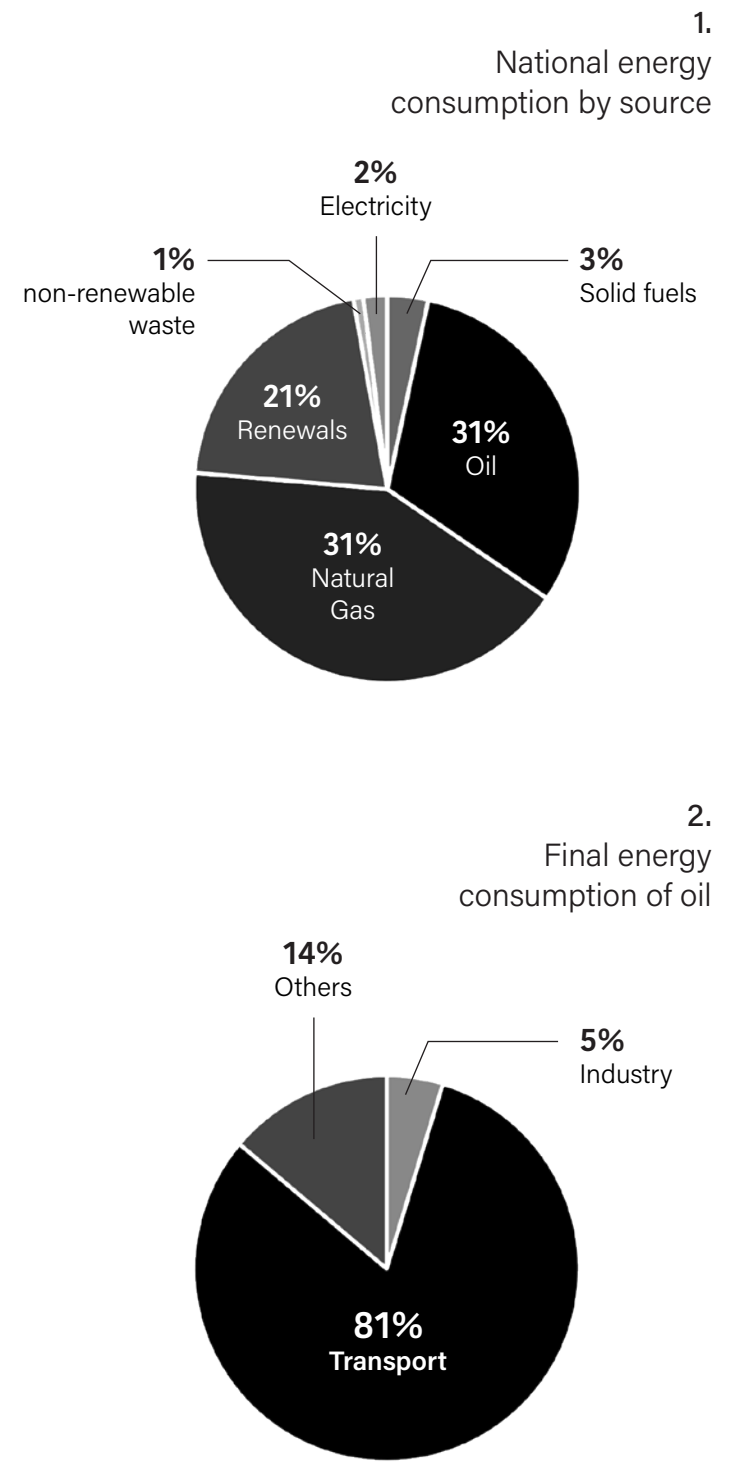


**ENERGY SITUATION**

According to the National Energy Balance drawn up by Arera (Autorità di Regolazione per Energia Reti e Ambiente) based on data from the Ministry of Economic Development and Terna, in 2019 Italy consumed 50,061 Ktoe of oil and petroleum products, out of a total of 151,464 Ktoe, covering 33% of energy demand. The first most used source was Natural Gas (40.2%) with a consumption of 60'949 Ktep, followed after Oil by Renewable Sources (19.5%) with 29'512 Ktep, Solid Fuels (4.3%) with 6'480 Ktep, Electricity (2.2%) with 3'280 Ktep, and finally Non-Renewable Waste (0.8%) with 1'182 Ktep.

Of the total energy produced from oil and its products, most is used in the transport sector where it accounts for 90.5%. Far less influential is its presence in industry (7%), and other sectors (9%) such as services, residential, agriculture, fisheries and others.

However, oil is not only used as a fuel, its products cover about 90% of the petrochemical industry's raw material requirements for the production of plastics, synthetic fibres and rubbers, detergents and other products.



Abandoning the use of gas and oil is necessary to build a new geopolitical, economic and climate resilience.

