			1.2		EMEP/EEA, 2013

Removable residues from agriculture production are estimated for each crop type (cereal, green crop, permanent cultivation) taking into account the amount of crop produced, from national statistics (ISTAT, several years [a], [b]; ISTAT, 2017 [a], [b]), the ratio of removable residue in the crop, the dry matter content

of removable residue, the ratio of removable residue burned, the fraction of residues oxidised in burning, the carbon and nitrogen content of the residues. Most of these wastes refer especially to the prunes of olives and wine, because of the typical national cultivation. Activity data (agricultural production) used for estimating burning of agriculture residues are reported in Table 7.9. Emissions due to stubble burning, which are emissions only from the agriculture residues burned on field, are reported in the agriculture sector, under 3.F. Under the waste sector the burning of removable agriculture residues that are collected and could be managed in different ways (disposed in landfills, used to produce compost or used to produce energy) is reported. Different percentages of the removable agriculture residue burnt for different residues are assumed, varying from 10% to 90%, according to national and international literature. Moreover, these removable wastes are assumed to be all burned in open air (e.g. on field), taking in consideration the highest available CO, NMVOC, PM and dioxins emission factors as reported in the table above. The amount of biomass from pruning used for domestic heating is reported in the energy sector in the 1A4b category as biomass fuel.

Table 7.9 Time series of crop productions (Gg)

Production	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
<i>Gg</i>								
Cereals								
Wheat	8,108.5	7,946.1	7,427.7	7,717.1	6,849.9	7,394.5	8,037.9	6,966.5
Rye	20.8	19.8	10.3	7.9	13.9	13.2	13.2	11.1
Barley	1,702.5	1,387.1	1,261.6	1,214.1	944.3	955.1	988.3	984.3
Oats	298.4	301.3	317.9	429.2	288.9	261.4	260.8	229.0
Rice	1,290.7	1,320.9	1,245.6	1,444.8	1,574.3	1,505.8	1,593.5	1,509.5
Maize	5,864	8,454	10,140	10,428	8,496	7,074	6,839	6,048
Sorghum	114.2	214.8	215.2	184.9	275.6	294.2	313.8	240.7
Woody crops								
Grapes	8,438.0	8,447.7	8,869.5	8,553.6	7,839.7	7,915.0	8,044.1	7,169.7
Olives	912.5	3,323.5	2,810.3	3,774.8	3,117.8	2,732.9	2,016.0	2,598.5
Citrus Orchards	2,868.8	2,607.7	3,100.2	3,518.1	3,820.6	3,151.5	2,766.4	2,811.3
Orchards	5,793.5	5,406.6	5,952.2	6,034.5	5,777.3	5,988.8	5,927.5	5,360.3
Carobs	29.2	44.4	38.1	31.7	25.3	31.5	28.9	28.9
Total	35,441	39,474	41,388	43,339	39,023	37,318	36,830	33,958

Wastewater treatments (5D)

The biogas collected from the anaerobic digestion of wastewaters is burned with heat/energy recovery and relevant emissions are reported in the energy sector. As regards NMVOC emissions from wastewater handling, consequently to the NECD review (EEA, 2017 [a]) Italy started a survey to find reliable EFs, trying to consider the distribution of waste water treatments. By using EFs from the 2013 EEA/EMEP Guidebook both for domestic and industrial wastewater and the volumes of wastewater produced NMVOC emissions resulted in the time series reported in the table below (Table 7.10)

Table 7.10 Time series of NMVOC emissions (Gg)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
	<i>Gg</i>							
NMVOC - Industrial wastewater	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010
NMVOC - Domestic wastewater	0.064	0.082	0.090	0.101	0.105	0.103	0.117	0.119
Total	0.077	0.096	0.104	0.114	0.116	0.113	0.127	0.129

Other waste (5E)

On the basis of the Final review report of the 2017 Comprehensive technical review of national emission inventories (EEA, 2017 [a]) emissions from category 5E – Car and Building Fires have been estimated. Buildings have been subdivided into 4 subcategories: detached house, undetached house, apartment buildings and industrial buildings and the distribution of population in the different typology of building has been derived from Eurostat. Data regarding the number of car and building fires have been derived from the Annually statistics of fire service in Italy (Annually statistics of fire service in Italy, several years) while EFs are coherent with the Guidebook EMEP/EEA 2016 deriving from Aasestad, 2007 for particulate matter (TSP=PM10=PM2.5) while BC EF has been derived from IIASA report (IIASA, 2004). No data about car and building fires are available before 2000 so 90's data have been reconstructed on the basis of the national population and the resulting time series are reported in Tab. 7.10.

Table 7.11 PM2.5 and BC emissions from the category 5E

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Detached house fires (n°)	10,557	10,599	10,694	10,861	9,213	9,444	11,269	12,411
Undetached house fires (n°)	8,168	8,201	8,274	8,404	6,928	11,484	13,702	15,091
Apartment building fires (n°)	18,802	18,877	19,045	19,344	18,891	23,278	27,775	30,591
Industrial building fires (n°)	4,920	4,940	4,984	5,062	4,560	4,872	3,936	2,296
Car fires (n°)	25,867	25,971	26,203	26,614	22,735	22,680	22,696	23,537
5E PM2.5 (Gg)	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.13	2.76	3.27	3.84	3.04
5E BC (Gg)	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.51	0.61	0.71	0.56

7.3 Time series and key categories

The following Table 7.12 presents an outline of the weight of the different categories for each pollutant in the waste sector for the year 2017. Key categories are those shaded.

Table 7.12 Key categories in the waste sector in 2017

	5A	5B1	5B2	5C1bi	5C1biii	5C1biv	5C1bv	5C2	5D1	5D2	5E
	%										
SO_x				0.04	0.001	0.01	0.09	0.07			
NO_x				0.01	0.004	0.00	0.01	0.27			
NH₃	1.52	0.05	0.65								

	5A	5B1	5B2	5C1bi	5C1biii	5C1biv %	5C1bv	5C2	5D1	5D2	5E
NMVOC	0.77	0.04		0.03	0.04	0.000	0.0003	0.24	0.01	0.001	
CO				0.001	0.0001	0.000	0.001	1.97			
PM10				0.004	0.0006	0.000	0.001	1.26			2.13
PM2.5				0.01	0.0007	0.001	0.002	1.28			2.53
BC				0.001	0.0002	0.0001		4.01			3.49
Pb				0.31	0.0004	0.01	0.000001				
Cd				0.38	0.0007	0.08	0.00001	7.00			
Hg				0.31	0.02	0.06	0.002				
PAH				0.02	0.00001	0.00	0.00001	1.52			
Dioxins				0.01	0.008	0.001	0.001	2.59			
HCB				0.03	7.64	21.96					
PCB				0.09	0.47	0.01					

Note: key categories are shaded in blue

In addition, dioxins emissions from municipal waste are key categories at trend assessment. In particular, from 1990 dioxins emissions from waste incineration (5C1) have decreased by about 100% as a consequence of the introduction of more stringent limits of these emissions for incineration plants (see Table 7.4, Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.5).

The following pie charts show, for the main pollutants, the contribution of each sub-category to the total emissions from the waste sector, both for 1990 and 2017 (Figure 7.1, Figure 7.2, Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4).

