



BANCA D'ITALIA
EUROSISTEMA



Osservatorio Italiano
Povertà Energetica

La Transizione non sarà un pranzo di gala

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Padova, 28 ottobre 2025

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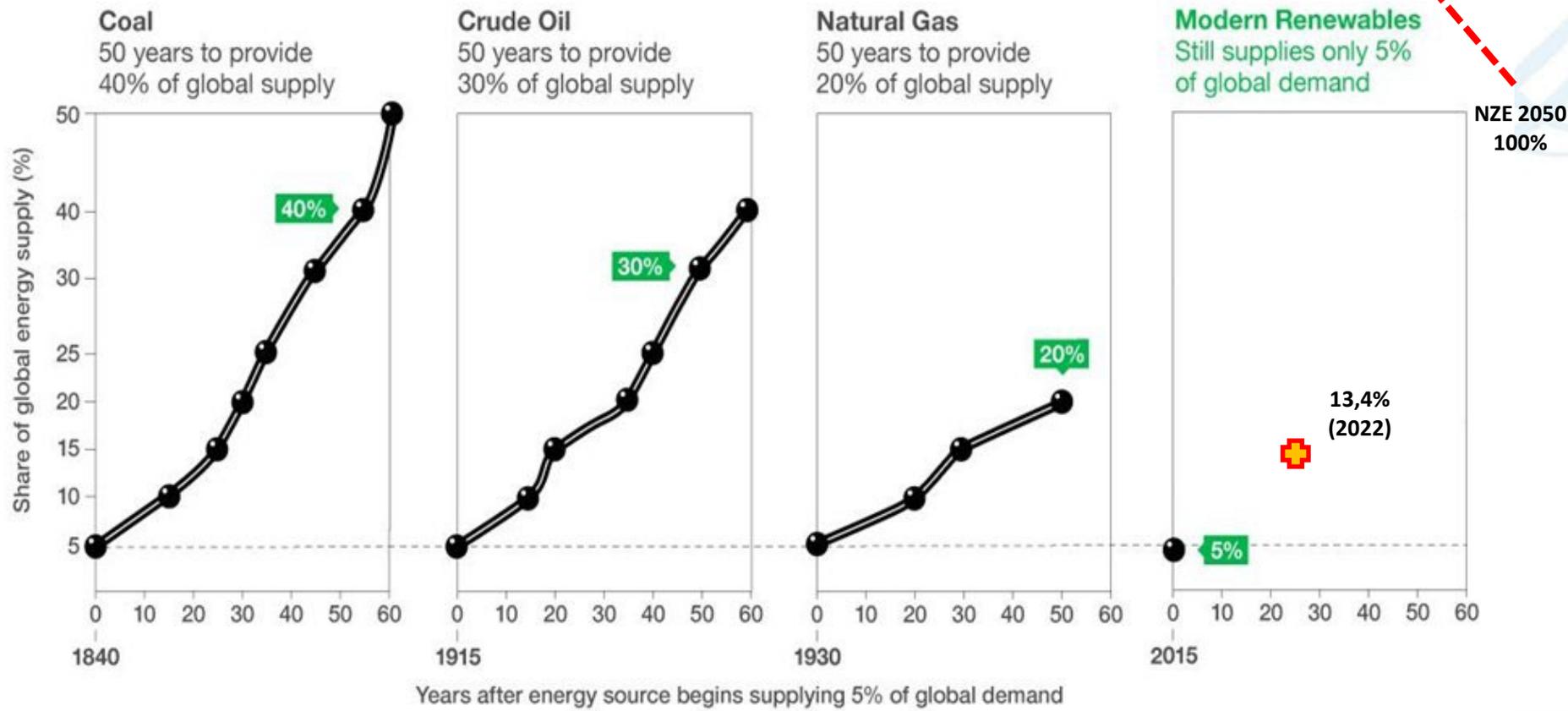


- 1. Introduzione**
- 2. Quanto costerà la Transizione?**
- 3. Quanto costerà NON fare la Transizione**
- 4. Gli effetti distributivi**
- 5. Conclusioni**

1. Introduzione

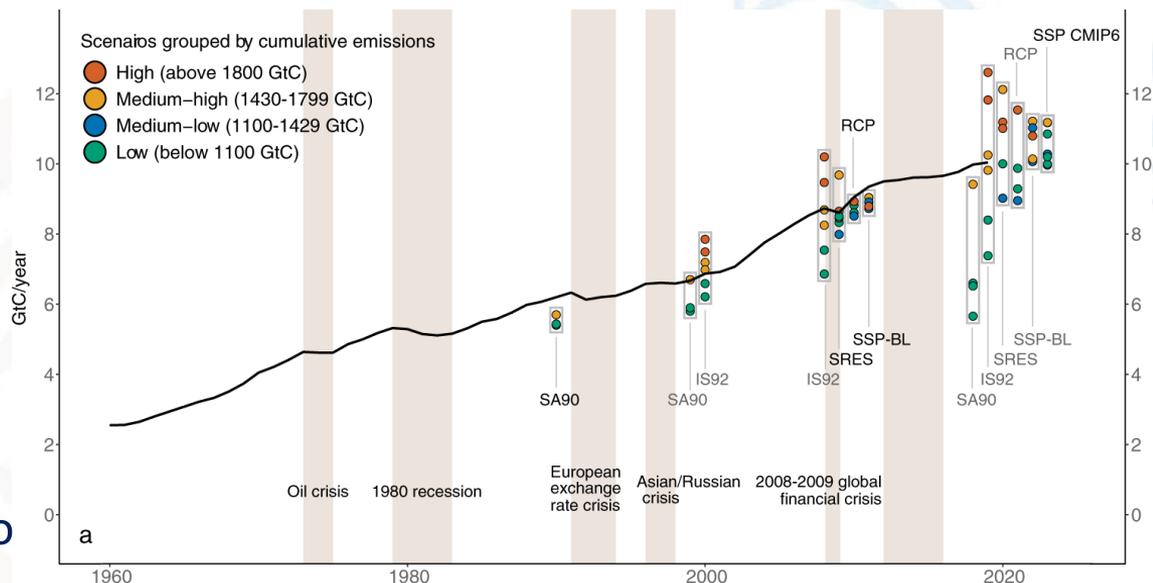


Le transizioni energetiche sono fenomeni lunghi...