Looking to the future, the economic benefits of renewables for end consumers will be pronounced because the generation cost of wind and solar power plants is set to fall further, and because of their intrinsic characteristics: they do not involve costs for extraction or for transport infrastructure.

In addition, in a country like Italy, with its scarce deposits of raw materials, but rich in natural resources from sun and wind, the cost of imports is reduced. Finally, in the energy transition perspective, fossil fuels will be increasingly impacted by the costs of greenhouse gas emission permits.

**Towards an Ecological Transition** →

**European Green Deal**

is a set of policy initiatives proposed by the European Commission in 2019 with the overall objective of achieving climate neutrality in Europe by 2050, with a 55% reduction compared to 1990 in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. To achieve this it is necessary to create at least 60-70 new GW (Gigawatt) of renewable capacity by 2030, corresponding to 6-7 GW of new installed capacity per year.

**PNRR**

has provided for interventions to significantly increase the use of renewable energy sources, through direct investments for the simplification of authorisation procedures for renewables, which are often blocked by the Superintendency, and for the promotion of agri-voltaics and biomethane.

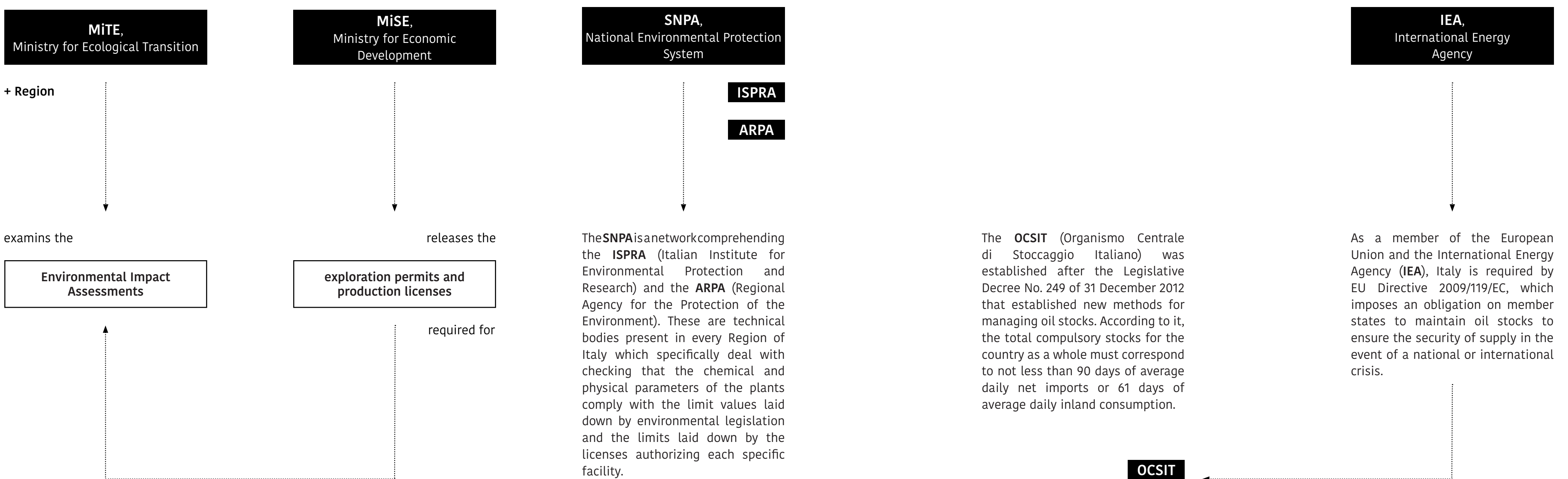
**PARIS AGREEMENT**

is an international treaty, result of the COP21 held in Paris in 2015, that aims to limit the increase in temperature to 1.5 degrees.

**BOGA**

signed in the framework of the COP26, held in Glasgow in 2021, the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance is an international alliance of governments and stakeholders working together to facilitate the managed phase-out of oil and gas production.

