REGIONE DEL VENETO

YEAR 17 - JULY 2017

STATISTICHE FLASH

UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY IN THE USE OF ENERGY

During the 21st annual session in 2015, the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), negotiated the "Paris Agreement" on the reduction of climate change impact, with the consensus of representatives from 196 countries. The Agreement aims at reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission to zero by the second half of the 21st century and calls for the commitment of the signatories to ""pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C°C". The following year, in Marrakesh, the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties discussed the application of the procedures outlined by COP21, delegating the definition of implementing rules to the 2018 Conference. At the "G7 Environment" summit in Bologna in June 2017, 6 out of the 7 countries pledged their commitment to pursue the "Paris Agreement" objectives, while the United States have dissociated themselves from the Agreement.

In Europe, the "2030 Package", based on the "2020 Climate and Energy Package", was adopted by Member States in 2014, which in addition to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% (compared to 1990 levels), set two specific energy targets:

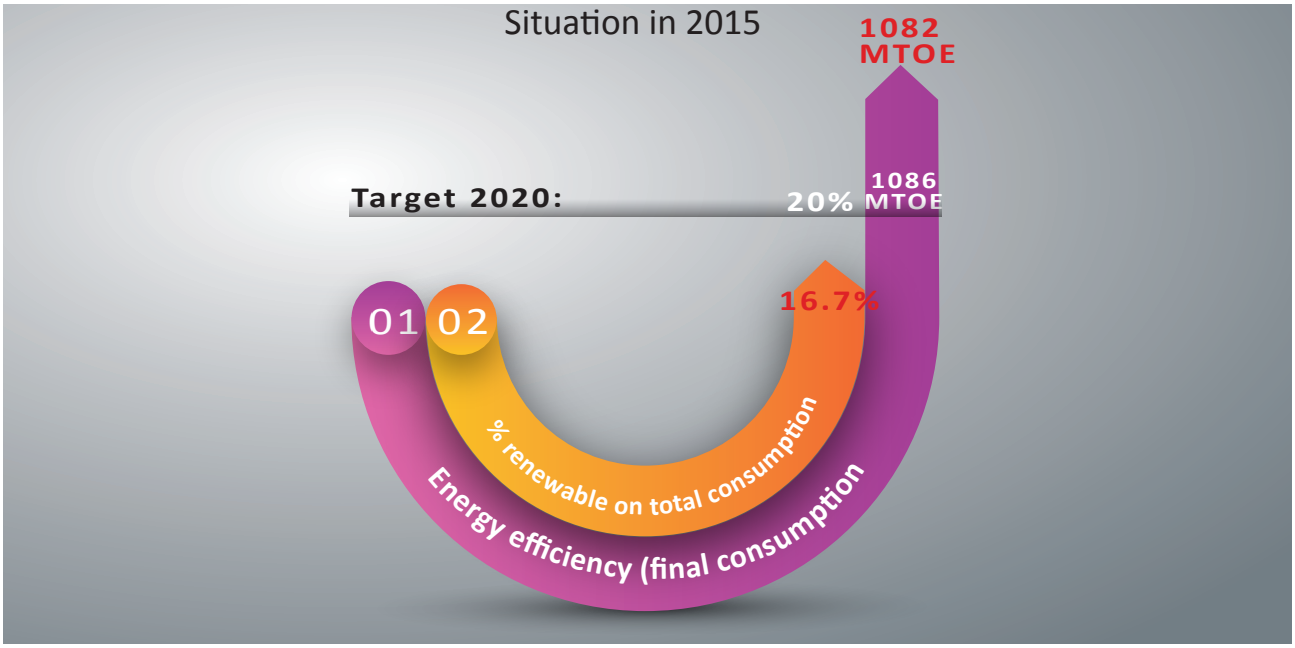
- the achievement of at least 27% renewable energy
- an improvement of at least 27% of energy efficiency.

However, the most immediate energy goals for Europe remain those of the "2020 Package" outlined in Directive 2009/28/EC: an increase by 20% in energy efficiency and a minimum share of 20 % of energy from renewable sources in overall energy consumption by 2020. For the latter, specific targets have been set for each Member State. The target for Italy is 17%. Italy, in turn, with the "Burden Sharing" Decree of 11/5/2012 has assigned each region a a share to reach. That of Veneto, is 10.3%.