Gli scenari climatici

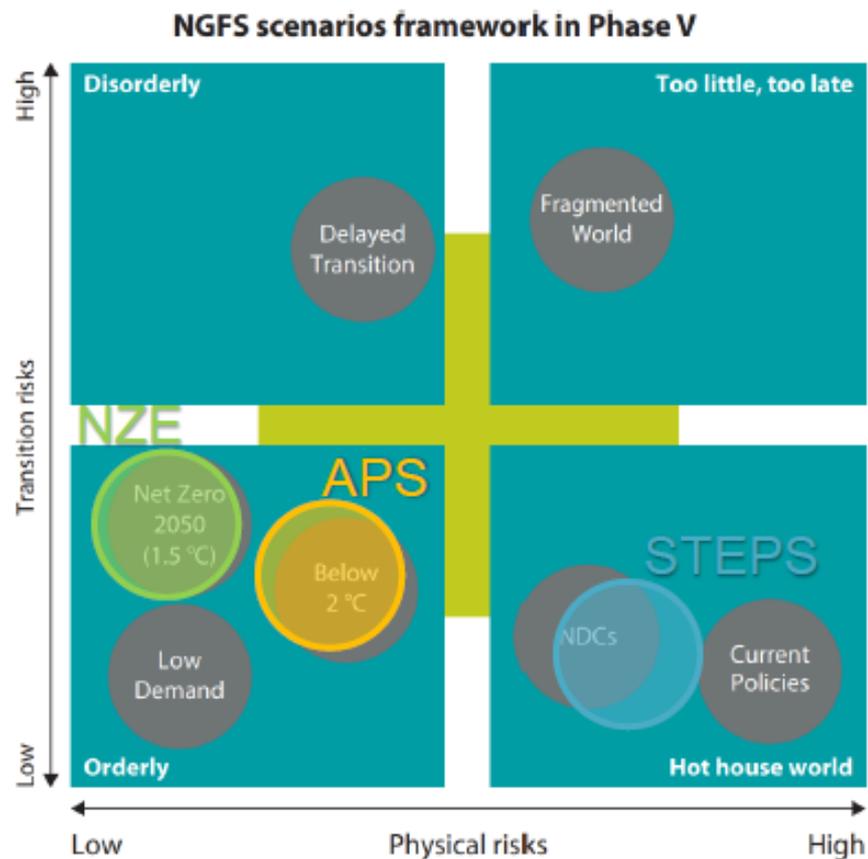
- Non fanno previsioni
- Sono condizionati a ipotesi
- Incertezze principali:
 - come il clima risponde alle emissioni
 - quanto emissioni in futuro (incertezza su PIL, popolazione, tecnologie ecc.)
- Negli ultimi 40 anni andamento emissioni in linea.. ora momento di break strutturale
- In questa presentazione:
 - scenari NGFS (banche, assicurazioni, intermediari finanziari) e IEA (governi)



Fonte: Pedersen, J.S.T. et al. (2020)



Una visione d'insieme degli scenari NGFS-IEA

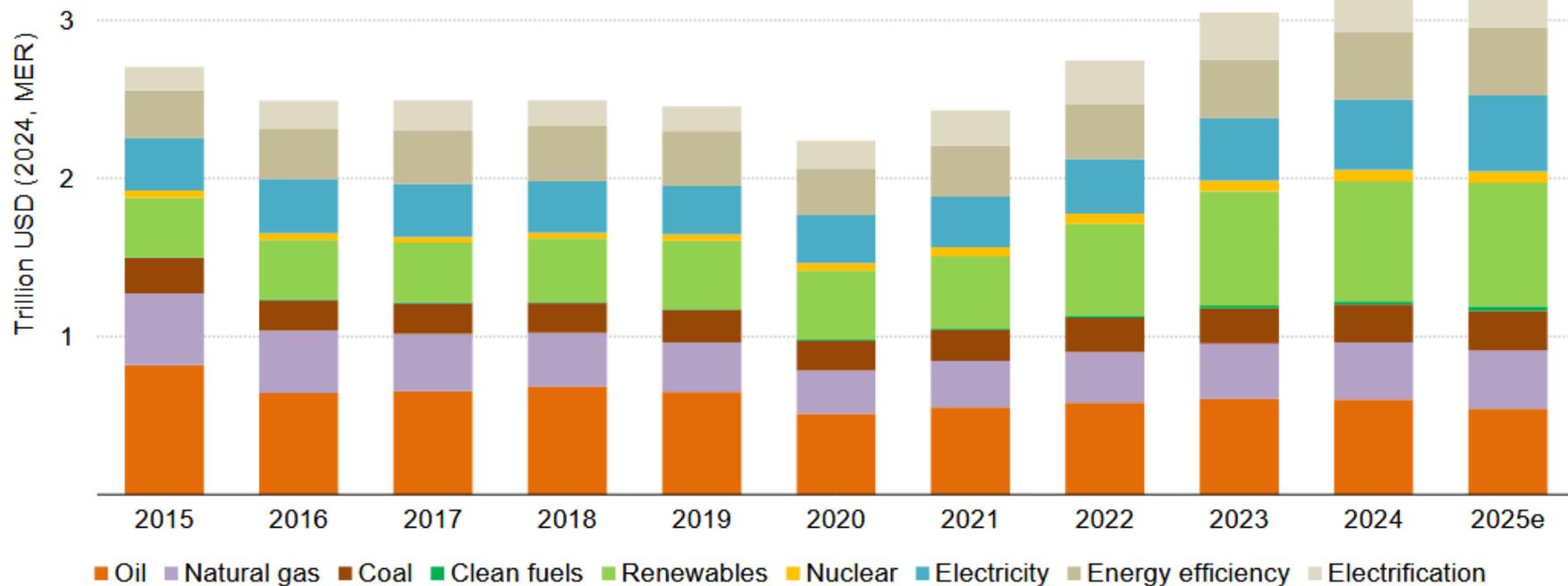


2. Quanto costerà la Transizione?



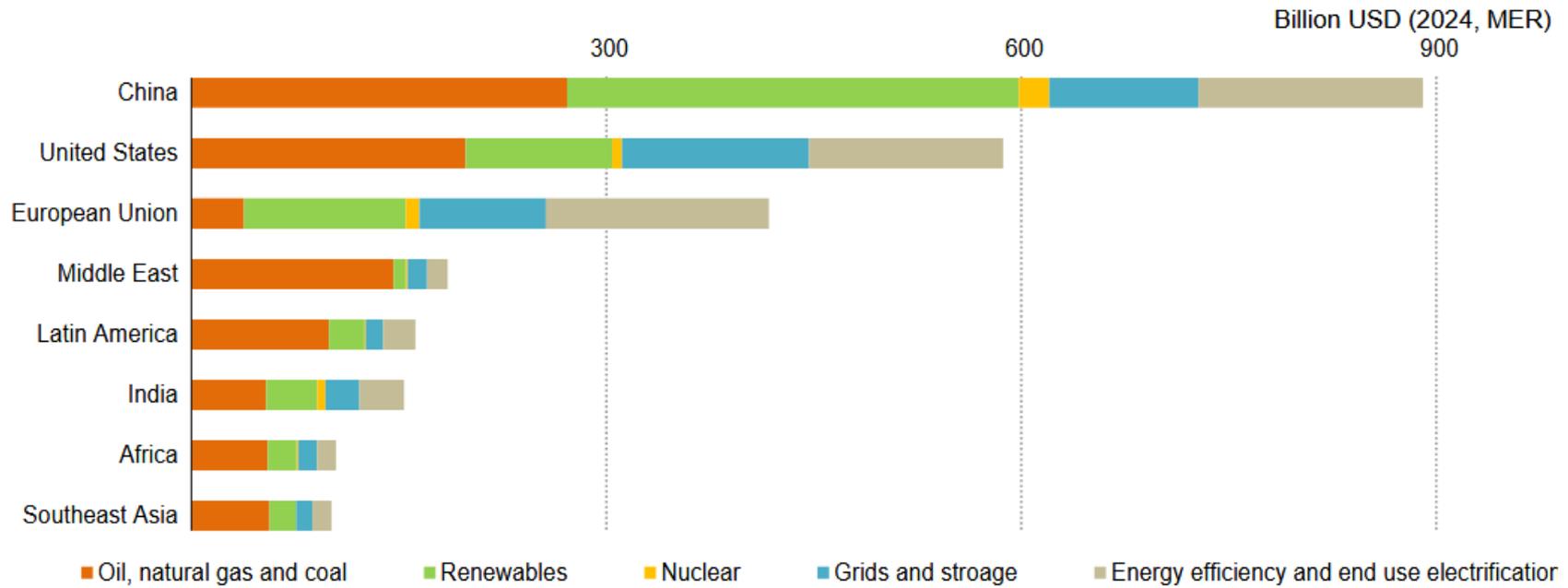
Gli investimenti energetici fatti negli ultimi anni...