It is important to point out that industrial waste incineration is the major source of HCB emissions (30% of the national total), in particular the waste water sludge incineration (22% of the national total), 2.44 Kg in 2017, which shows a decrease of 76.5% with respect to the reference year (Figure 7.2).

Finally, in Table 7.13, emissions time series for each pollutant of the waste sector are reported. In the period 1990-2017, total emissions from incineration plants increase, but whereas emissions from plants with energy recovery show a strong growth, emissions from plants without energy recovery decreased because of the legal constraints which impose the energy production. For 2017, about 99% of the total amount of waste incinerated is treated in plants with energy recovery system reported in 1A4a.

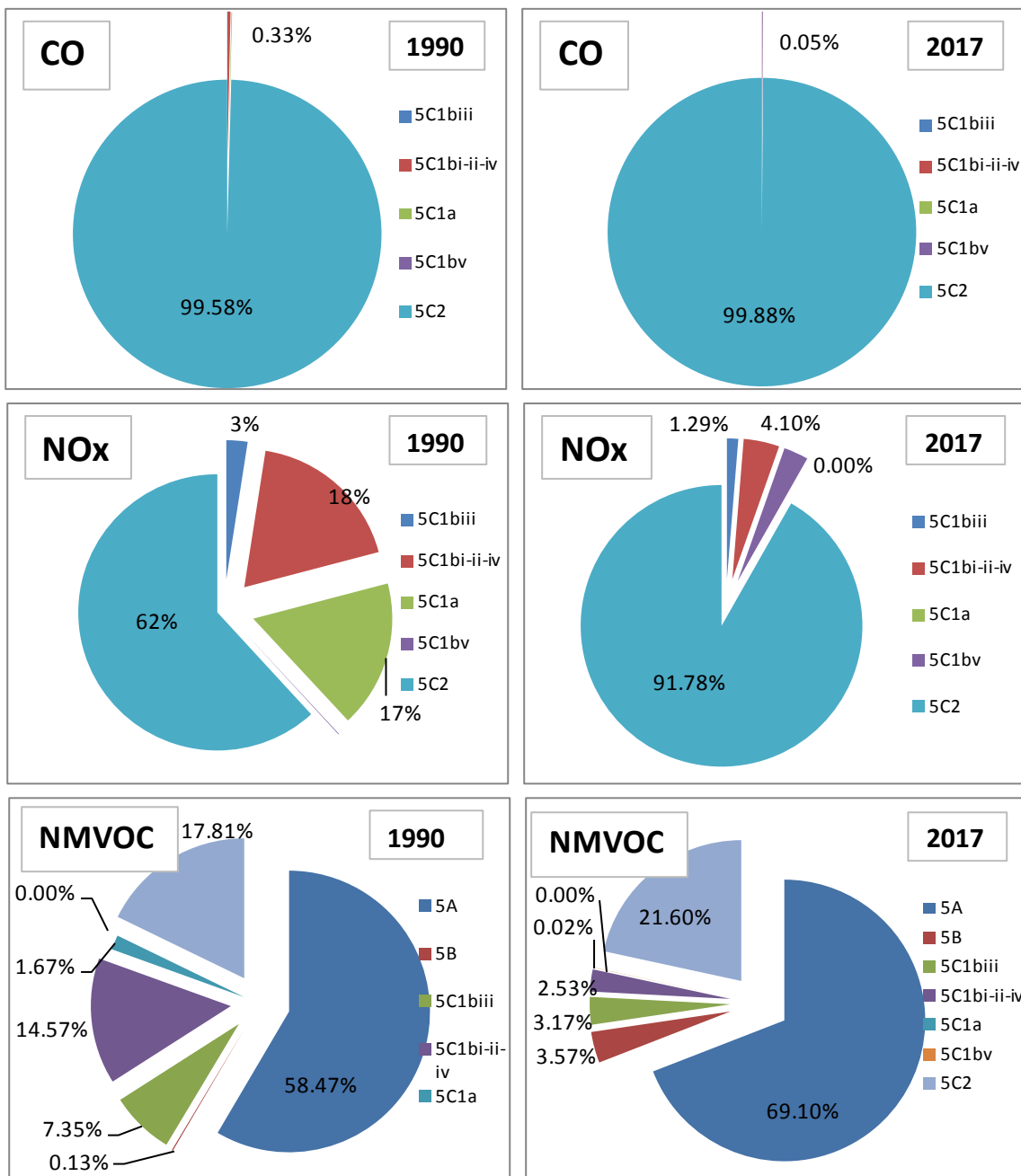


Figure 7.1 Contribution of CO, NO_x and NMVOC sub-category emissions to waste sector total emissions