**BODIES IN CHARGE**

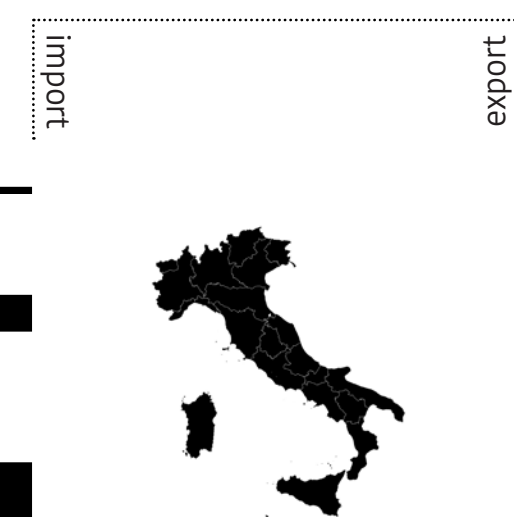


**IMPORT - EXPORT**

semi-finished products total import: **2.704 Kt**

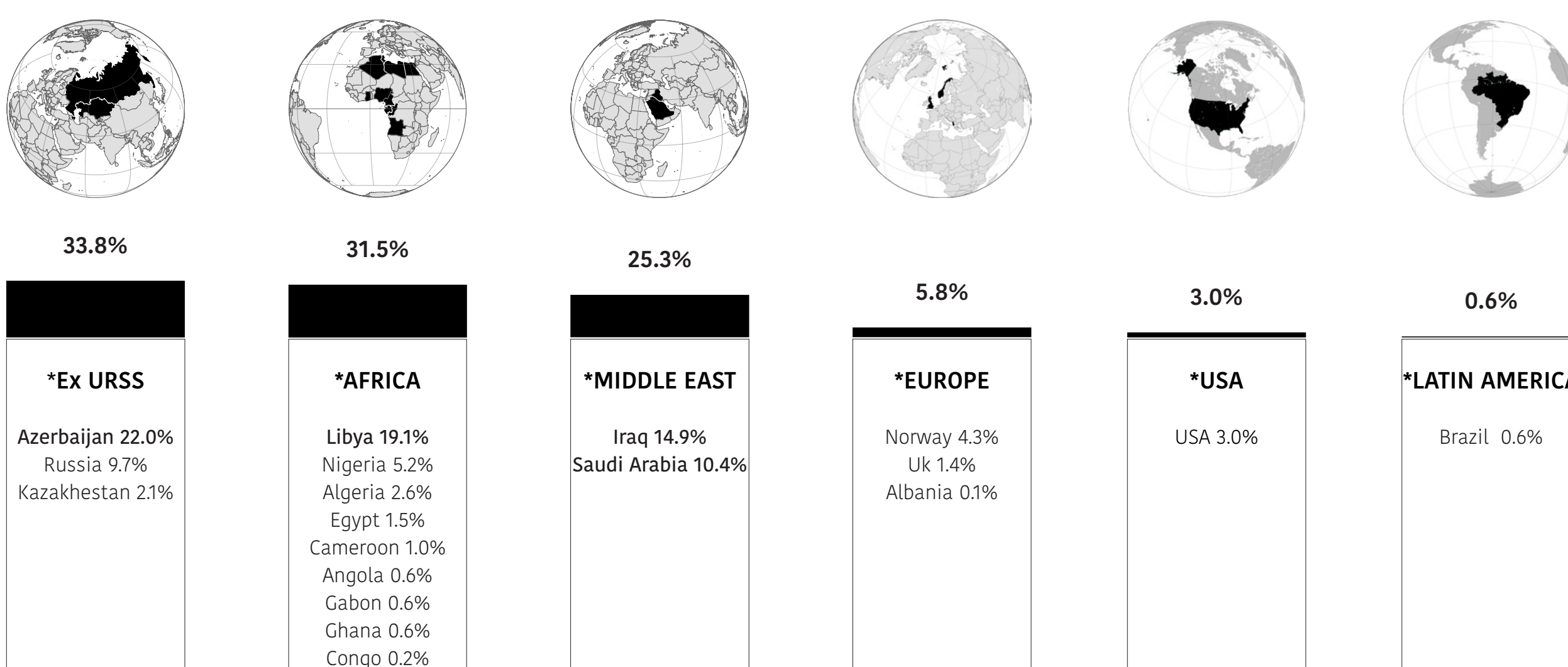
finished products total import: **13.831 kt**

crude oil total import: **50.363 Kt**



finished products total export: **22.764 Kt**

semi-finished products and crude oil total export: **1.185 kt**



Currently, domestic crude oil production accounts for more than 12% of total consumption.

About 80% of the crude oil is therefore imported. Italy has in fact import-export agreements for crude oil, petroleum products and semi-finished products with many countries all over the world.

Most comes from the former USSR area and from Africa. About a fifth of the total comes from Azerbaijan, followed by Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

While total imports of crude oil amounted to 50,363 thousand tonnes in 2021, exports of crude oil, together with semi-finished products, amounted to 1,185 thousand tonnes. The import-export trend for finished products was the opposite. For an import of 13,831 thousand tons, Italy exported 22,764 thousand tons.

The petroleum products in question are LPG, Petrol, Virgin Naphtha, Carboturbo, Diesel, Fuel Oil, Lubricants, Bitumen, Biofuels, Petroleum Coke and others.

source: UNEM [Unione Energie per la Mobilità]