Global investment in energy, 2015-2025



... per paese e tipologia...

Energy investment by region, 2025

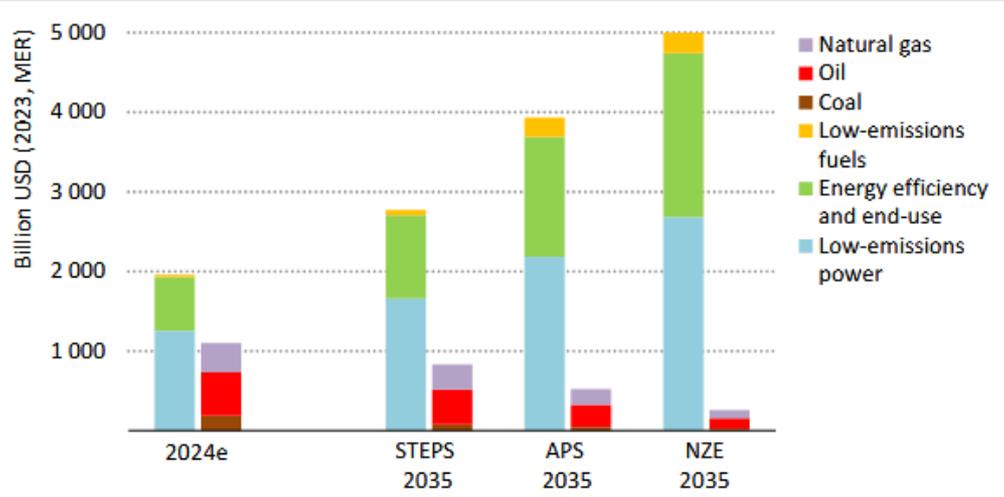


Fonte: IEA (2025), [World energy investments 2025](#)



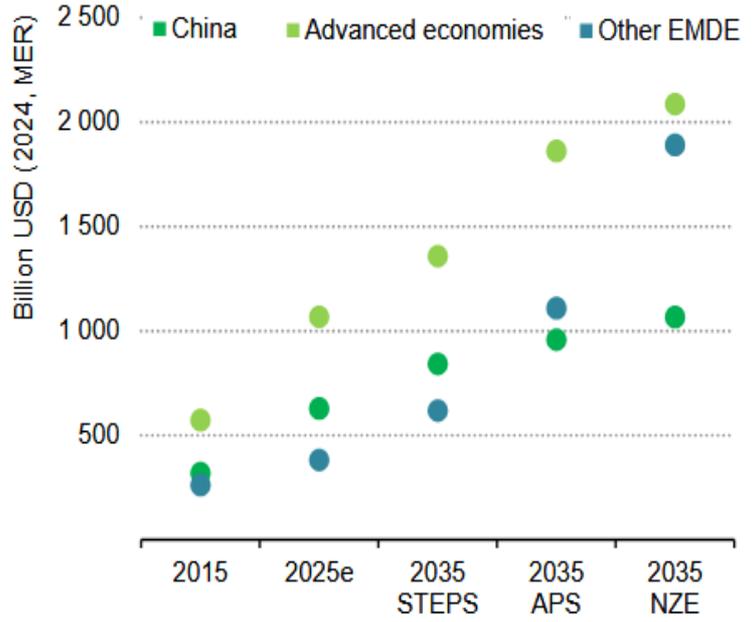
... quelli necessari secondo la IEA...

Figure 5.31 ▶ Annual energy sector investment by sector and scenario, 2024 and 2035



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

For every USD 1 invested in fossil fuels today, around USD 2 is invested in clean energy. By 2035, this rises to USD 3 in the STEPS in 2035, USD 7 in the APS, and USD 20 in the NZE Scenario.

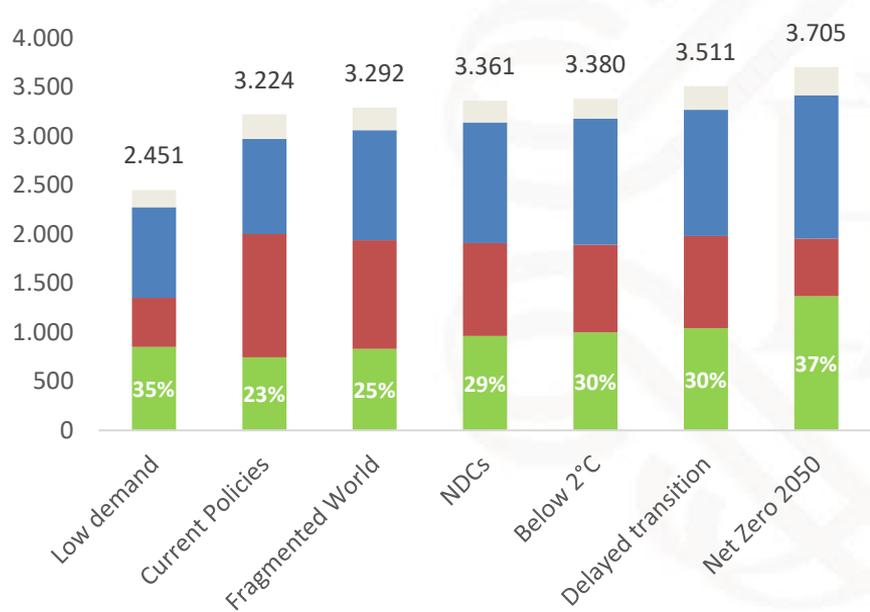


Gli investimenti necessari secondo gli scenari NGFS

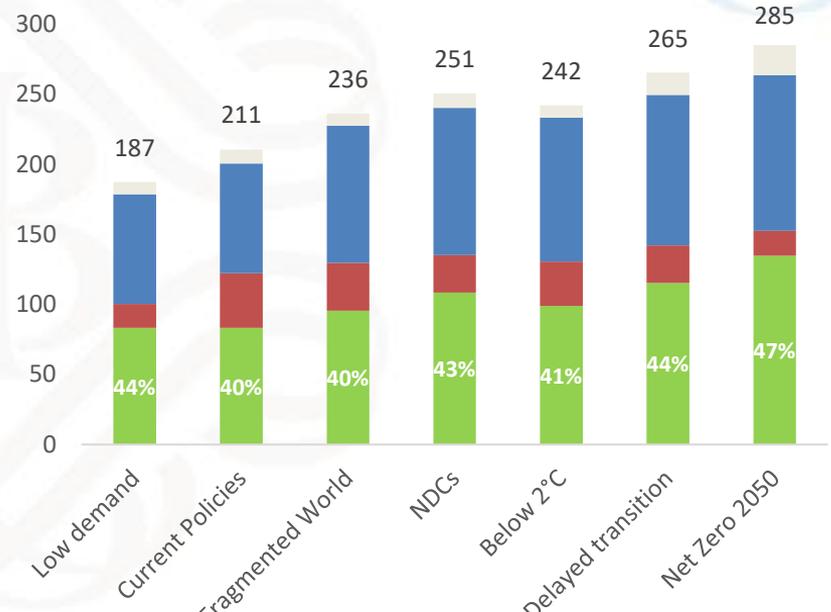
NZ2050 requires highest investment, while Low Demand reaches similar warming levels with lowest investments