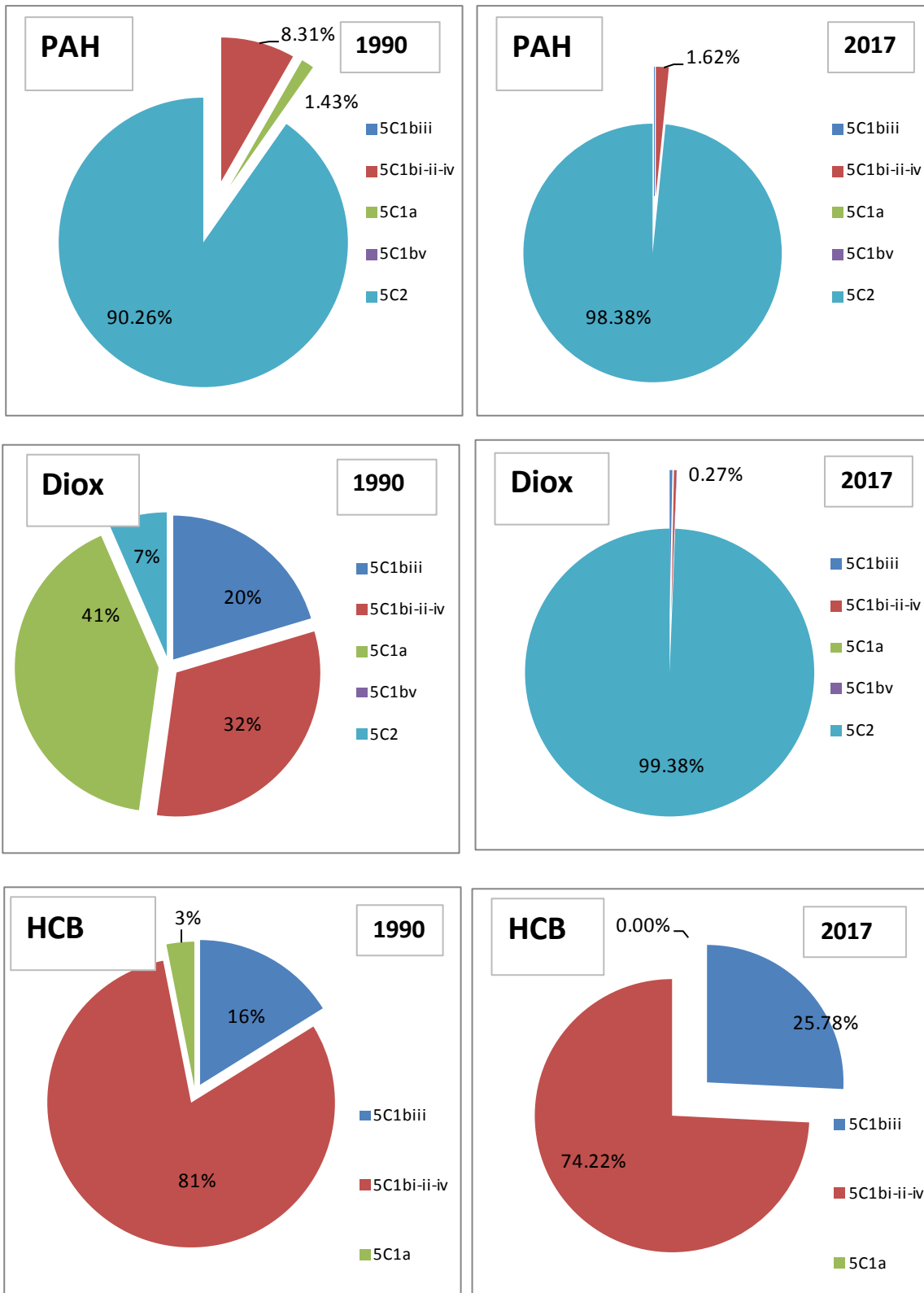


Figure 7.2 Contribution of POPs Annex III sub-category emissions to waste sector total emissions

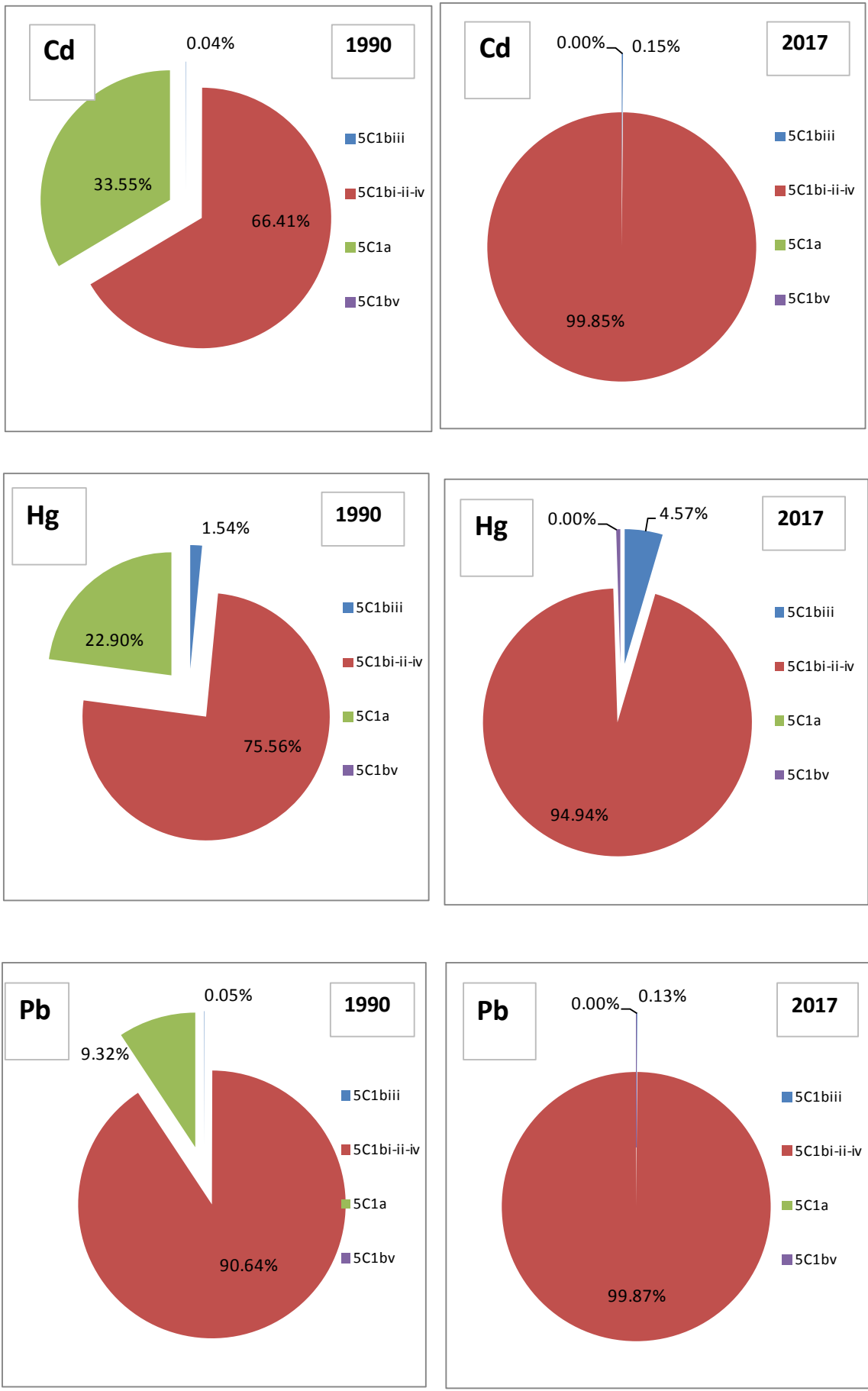


Figure 7.3 Contribution of priority heavy metals sub-category emissions to waste sector total emissions

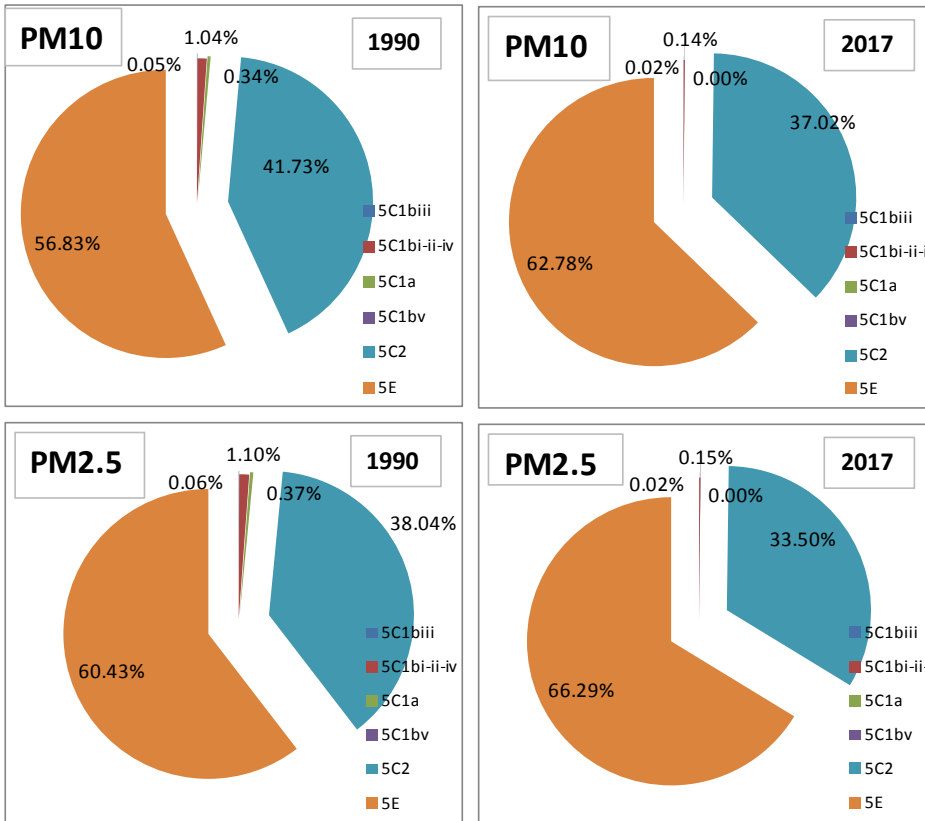


Figure 7.4 Contribution of PM10 and PM2.5 sub-category emissions to waste sector total emissions

