



## Regione Lombardia LA GIUNTA

### Regione Lombardia – Annex to Under2MOU

Lombardy is one of the most populous, wealthy and productive regions of Italy. Its population amounts to just over 10 million people (16.5% of the national total) living in 1,531 municipalities. The Region extends over an area of 24,000 km<sup>2</sup> (corresponding to around 8% of the Italian land mass). The population density is 420 people per km<sup>2</sup>, more than twice the national average. The Gross Domestic Product of the Region accounts for 22% of national output, and its system of production is characterized by a large number of micro-, mini- and small businesses. In mid-2015, the number of enterprises in Lombardy enrolled in the national business register was slightly more than 812,000, which corresponds to 15% of the national total. The chief sectors in which Lombardy enterprises operate are crafts and artisanal work (19% of the national total), manufacturing (20%), trade and tourism (14%), construction (18%) and agriculture (6%).

Owing to its geographical and socio-economic characteristics, Lombardy is particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change. Past trends and future projections suggest that a marked increase is taking place in average temperatures, that changes are occurring in seasonal rainfall (for example in summer), and that the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as heat waves is rising, while snowfall and ice cover are decreasing.

The government plan for Lombardy, which is contained in a strategic planning document that the *Giunta* [regional government] approved in 2013 (namely, the Regional Development Programme or RDP), recognizes that climate change is a cross-sectoral issue that needs to be tackled during the *Giunta*'s five-year term by developing specific regional policies that refer to all sectors and all levels of responsibility. The RDP sets forth both mitigation and adaptation measures, the implementation of which follow the guidelines put in place for each specific sector of the economy.

Over the next few months, Regione Lombardia will give a more definite shape to its actions to tackle climate change. They include:

- measures to mitigate climate change that will be forged through the development of sector-specific planning instruments such as the Regional Environmental Energy Programme (DGR no. 3706 of 12 June 2015), the Plan for Air Quality (DGR no. 593 of 6 September 2013), the Regional Programme for Mobility and Transport (DGR no. 3620 of 21 May 2015), and the Rural Development Plan 2014-2020 (DGR no. 3895 of 24 July 2015);
- the preparation and adoption of the Regional Plan for Climate Change Mitigation (under preparation) and the Regional Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (under preparation and being drafted with reference to the already adopted Regional Strategy of Adaptation);
- a process of periodic and formal review of the progress being made towards the objectives, entailing the monitoring of the implementation of the commitments made in each area. This can be effected by deploying the existing tools (INEMAR and SIRENA20) that are already used to inventory greenhouse gas emissions.

Under the Compact of States and Regions, Regione Lombardia has already pledged itself to, and reaffirms its pledge to, the following goals:



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- reducing greenhouse gas emissions<sup>1</sup> by 40% by 2030 with respect to 2005;
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- reducing the total regional energy consumption of the region<sup>2</sup> by 10% through energy efficiency measures.

By entering into the Under2Mou agreement, Regione Lombardia further commits itself to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 with respect to 2005.

Regione Lombardia intends to tackle climate change through a series of actions and measures that will result from the practical application of the several different policies designed for separate sectors, as described below.

### **Energy**

The new Regional Environmental Energy Programme (PEAR) will contribute to the transformation of the region's energy system. The civil sector (residential and commercial) absorbs the largest share of energy, and accounts for about 45% of the regional total. As of 2016, ahead of the date set in Directive 2010/31/EU, new buildings and buildings undergoing extensive restructuring must comply with "Nearly Zero-Energy Building" (NZEB) standards. The Regional Registry of Building Energy (CEER by its Italian acronym), which is already in place, provides a useful instrument for achieving this goal. A measure favouring the improvement of the energy efficiency of existing private and public buildings through the deployment of retrofit techniques was recently approved (DGR X/3904, adopted on 24 July 2015).

The Regional Environmental Energy Programme also envisages actions such as: favouring the widespread adoption of energy storage systems for residential photovoltaic systems, an increase in the generation of energy from biomass, incentives for the more widespread adoption of renewable energy sources, support to encourage businesses to start using energy control and management systems with a view to increasing the use of innovative solutions that seek to cut greenhouse gas emissions and boost energy efficiency, and support to municipalities for the renovation of public lighting systems.

### **Transport**

The Regional Programme for Mobility and Transport (RPMT), which is in the process of preparation and approval, includes several actions to foster environmental sustainability. They include: the building of a new rail infrastructure, the development, reorganization and efficiency improvement of transport interchanges, the purchase of new railway rolling stock, automobiles, metro trains and trams, the construction of new metro lines and the upgrading of existing ones, the integration of the public transport network with new forms of sustainable mobility (e.g. bike- and car-sharing), the application of free-flow solutions on the motorway network, support for the development of electric mobility, the distribution and application of the guidelines for goods deliveries in urban areas, and the development of intermodal goods.

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<sup>1</sup> The pledges taken by the Region relate to CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in all sectors, with the exception of those included in EU-ETS, and therefore also encompass emission caused indirectly by electricity consumption.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding consumption from facilities subject to EU-ETS rules.



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#### **Companies, research and innovation**

The development of a Lombardy-based green economy that is able to provide technologies for the mitigation of climate change is an important goal that could generate many complementary benefits. In the area of research and industrial policies, several co-financing research projects have been developed. They include experimental development and innovation programmes that private enterprises (especially MSMEs) have conducted either singly or jointly with others (via business networks or clusters), and have seen the participation of research labs, universities and centres of research and technology transfer. These projects are seeking to develop technologies and services that will help create “smarter” and environmentally more sustainable cities.

#### **Agriculture and forestry**

In the agricultural sector, several investments have been made, and others are in the pipeline, to help farms improve their management systems and introduce innovations leading to lower greenhouse gas emissions and greater energy efficiency. Within the framework of the Rural Development Plan (RDP), climate change is recognized as a central concern, and priority status has been accorded to the challenge of curbing the emissions of greenhouse gases and ammonia from agriculture, and encouraging carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry.

#### **Adaptation**

The Regional Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (December 2014) provides the key metrics for measuring the main impacts of climate change and for carrying out a full-spectrum analysis of the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems. It provides a solid basis for the preparation of a Regional Plan of Adaptation (expected by 2016), which will define in detail the actions and measures needed to apply adaptation policies across different sectors.

#### **Legal notice**

The memorandum complies in full with all the obligations of relevant international law, as well as with the relevant laws of Italy and with the obligations deriving from membership of the European Union.