In 2015, EU Member States showed a relatively positive trend toward the 2020 energy goals: with a value of 1,082 million TOE (MTOE), final energy consumption is already below the 2020 goal (equal to 1.086 MTOE), in a downward trend, although there was a slight increase compared to 2014. Finally, the share of final energy from renewable sources reached 16.7%, with an upward trend that bodes well for the next five years.

EUROPE IS ALREADY ON TARGET WITH ENERGY TARGETS

The 20-20-20 targets: EU Member States in 2015



Source: processing by Statistics Office of Regione Veneto on Eurostat data

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ALSO AVAILABLE:
- Cassa Integrazione Guadagni in March 2017
- Foreign trade: final 2015 and provisional data for the first quarter of 2017
- Statistical Report 2017 - Veneto tells its story, Veneto is confronted

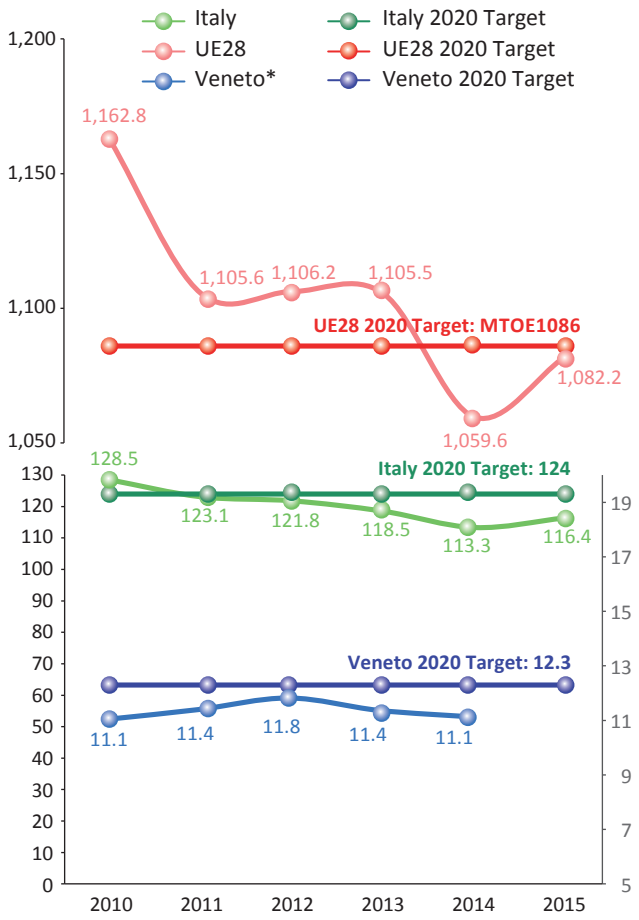
http://www.regione.veneto.it/web/statistica

Regarding energy efficiency objectives, already in 2015, Italian final consumption fell to 116.4 MTOE from 137.2 in 2005, thus already below the 124 MTOE target. However, an increase was recorded compared to 2014, when consumption had reached 113.3 MTOE. Nevertheless, these figures must be weighted against the financial crisis, which affected many sectors and therefore also led to a decrease in consumption.
At the regional level, there are no binding targets, but rather there are trajectories established based on the Energy Plans of the individual regions; as regards Veneto, the "Burden Sharing" Decreer set a consumption target of 12.3 MTOE, which was surpassed in 2014 with 11.1 MTOE. The same considerations must be made for Veneto as are made for Italy, regarding the link between consumption and economic trends.
With regard to the renewable sources target, the situation in the EU-28 appears to be evolving, with significant differences between the various Member States: in 2015 Italy exceeded its the national target of 17% with 17.5%, In Veneto, the target of 10.3% was hugely surpassed in 2014 (last available figure), when the share of renewable sources in overall energy consumption reached 16.9%.