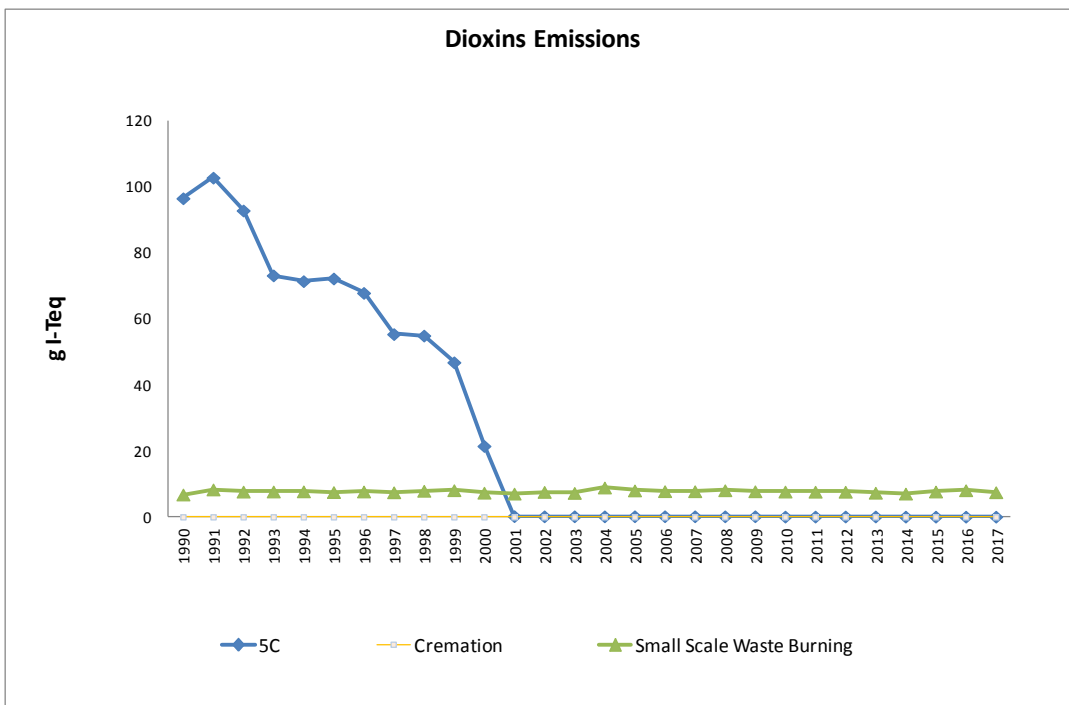


Figure 7.5 Time series of dioxin emissions of the waste sector by category (g I-Teq)

Table 7.13 Time series emissions in the waste sector by category and pollutant

WASTE SECTOR	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Solid waste disposal (5A)								
NMVOC (Gg)	6.43	7.97	9.06	8.96	8.20	7.36	7.18	7.19
NH ₃ (Gg)	5.21	6.46	7.35	7.26	6.65	5.97	5.82	5.83
Biological treatment of waste (5B)								
NMVOC (Gg)	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.37
NH ₃ (Gg)	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.29	0.40	2.47	2.57	2.67
Waste incineration (5C)								
CO (Gg)	40.68	46.90	45.38	50.47	47.18	47.05	48.87	45.95
NO _x (Gg)	2.68	2.80	2.34	2.55	2.29	2.19	2.18	2.08
NMVOC (Gg)	4.55	4.75	3.26	3.78	3.25	2.90	3.01	2.84
SO _x (Gg)	0.55	0.49	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.23
PM10 (Gg)	2.31	2.55	2.45	2.68	2.55	2.55	2.67	2.47
PM2.5 (Gg)	1.99	2.19	2.10	2.31	2.19	2.19	2.29	2.12
BC (Gg)	0.81	0.89	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.96	0.89
PAH (t)	1.40	1.45	1.37	1.45	1.26	1.29	1.36	1.23
Dioxins (g I-Teq))	103.22	79.68	28.76	8.18	7.73	7.73	8.10	7.50
HCB (kg)	12.86	13.96	9.87	8.26	3.43	13.40	3.36	3.29
PCB (kg)	5.36	4.61	2.06	1.52	0.98	1.19	1.12	1.09
As (t)	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cd (t)	0.74	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.63	0.61	0.60	0.56
Cr (t)	0.59	0.51	0.28	0.32	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.07
Cu (t)	0.93	0.79	0.48	0.41	0.19	0.32	0.12	0.12
Hg (t)	0.26	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.04
Ni (t)	6.76	4.34	2.81	1.02	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04
Pb (t)	5.78	5.36	2.60	3.85	2.47	0.88	0.88	0.87
Se (t)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zn (t)	2.93	2.84	1.40	2.12	1.32	0.67	0.51	0.50
Wastewater (5D)								
NMVOC (Gg)	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13
Other waste (5E)								
PM2.5 (Gg)	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.13	2.76	3.27	3.84	4.17
BC (Gg)	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.51	0.61	0.71	0.77

7.4 Recalculations

In the following table the recalculations occurred in the 2019 submission with respect the last year submission are reported at category level.

Table 7.14 Recalculations in the waste sector by category and pollutant

WASTE SECTOR	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Solid waste disposal (5A)							
NMVOC							
NH ₃							
Biological treatment of waste (5B)							
NMVOC							
NH ₃	0%	-69.81%	-46.16%	-64.85%	-70.70%	-50.45%	-49.04%
Waste incineration (5C)							
CO							0.12%
NO _x							-2.40%
NMVOC							0.58%
SO _x							-12.96%
PM10							0.03%
PM2.5							0.02%
BC							0.14%

WASTE SECTOR	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
PAH	-76.48%	-77.86%	-78.37%	-79.17%	-80.94%	-80.51%	-80.33%
Dioxins							0.04%
PCB							-75.27%
As							-7.01%
Cd	147.24%	215.93%	390.32%	382.63%	620.03%	965.06%	-58.64%
Cr							935.91%
Cu							-44.06%
Hg							-62.91%
Ni							-38.21%
Pb							-56.95%
Se							-0.84%
Zn							1.38%
							-25.85%
Wastewater (5D)							
NM VOC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other waste (5E)							
PM2.5	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	
BC	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	

No recalculations occurred for solid waste disposed on landfills.