EU28 energy investment needs are similar to global needs, but somewhat more skewed towards renewables

Average yearly **global** energy supply investment: 2025 - 2050 (in billion US\$₂₀₁₀)



Average yearly energy supply investment for **EU28**: 2025 - 2050 (in billion US\$₂₀₁₀)



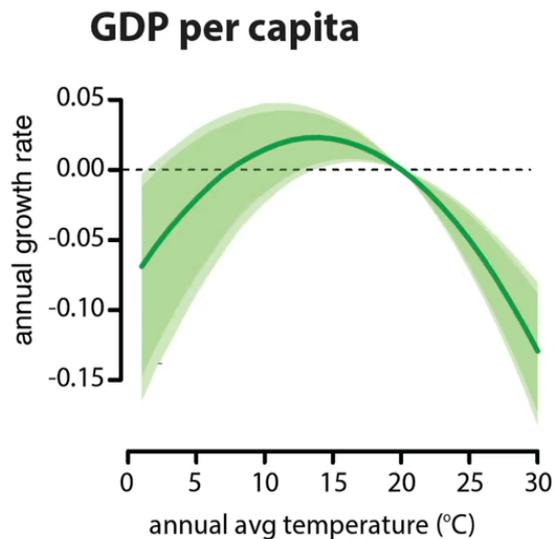
■ Renewable electricity
 ■ Transmission and distribution
 ■ Non-renewable electricity
 ■ Other



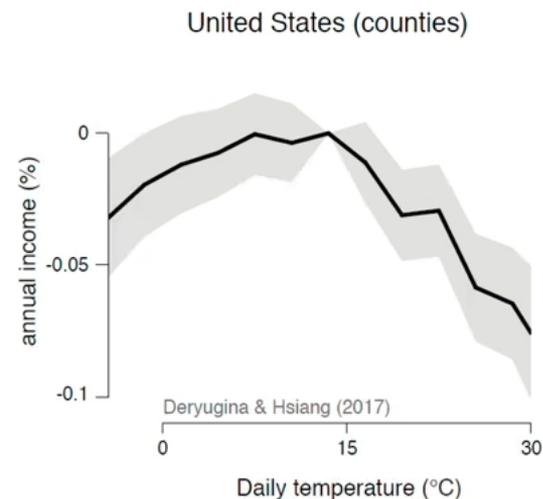
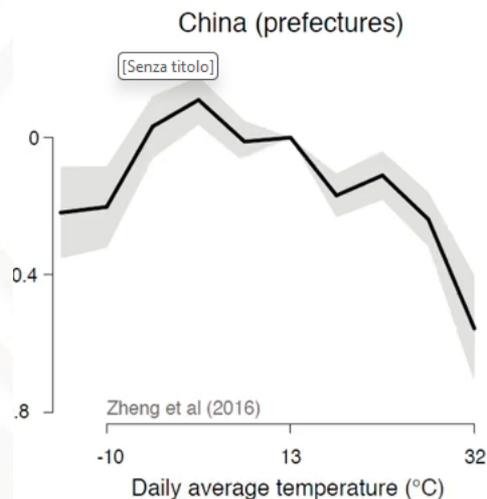
3. Quanto costerà NON fare la Transizione?



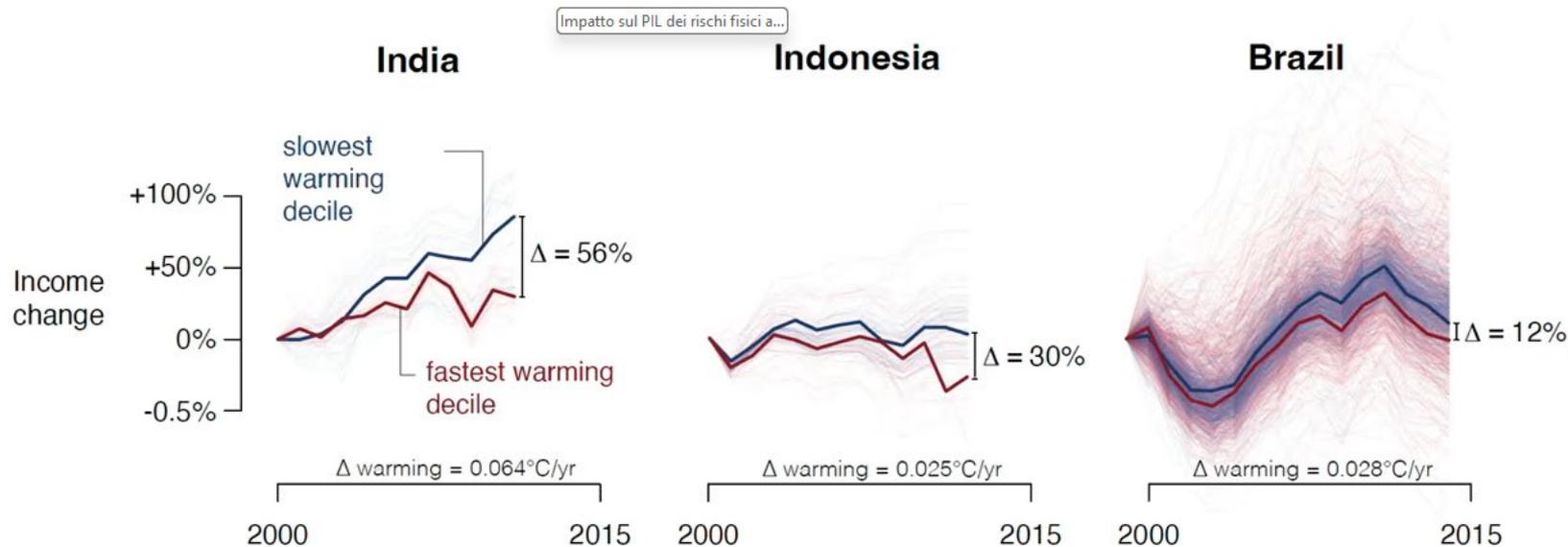
Gli effetti dell'aumento temperature sono non lineari