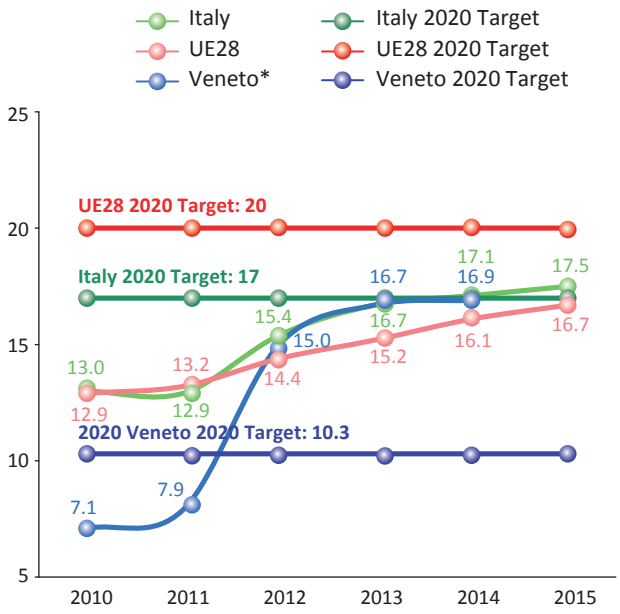
WHERE IS ITALY IN RESPECT TO THE EUROPEAN STRATEGIC ENERGY OBJECTIVES?

CONSUMPTION FALLS BUT RENEWABLE SOURCES INCREASE

The EU energy efficiency objective, in Italy and in Veneto (final consumption in millions of TOE - MTOE1) - Years 2010: 2015[2]



Renewable sources target in the EU-28, in Italy and in Veneto (% of gross final consumption from renewable sources) - Years 2010: 2015[1]



(*)I dati del 2010 e 2011 sono di fonte Regione Veneto "Piano Energetico Regionale)
(1)Per il Veneto l'ultimo anno disponibile è il 2014

(*) Data for 2010, 2011 and 2012 from the "Regional Energy Plan" of Regione Veneto
(1) For Veneto, data are in thousands of TOE (KTOE) (2) For Veneto, the last available year is 2014

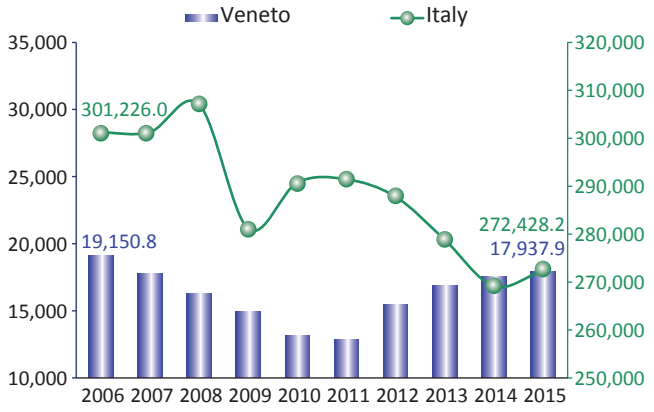
Source: Processing of Statics office of Regione Veneto on Eurostat and GSE data

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

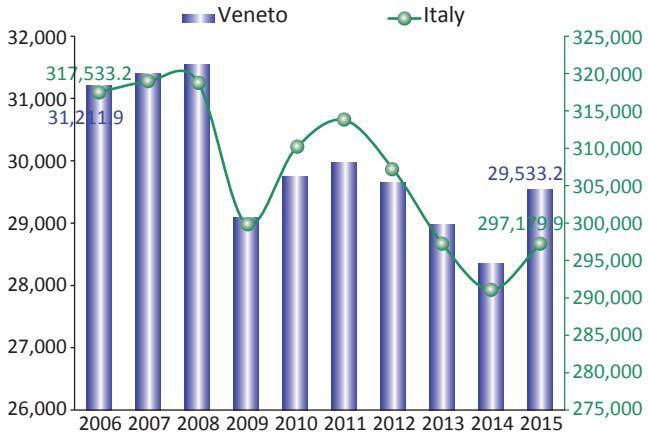
The electricity sector production data shows different dynamics between Veneto and Italy. From 2006 to 2015 at the national level a progressive growth was recorded that culminated in 2008, followed by alternations until 2011, a decline in the following years and an increase in 2015. In Veneto the trend showed a continuous reduction, with the lowest historic value in 2011 and a subsequent recovery, supported by the strong development of renewable resources. Consumption, in contrast to production, followed specular trends for Italy and Veneto, i.e., growth was recorded until 2008, followed by a decline in 2009, an increase in 2010 and 2011 and then another decline which only stopped in 2015. The comparison of production and consumption data shows that Italy did not reach full self-sufficiency in the decade considered: production covered 93.8% of consumption on average and this figure has not improved subsequently, as in 2015 it fell to 91.7%. The situation in Veneto is even more difficult now given the over ten-year decline in production. On average, production accounted for just 54.1% of consumption in the decade, even though the most negative peak was in 2011 (42.9%), after which the figure increased to 60.7% in 2015. Among the provinces, per capita consumption decreased between 2006 and 2009, then increased until 2012 and decreased again during the financial crisis, which lasted until 2014; signs of recovery can be seen in 2015 figures. Venice is an exception to this trend because, as a result of the decline in production at Porto Marghera, showed a constant downward trend from 2006 until 2014, only hinting at revival in the last year. As regards sectors, in all Veneto provinces except Venice, industry is the greatest consumer of electricity. Venice is the only exception, as the strong impact of tourism determines an imbalance in consumption in favour of the tertiary sector, which consumes 41% against the 35.3% consumed by industry.