About biological treatment, NH₃ emissions recalculations – as mentioned above - occurred due to the estimates of emissions from anaerobic digestion.

As regards incineration, recalculations occur for the introduction of Cd emissions (see EEA, 2018) and the update of PAH emissions from 5C2 for the entire time series while other recalculations in 2016 depend on the update of activity data. More information is given in the paragraph 3F.

NM VOC emissions estimates from wastewater management have been introduced while recalculations in the category 5E occurred because of the reconstruction of the activity data time series.

The analysis regarding incineration plants has been conducted through verifications and comparisons with data reported in E-PRTR registry, Emissions Trading Scheme and updated data of incinerated waste amount by plants.

7.5 Planned improvements

Emissions from flaring of exceeding biogas in landfills and wastewater treatment plants are under investigation and will be included in further submissions.

As regards incineration, a survey on HCB emission factor from sludge incineration is ongoing as well as further investigation on emission factors from cremation collecting the relevant data at plant level.

8 RECALCULATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

8.1 Recalculations

To meet the requirements of transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the inventory, the entire time series is checked and revised every year during the annual compilation of the inventory. Measures to guarantee and improve these qualifications are undertaken and recalculations should be considered as a contribution to the overall improvement of the inventory.

Recalculations are elaborated on account of changes in the methodologies used to carry out emission estimates, changes due to different allocation of emissions as compared to previous submissions, changes due to error corrections and in consideration of new available information.

The complete NFR files from 1990 to 2017 have been submitted. The percentage difference between the time series reported in the 2018 submission and the series reported this year (2019 submission) are shown in Table 8.1 by pollutant.

Improvements in the calculation of emission estimates have led to a recalculation of the entire time series of the national inventory. Considering the total emissions, the emission levels for the year 2016 show a decrease for some pollutants and an increase for others; in particular a significant decrease of HCB emissions, equal to 47.8% is due to the update of incineration of sludge in the plant with energy recover and the update of activity data for use of pesticides in agriculture, the recalculation of PAH emissions (-6.9%) due to the update, according to the review process, of open burning of waste emission factor for the whole time series, the decrease of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and BC of 2.3%, 2.7% and 2.1% respectively as well as of Dioxins (-2.1%), CO (-1.8%) and NO_x (-1.3%) is due to the update of COPERT 5.2.2 model version and relevant parameters; the increase of Cd emissions equal to 10.4% is due to the update of emission factor for open burning of waste and stubble burning in agriculture, according to the review process for the whole time series, the increase of NH₃ of 2.5% is due to a correction of an error in the manure spreading since 2011 for cattle, swine and broilers in the agriculture sector, the increase of PCB (1.1%) is due to the update of an emission factor in the energy sector. For the other pollutants recalculations for 2016 are less than 1%.

In the *energy* sector a further revision of the emission estimates regarded the road transport sector. Specifically, the upgraded version of COPERT model, COPERT 5.2.2 (EMISIA SA, 2019), has been applied to calculate emissions of all pollutants for the whole period 1990-2017. It resulted in a recalculation of the time series for all the pollutants. The complete time series, from 1990 to 2016, of natural gas fuel consumptions, for heating system categories for stationary combustion (1.A.4), have been updated on the basis of figures submitted by the Ministry of Economic Development to the Joint Questionnaire IEA/OECD/EUROSTAT resulting in recalculation of stationary combustion emissions. For the stationary fuel combustion categories, minor update occurred for the last years, in the sector 1A1, 1A2, 1A4, affecting EF and activity data on the basis of new information.

In the *industrial processes* sector, minor recalculations occurred for NMVOC, for 2016, because of the update of bread, wine and beer production activity data.

For the *solvent* sector minor recalculation involved category paint application and 3D with respect to NMVOC emissions, due to the update of some activity data from 2012.

Minor recalculations were implemented for the *agriculture* sector, due to the addition of Pb, Cd, Hg, Dioxin and PAH emissions from field burning of agricultural residues to the agriculture sector according to the review process, the update of NMVOC emissions from manure storage with the Tier 2, as well as NMVOC emissions from animal manure applied to soils and from urine and dung deposited by grazing animals, NH₃ emissions from biogas facilities (anaerobic digesters) have been updated and NO_x emissions and NH₃ emissions from storage have been updated.

In the *waste* sector, in consideration of the annual revision that regards incineration plants activity data, recalculations occurred in consideration of the update of some industrial waste incinerators from 2015. About biological treatment, NH₃ emissions recalculations occurred due to the estimates of emissions from anaerobic digestion. As regards incineration, recalculations occur for the introduction of Cd emissions and the update of PAH emissions from 5C2 for the entire time series. NMVOC emissions estimates from

wastewater management have been introduced while recalculations in the category 5E occurred because of the reconstruction of the activity data time series.