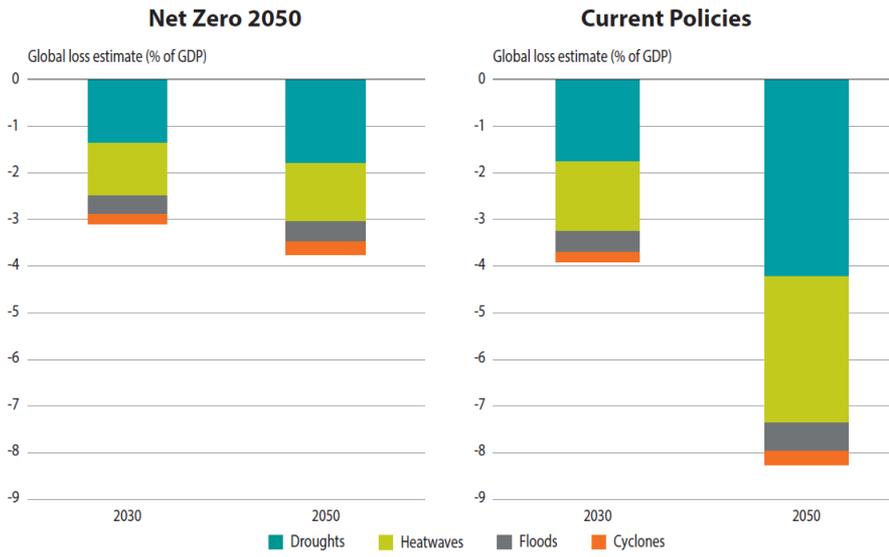
Income per person



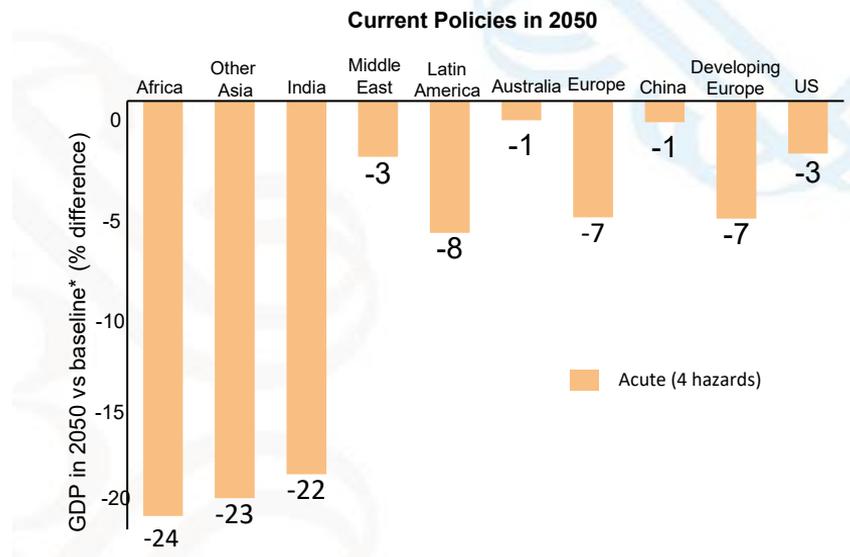
... e stanno già rallentando la crescita...



Impatto sul PIL dei rischi fisici acuti

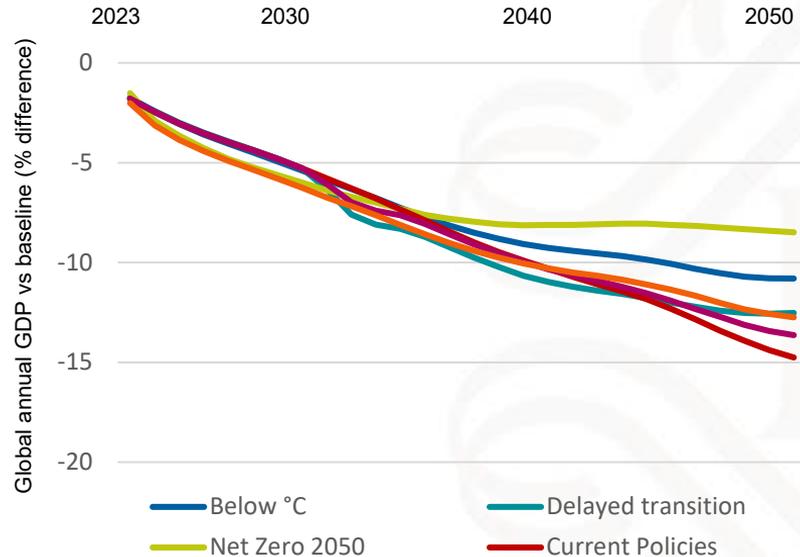


Note: Phase IV results for NiGEM using Climate Analytics input. Damages shown correspond to 90th damage percentile for droughts, heatwaves, and cyclones (floods are represented by a point estimate).

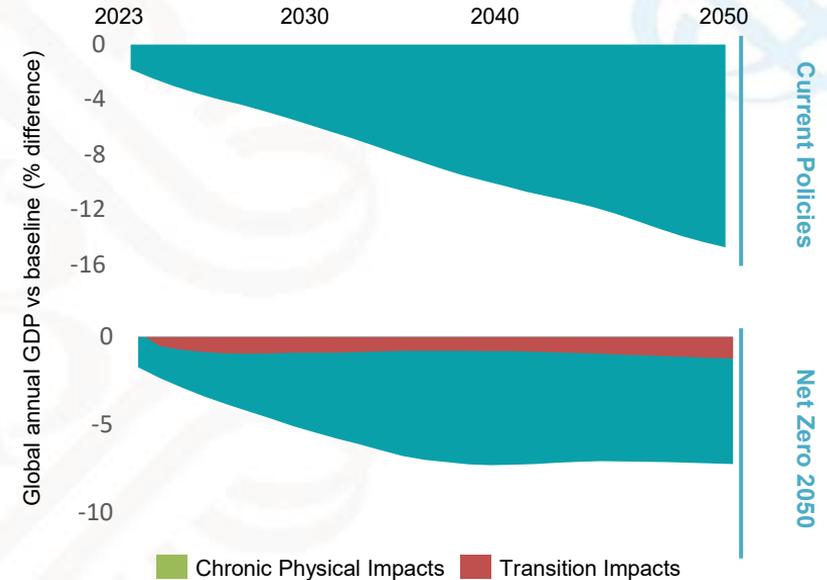


Impatto sul PIL dei rischi fisici cronici

By 2050, annual global GDP losses would be higher in Current Policies than in Net Zero 2050