THE CONTINUING ENERGYV DEPENDENCE OF VENETO

Net electricity production* (GWH).
Veneto and Italy - Years 2006: 2015

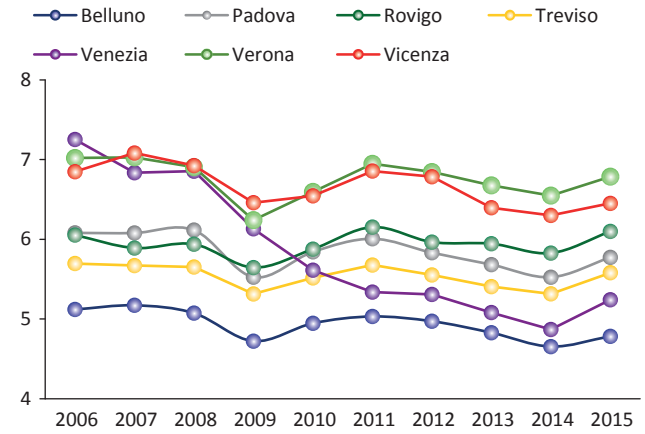


Overall electricity consumption (GWH).
Veneto and Italy - Years 2006: 2015

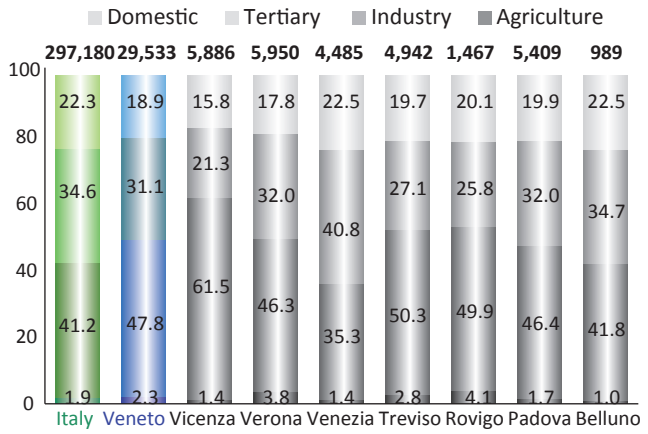


(*) Net production corresponds to the gross net of auxiliary production services

Final per capita electricity consumption
(MWh/inhabitant) by province. Years 2006: 2015



Final electricity consumption by sector (percentage values and GWh) in Italy, Veneto and Veneto provinces. Year 2015



Fonte:Elaborazioni dell'Ufficio di Statistica delle Regione del Veneto su dati Terna

STATISTICHE FLASH

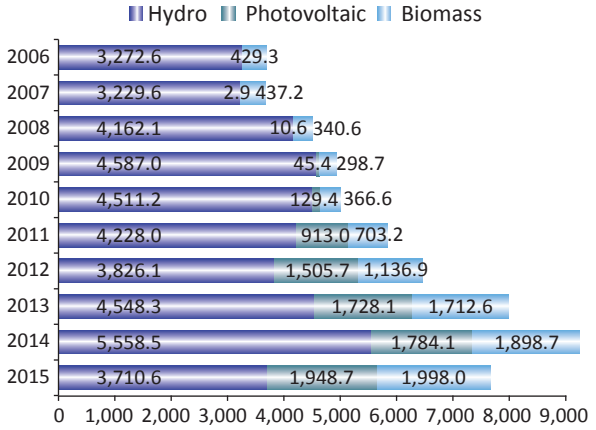
UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN VENETO