Table 8.1 Recalculation between 2018 and 2019 submissions

	SO _x	NO _x	NH ₃	NMVOC	CO	PM10	PM2.5	BC	Pb	Hg	Cd	DIOX	PAH	HCB	PCB
	%														
1990	0.00	-0.28	0.54	0.26	0.05	-0.03	-0.11	-0.05	-0.17	0.14	5.67	0.03	-4.17	0.02	0.00
1991	0.00	-0.28	0.56	0.40	0.10	-0.05	-0.10	-0.05	-0.05	0.15	7.29	0.04	-5.00	0.02	0.00
1992	0.00	-0.32	0.56	0.35	0.04	-0.05	-0.11	-0.05	-0.08	0.12	6.84	0.04	-4.92	0.02	0.00
1993	0.00	-0.29	0.50	0.31	0.05	-0.04	-0.11	-0.05	-0.10	0.14	7.07	0.04	-4.89	0.02	0.00
1994	-0.00	-0.27	0.34	0.33	0.05	-0.04	-0.11	-0.05	-0.11	0.15	7.31	0.04	-4.94	0.03	0.00
1995	-0.00	-0.26	0.23	0.31	0.06	-0.06	-0.09	-0.04	-0.45	0.14	7.19	0.04	-4.66	0.03	0.00
1996	0.00	-0.26	0.14	0.36	0.10	-0.05	-0.10	-0.05	-0.50	0.16	7.48	0.04	-5.08	0.03	0.00
1997	-0.00	-0.28	-0.08	0.31	0.07	-0.04	-0.10	-0.05	-0.59	0.12	7.04	0.04	-4.76	0.03	0.00
1998	0.00	-0.29	-0.42	0.20	0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	-0.70	0.16	7.99	0.05	-5.01	0.04	0.00
1999	0.00	-0.30	-0.53	0.25	0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	-0.83	0.15	8.44	0.05	-5.15	0.06	0.00
2000	0.00	-0.13	0.73	0.76	0.90	0.47	0.55	1.71	-0.30	0.14	7.48	0.05	-6.79	0.06	-0.00
2001	0.04	0.05	0.74	0.66	1.66	0.76	0.98	2.77	-0.41	0.13	7.25	0.07	-6.90	0.05	0.00
2002	-0.00	-0.07	0.75	0.57	1.47	0.75	1.00	2.55	-1.22	0.15	9.59	0.08	-9.35	0.06	0.00
2003	-0.00	-0.17	0.78	0.60	1.31	0.59	0.72	2.12	-1.17	0.11	8.56	0.08	-7.32	0.06	0.00
2004	0.10	-0.25	0.78	0.56	1.25	0.57	0.77	1.96	-1.12	0.16	10.58	0.09	-10.25	0.08	0.00
2005	-0.00	-0.02	0.59	0.72	1.79	0.75	0.79	2.11	-1.10	0.09	8.81	0.26	-6.96	0.05	-0.80
2006	-0.00	0.01	0.63	0.82	2.04	0.56	0.59	1.83	-1.05	0.09	8.24	0.17	-6.12	0.06	-0.35
2007	-0.00	-0.43	0.66	0.80	1.67	0.38	0.37	1.23	-0.95	0.07	7.42	0.14	-5.07	0.05	-0.79
2008	-0.00	-0.52	0.66	0.76	1.48	0.36	0.30	1.01	-0.92	0.10	8.43	0.20	-4.64	0.04	-0.86
2009	-0.00	-0.56	0.65	0.66	1.37	0.27	0.26	1.07	-1.15	0.13	9.08	0.13	-5.38	0.08	-0.40
2010	0.00	-0.60	0.65	0.67	1.48	0.14	0.12	0.72	-0.96	0.22	9.49	0.05	-5.26	0.12	0.41
2011	0.00	-0.51	1.26	0.57	1.74	0.32	0.31	0.81	-0.96	0.19	9.75	0.22	-6.79	0.06	0.04
2012	-0.00	-0.64	1.79	0.46	1.26	0.07	0.08	0.49	-0.92	0.12	9.40	0.03	-5.49	0.05	-0.00
2013	-0.00	-0.08	2.46	0.45	1.34	0.09	0.09	0.48	-0.93	0.15	9.95	0.02	-5.53	0.06	-0.00
2014	-0.04	-0.53	2.51	0.54	1.35	0.01	-0.00	0.30	-1.30	-0.17	8.99	0.02	-5.98	0.05	-0.09
2015	0.09	-1.04	2.51	-0.39	-1.43	-2.13	-2.57	-0.81	-1.04	0.12	10.50	-2.29	-6.69	0.06	-0.00
2016	0.42	-1.32	2.59	-0.52	-1.77	-2.25	-2.68	-2.13	-0.81	0.52	10.38	-2.10	-6.89	-47.8	1.14

8.2 Planned improvements

Specific improvements are specified in the QA/QC plan (ISPRA, 2019[b]); they can be summarized as follows.

For the *energy* and *industrial processes* sectors, a major progress regards the harmonisation of information collected in the framework of different obligations, Large Combustion Plant, E-PRTR and Emissions Trading, thus highlighting the main discrepancies in data and detecting potential errors, and for POPs emissions the use of the results of a national research in the potential update of emission factors and methodologies. For the *agriculture* and *waste* sectors, improvements will be related to the availability of new information, on emission factors, activity data as well as parameters necessary to carry out the estimates; specifically, a study on the best available technologies used in agriculture practices and the elaboration of data from the 2016 farm structure survey and availability of information on the landfill gas combustion in landfills flaring and emissions from the exceeding biogas flared at wastewater treatment plants are under investigation.

The EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016 chapters (EMEP/EEA, 2016) has started to be considered, for PM2.5 and BC, and update emission factors will be applied in the next year submission of the inventory with a

focus to PAH, dioxin and heavy metals estimates in order to improve the accuracy and reduce the uncertainty.

The comparison between local inventories and national inventory and the meetings and exchange of information with local environmental agencies will continue.

Further analyses will concern the collection of statistical data and information to estimate uncertainty in specific sectors.

9 PROJECTIONS

9.1 The national framework

The emission scenarios have become increasingly important in the definition of international, European and national policies on atmospheric pollution.

At national level, the Legislative Decree n. 155 of 2010 (that implements the European Directive on air quality, 2008/50/EC), art. 22 paragraph 4 and the Legislative Decree n. 81 of 2018 (that implements the new European Directive on National Emission Ceilings, 2016/2284/EC), art. 6 provide that ISPRA has to develop the energy scenario and the scenario of national production activities (Caputo et al., 2015) and, based on these scenarios, ENEA has to calculate the emission projections using the methodology developed for these purposes at the European level (D'Elia and Peschi, 2013; D'Elia and Peschi, 2016). In this framework, ENEA and ISPRA have jointly developed the new national baseline emission scenario using the GAINS-Italy model (D'Elia et al., 2018; Ciucci et al., 2016; D'Elia et al., 2009). GAINS-Italy is part of the MINNI model (National Integrated Model) to support the International Negotiation on atmospheric pollution, Mircea et al., 2014, 2016; www.minni.org, an ENEA project, funded by MATTM (the Italian Ministry for the Environment, the Territory and the Sea). The GAINS-Italy model (Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies Model over Italy, elaborates emission scenarios for air pollutants and greenhouse gases on 5-year time intervals, starting from 1990 to 2050, and evaluates cost-effective multi-pollutant emission control strategies to reach environmental objectives on air quality impacts. Moreover, GAINS-Italy performs fast-response calculations of regional background concentrations of PM_{2.5} and NO₂ (at spatial resolution of 20 km) in consequence of hypothesized emission reductions on the Italian territory. This last feature is enhanced by the Atmospheric Transfer Matrices (ATMs), simplified (quasi-linear) relations between total regional emissions and concentrations, calibrated through a set of the national Atmospheric Modelling System simulations, based on controlled pollutant emission reductions (Briganti et al., 2011).

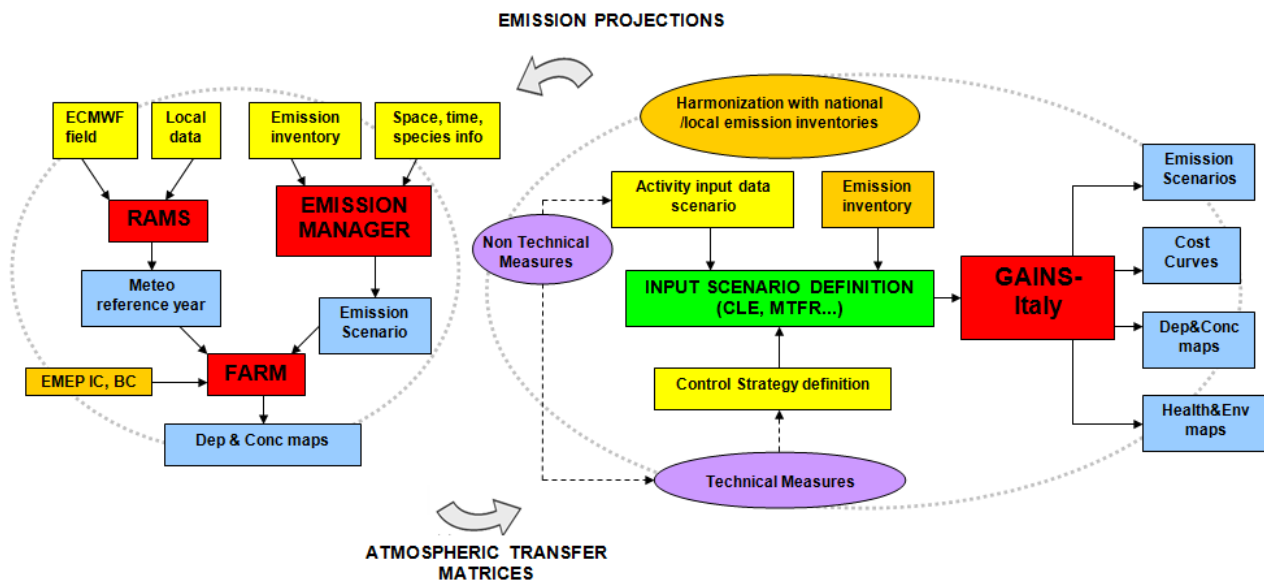


Figure 9.1 – The simplified functional flow-chart of the MINNI national modelling scheme and details of data used and produced by the GAINS-Italy model (from D'Elia et al., 2009)