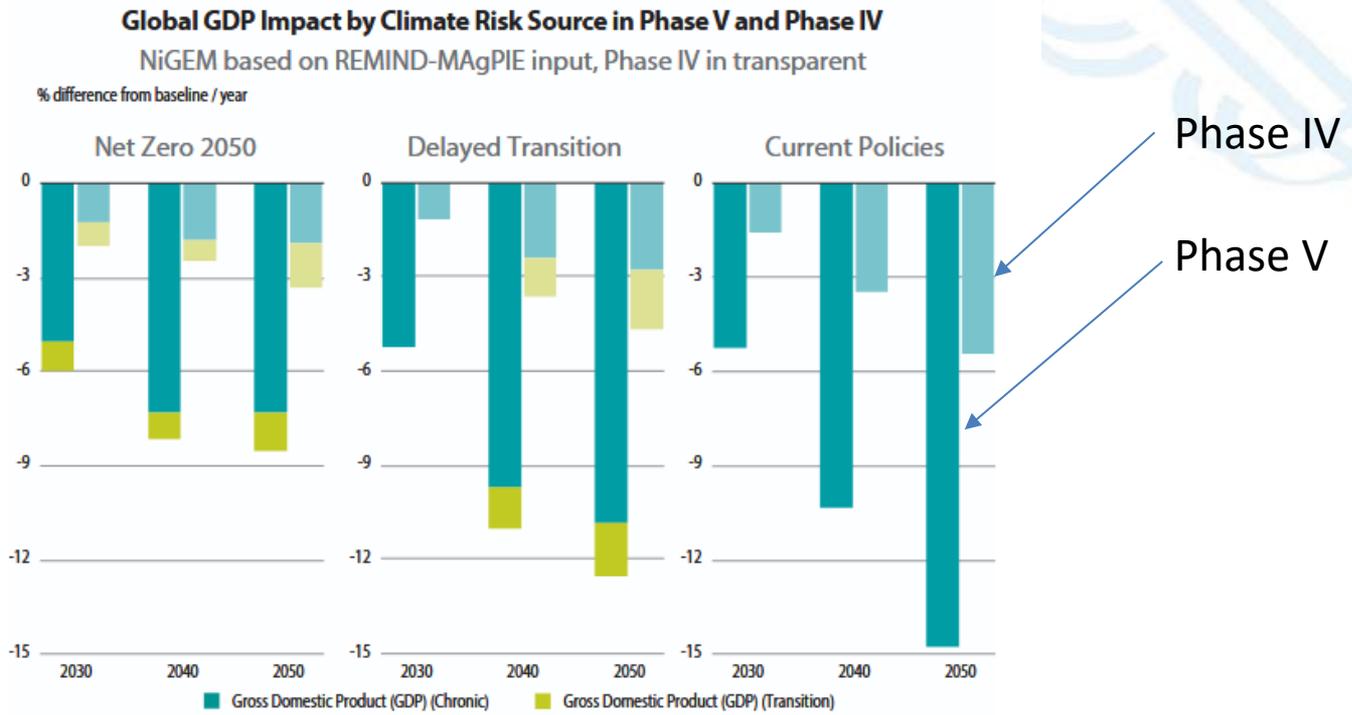
Transition losses are limited compared to by physical losses, especially over longer horizons



1. Caveat: non sommare effetti rischi acuti e cronici;
2. Paper funzione danno (Kotz et al, 2024) è sotto [review](#)
3. Stime danni non tengono conto capacità **adattamento**



La transizione riduce i costi...

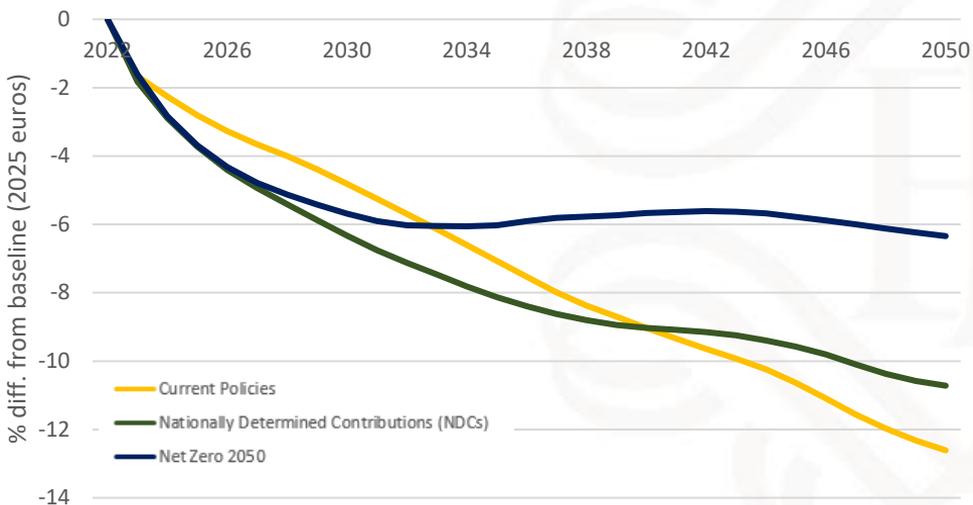


Note: The above figure shows how GDP is impacted across scenarios compared with a hypothetical (and impossible) baseline scenario in which no transition or physical risks occur. This baseline scenario represents a world in which climate change does not occur. Thus, climate change has a negative impact on GDP in every plausible scenario, but the magnitude of the losses differs across them.

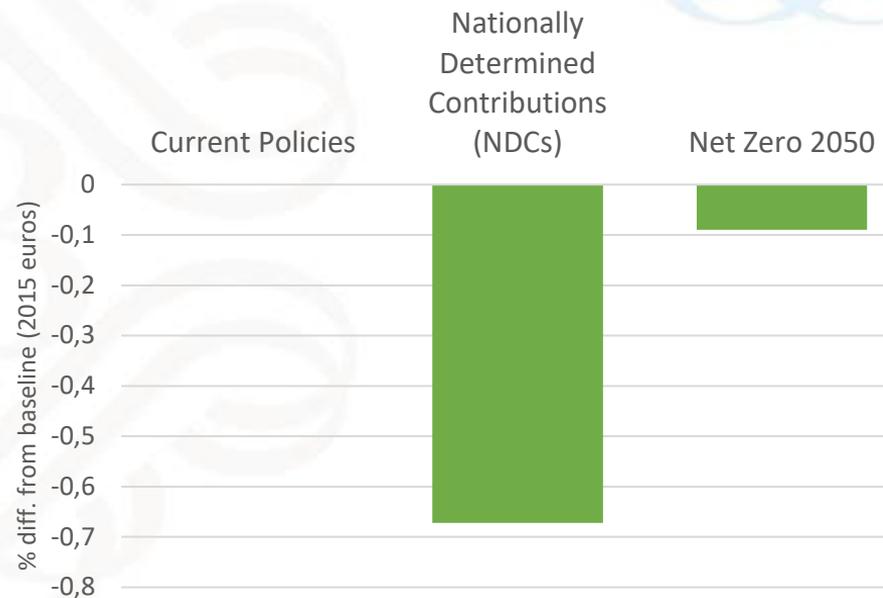


... anche per l'Italia...

GDP losses from transition & chronic physical risks
(% diff. from baseline)



GDP losses from transition risks in 2050
(% diff. from baseline)



Per maggiori dettagli: [Aiello et al \(2024\)](#)



L'adattamento non sarà cosa facile...