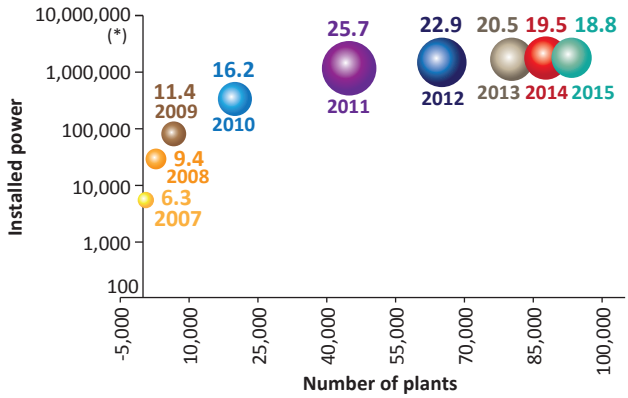
With respect to the production of renewable energy, specular trends occurred in Italy and Veneto: from 2006 to 2014 a continuous upward trend was recorded, with a single setback in 2015, most likely due to the reduction of incentives for the installation of new plants. There were interesting changes regarding the percentage of renewable sources used for the total electricity production through the decade 2006 to 2015: from 16.2% to 38.5% and from 18.4 to 40.3% in Italy and in Veneto respectively. The particularly high percentages for Veneto are the result of significant development in the photovoltaic and bioenergy sectors, and the gradual decline in overall production, as already been mentioned. More in detail on the individual renewable sources, the main source in Veneto continues to be hydroelectric energy, which shows variations linked to annual climate factors and a decrease in its contribution to total energy production, due to the substantial development of photovoltaics and bioenergy. In 2015, photovoltaics and bioenergy exceed the cumulative share of 50% renewable energy production in the region, with 26% and 25.4% for bioenergy and photovoltaics respectively. With regard to photovoltaics, from 2007 to 2015 Veneto witnessed a real "boom" marked by a very significant increase in the number of plants, going from just over 800 to over 93,000. At the end of 2015, overall photovoltaic power installed exceeded 1,750,000KW in Veneto, with an average of 18.3KW per plant, after this value had been decreasing since 2011. The change in figures reflects a structural change within the sector, with a greater number of plants of smaller size.

SIGNIFICANT EXPANSION OF RENEWABLE SOURCES

Gross renewable electricity production by source type (GWh). Veneto - years 2006:2015

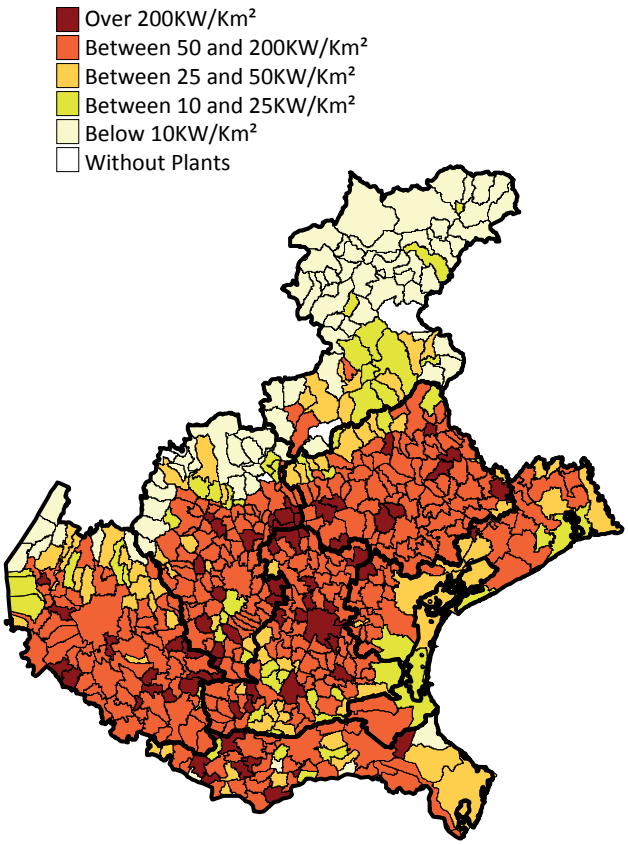


Number, power (**) and average power (***) of plants photovoltaic plants in operation in Veneto - Years 2007: 2015



A VERITABLE BOOM IN THE PHOTOVOLTAIC SECTOR

Photovoltaic plants installed in Veneto municipalities (KW installed per km2) - Year 2015



(*) Logarithmic scale (**) Power measurements are expressed in kilowatts (KW) (***) The diameter of the bubbles represents the average power

Source: Processing by Statistics Office of Regione Veneto on Terna and GSE data

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