The development of an emission scenario with the GAINS-Italy model requires the definition of anthropogenic activity levels, both energy and non-energy, and of a control strategy with a 5-year interval for the period 1990-2050 (Figure 9.1). Starting from these information, GAINS-Italy produces alternative future emission and air quality scenarios and abatement costs at a 5-year interval starting from 1990 to 2050.

For the preparation of national emission scenarios an acceptable harmonization, at a given base year,

between the national emission inventory and the GAINS-Italy emissions (D'Elia and Peschi, 2013) has been carried out. More details about the procedure to build an emission scenario could be found in D'Elia and Peschi, 2016.

The GAINS-Italy model is accessible online at <http://gains-it.bologna.enea.it/gains/IT/index.login> (registration needed).

9.2 Input scenario

The Energy scenario used as input to the GAINS-Italy model has been produced by ISPRA with the TIMES (The Integrated MARKAL-EFOM1 System / EFOM Energy Flow Optimization Model, Loulou et al., 2004; Loulou et al., 2005) model developed as part of the IEA-ETSAP (Energy Technology Systems Analysis Program). TIMES is a technology rich, bottom-up model generator, which uses linear-programming to produce a least-cost energy system, optimized according to a number of user constraints, over medium to long-term time horizons.

The model has been developed considering the detailed energy input needed by GAINS-Italy so that the two models are fully integrated and all the information needed by GAINS-Italy can be found in the TIMES output, that describes, for each sector, the amount of energy carriers, raw materials used, and goods or services produced. The national energy scenario has been approved by all the competent administrations in November 2016 and is coherent with the latest available PRIMES 2016 scenario (Capros et al., 2016).

In 2018 the draft national energy and climate plan has been submitted to the European Commission, but up to this moment it has not been considered in the calculation of scenario for the emission projections because calculation are still ongoing. Input energy data are consistent with the National energy strategy adopted in 2017.

In order to develop an emission scenario, the GAINS-Italy model requires the definition also of non-energy activities level. The definition of such scenario is based on economic variables, like GDP (gross domestic product) or added value derived from the energy scenario, population data or specific sector statistics.

Livestock projection has been carried out with a statistical model where the number of animals has been linked to the projections of other variables, like meat consumption and production, or milk consumption and production. All the details about this methodology are provided in D'Elia and Peschi, 2013.

In addition to energy, climate and agricultural policies assumed in the energy, non energy and agricultural input scenarios, in the baseline emission projections a detailed inventory of national emission control legislation is considered (Amann et al., 2011). In the baseline scenario it is assumed that all the European and national regulations will be fully complied according to the foreseen time schedule. Examples of the legislations considered are the Directive on Industrial Emissions for large combustion plants, the Directives on Euro standards, Solvent Directive, the Code of Agricultural Good Practice.

9.3 The emission scenario

The result of the activity input scenarios and of the harmonization process is an emission scenario.

In Figures 9.2-9.6 the projections for the years 2020, 2025 and 2030 for WM scenario are presented.

A huge decrease in SO₂ emissions from the energy and the maritime sector is projected for the year 2020 and 2030 while the industrial sector represents the main emitter (fig. 9.2). Latest inventory data already show that national emission are below the reduction target set for 2030 due to the huge decrease in the energy and manufacturing industries.

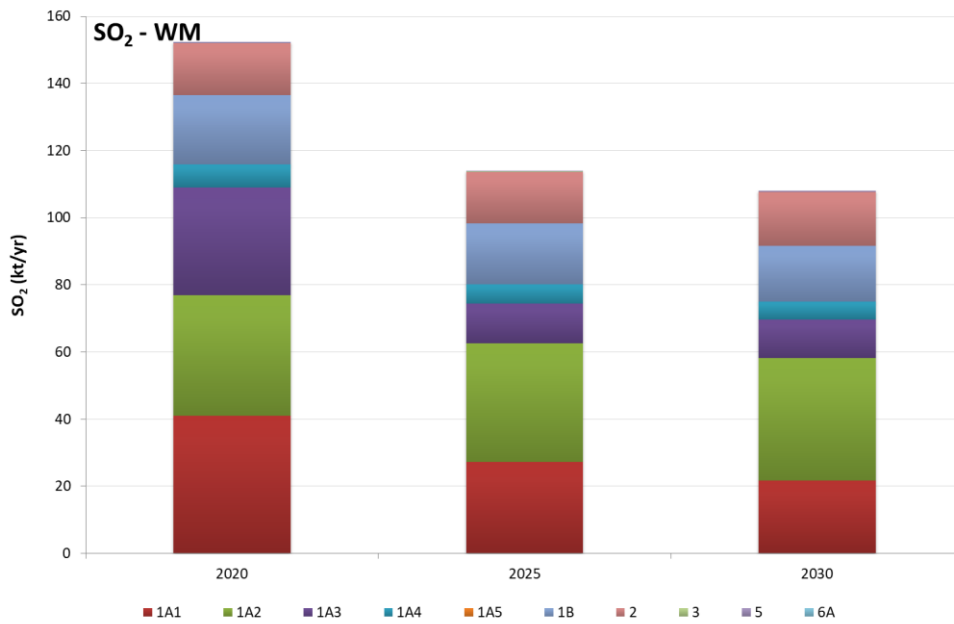


Figure 9.2 –WM SO₂ emission scenarios for the year 2020, 2025 and 2030.