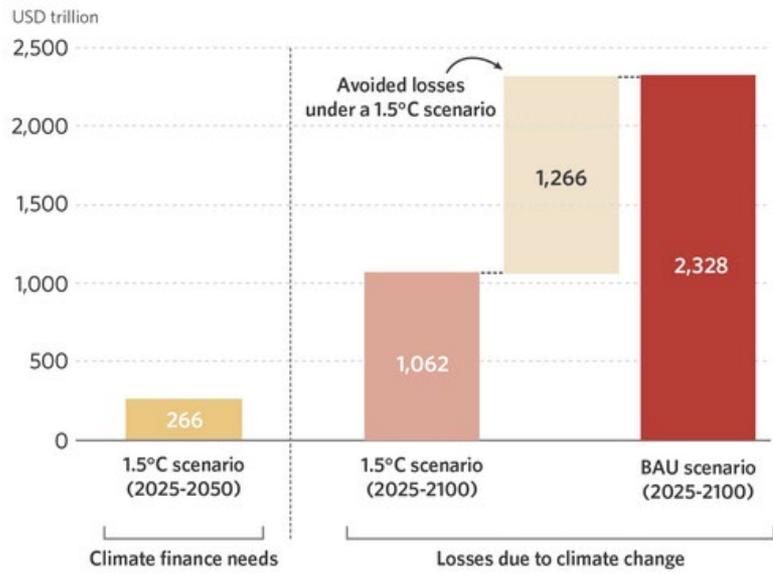
MOSE, evitati 2,6 mld di danni in 5 anni (<https://www.mit.gov.it/comunicazione/news/mit-con-il-centesimo-sollevamento-del-mose-altro-salvataggio-per-veneziam>) vs. 7 mld investimenti e 100 mln di OPEX

A Milano il Seveso ha riempito le vasche anti-piena a tempo record ed è esondato poco dopo le 10: sott'acqua viale Zara, l'Isola, viale Fulvio Testi, viale Suzzani e molte altre strade. Anche Ponte Lambro allagato. Situazione critica nel Comasco, a Varese e in Brianza



Esempio di costi dell'inazione

Figure ES4: Cumulative climate finance needs vs. losses under 1.5°C and BAU scenarios



Source: Climate Policy Initiative

Scenario NGFS current policies (+3°C, phase IV); periodo riferimento: 2022-2100

Fonte: Climate policy initiative, Costs of inaction (2024)

Click the icons below to learn more about the different costs of inaction

Economic costs

- Impacts on productivity
- Damages to assets and capital
- Disruptions to the global flow of currency

Social costs

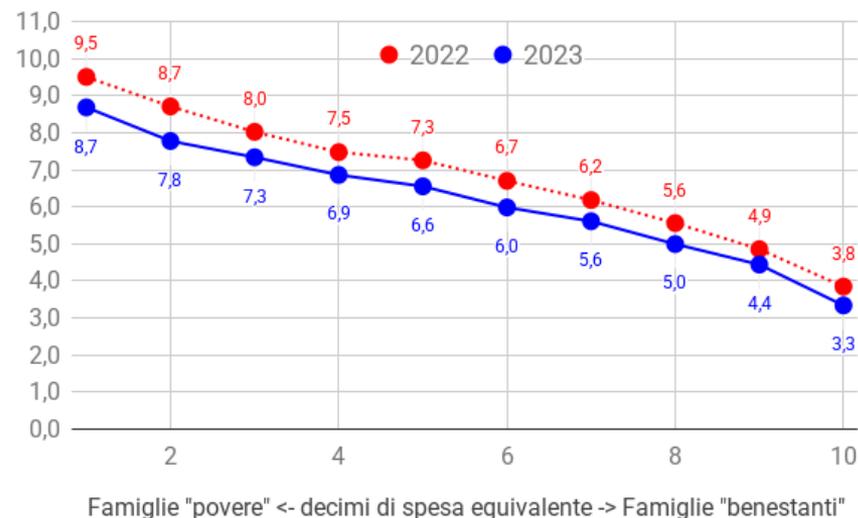
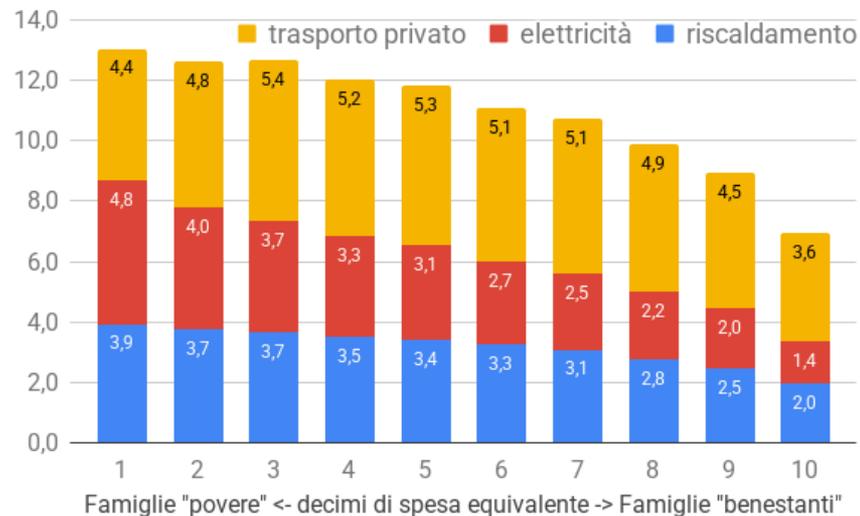
- Health and well-being
- Loss of biodiversity and nature
- Conflict and migration
- Global and local inequalities