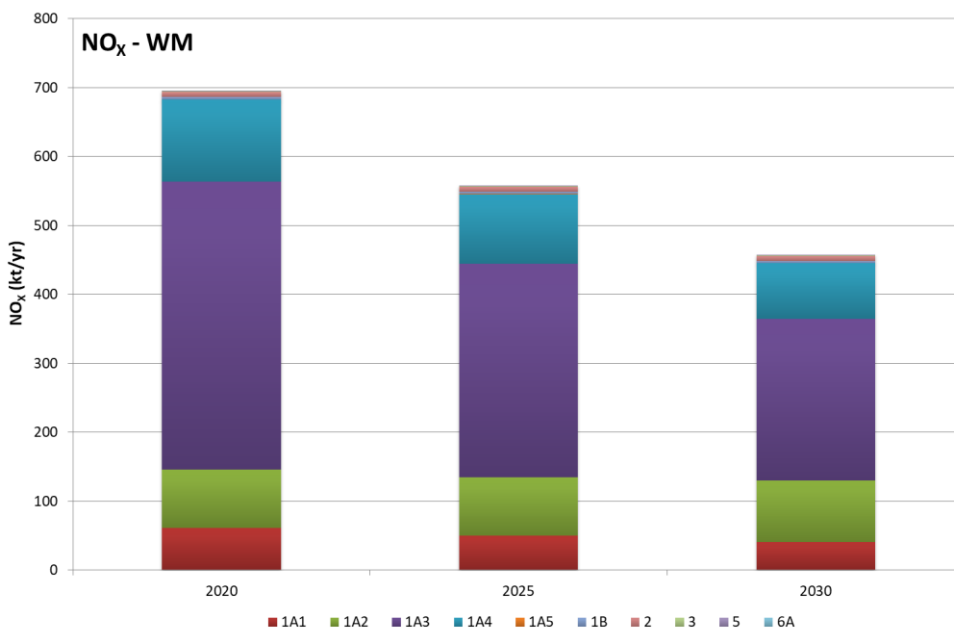


Figure 9.3 – WM NO_x emission scenario for the year 2020, 2025 and 2030.

The road transport sector still represents the principle NO_x source (fig. 9.3) even though a huge decrease is estimated due to the diffusion of new diesel Euro 6 vehicles.

The civil sector continues to represent the main emitting sector for PM_{2.5} emissions whose contribution remains around 60% both for 2020 and 2030 (fig. 9.4).

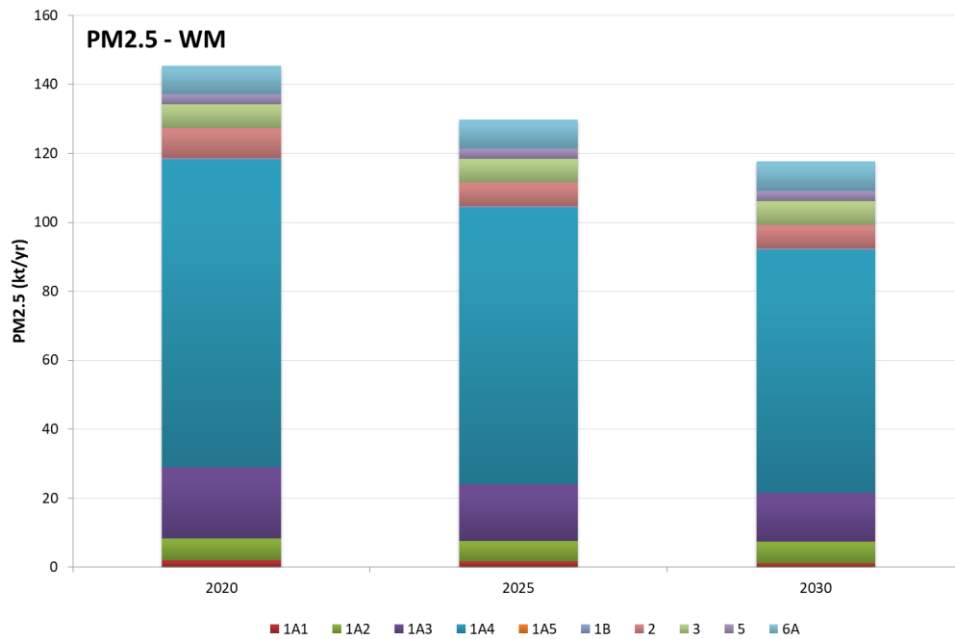


Figure 9.4 – Projected emissions of PM2.5 for the year 2020, 2025 and 2030.

The main emitting sector for NMVOC is still represented by domestic and industrial solvent use (fig. 9.5). NH₃ is the pollutant with less variations between the two scenarios whose main contribution to total NH₃ emissions is due by the agricultural sector (fig. 9.6). Cattle continue to be the most emitting sector followed by the use of urea and pigs.

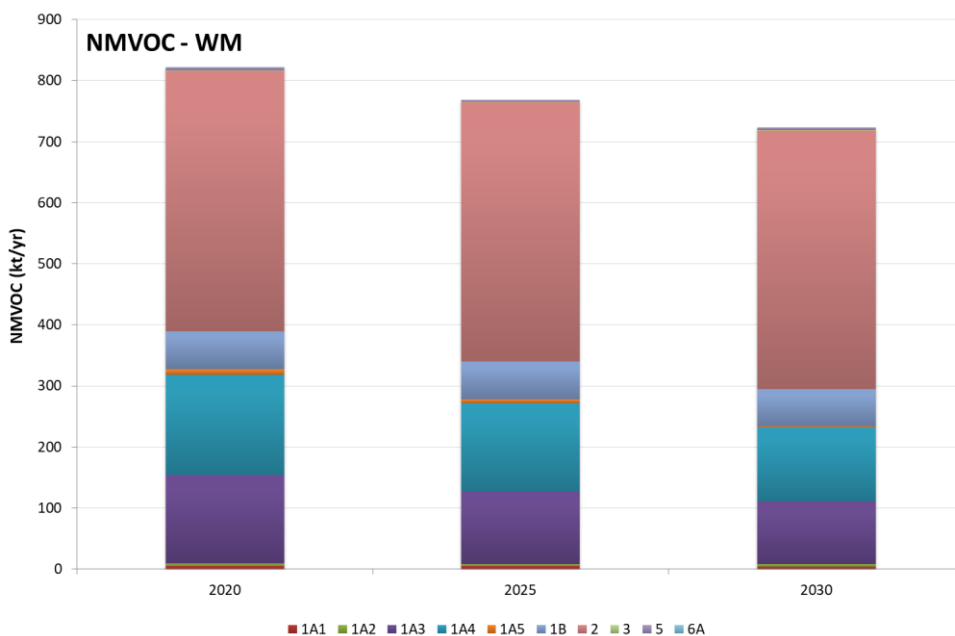


Figure 9.5– Projected emissions of NMVOC for the year 2020, 2025 and 2030.



Figure 9.6 – Projected emissions of NH₃ for the year 2020, 2025 and 2030.

In table 9.1 the national emission reductions in the years 2020 and 2030 with respect to the base year 2005 and the comparison with the new National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD) targets (EC, 2016) are reported.

Table 9.1 – National emission reductions in the year 2020 and 2030 respect to the base year 2005 and comparison with the new National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD) targets.

Pollutant	Emission reductions from 2005			
	2020		2030	
	NECD target	2020_WM	NECD target	2030_WM
SO ₂	-35%	-61%	-71%	-73%
NO _x	-40%	-43%	-65%	-63%
PM2.5	-10%	-17%	-40%	-33%
NMVOG	-35%	-35%	-46%	-43%
NH ₃	-5%	-7%	-16%	-11%

According to the present emission projections, all the targets should be met in 2020 in the WM scenario even though attention should be paid to the NMVOG emission reduction, while for the 2030 targets additional measures have to be adopted to respect the NO_x, PM2.5, NMVOG and NH₃ targets. The National Air Pollution Control Programme will provide the policies and measures that should guarantee the compliance with the reduction targets.

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