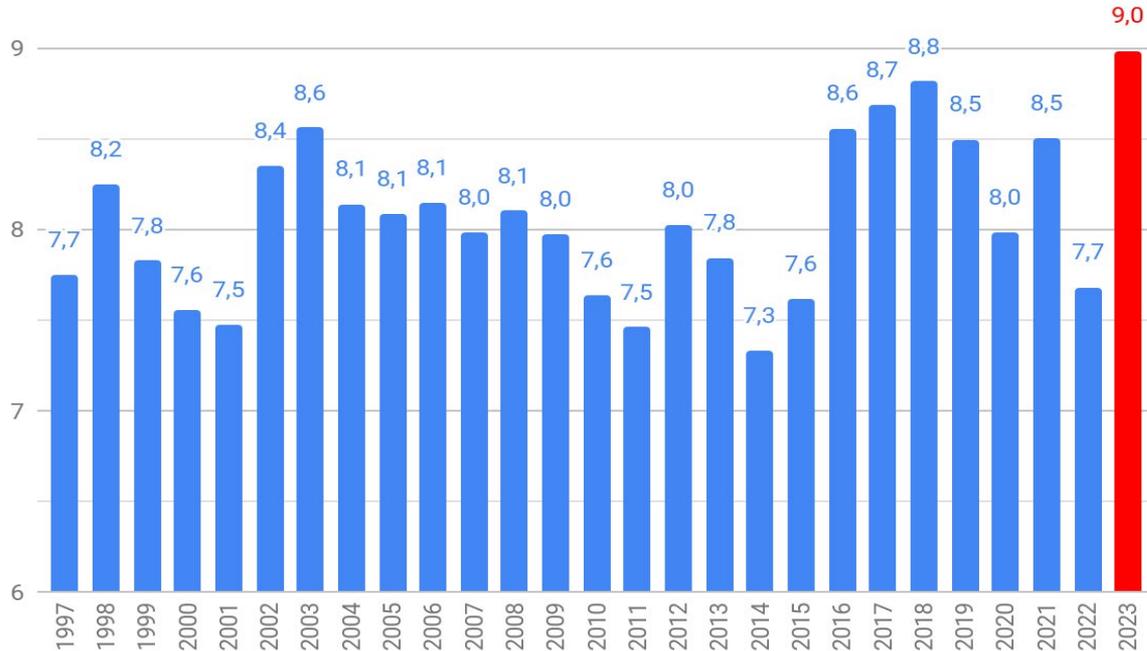
4. Effetti distributivi



La spesa energetica delle famiglie italiane



La povertà energetica in Italia



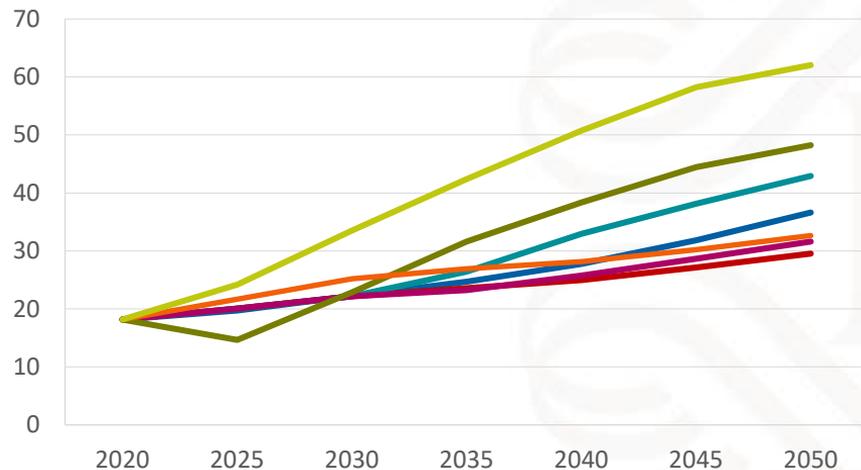
Media 1997 - 2023: 8,1% o 2 mln famiglie
(2,4 mln famiglie in PE nel 2023 – 9%)



Prezzi globali dell'energia in crescita

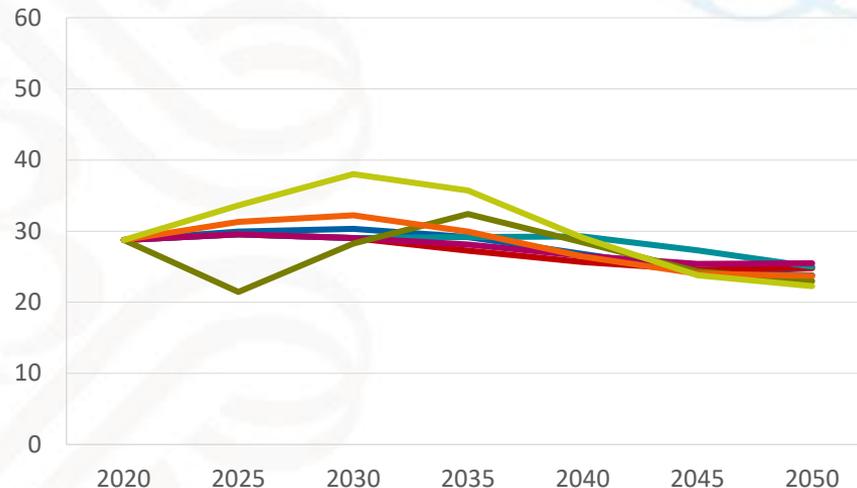
Residential oil price* increases most significantly in Net Zero 2050 scenario due to high carbon prices

Oil price in US\$₂₀₁₀/GJ (Final energy - Residential - World)



Residential electricity prices rise initially in Net Zero 2050, but stabilize later at levels slightly below average

Electricity price in US\$₂₀₁₀/GJ (Final energy - Residential - World)

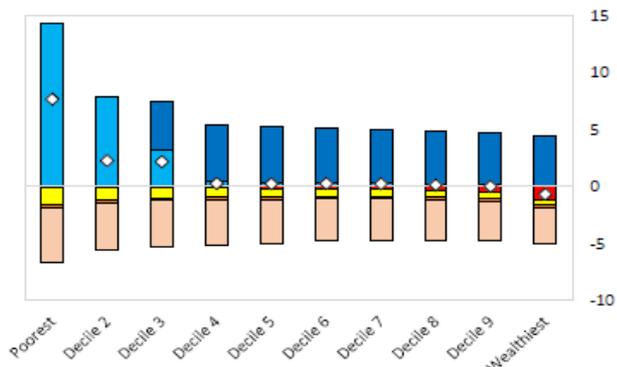


— Below 2°C — Current Policies — Delayed transition — Fragmented World
— Low demand — NDCs — Net Zero 2050

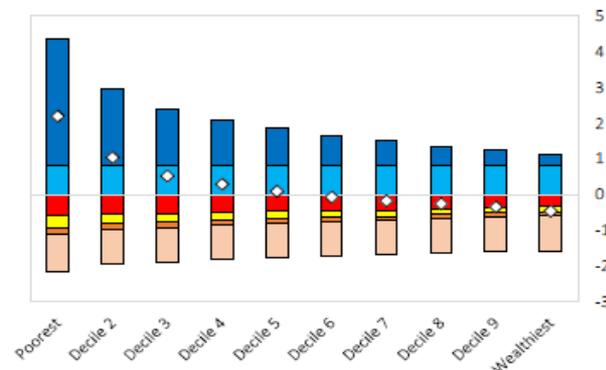


Carbon pricing (come oneri in bolletta) è regressivo...

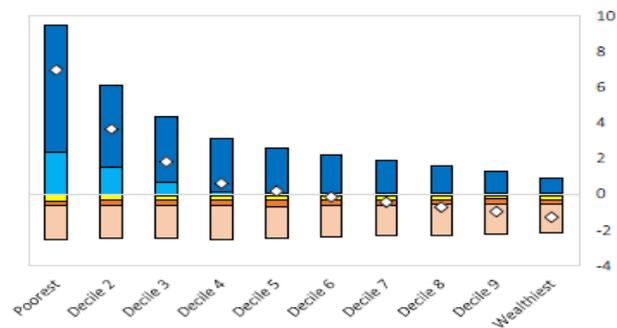
1. China (\$50 carbon tax)



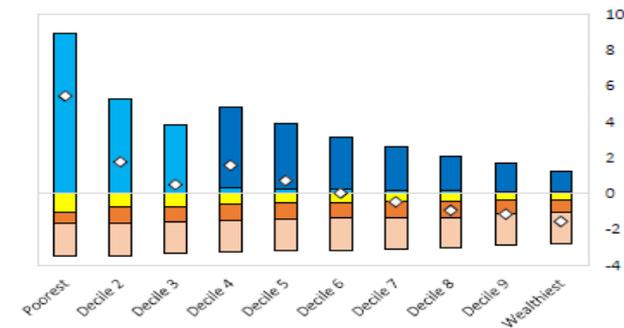
2. United States (\$75 carbon tax)



3. Turkey (\$50 carbon tax)



4. Argentina (\$50 carbon tax)



Legend for China, Turkey, and Argentina:

- Road fuels (Red)
- Electricity (Yellow)
- Natural Gas (Orange)
- Other & indirect (Light Blue)
- Cash transfers (Dark Blue)
- Labor tax reduction (Light Blue)
- Net change (Diamond)

Legend for United States and Argentina:

- Road fuels (Red)
- Electricity (Yellow)
- Natural Gas (Orange)
- Other & indirect (Light Blue)
- Cash transfers (Dark Blue)
- Labor tax reduction (Light Blue)
- Net change (Diamond)



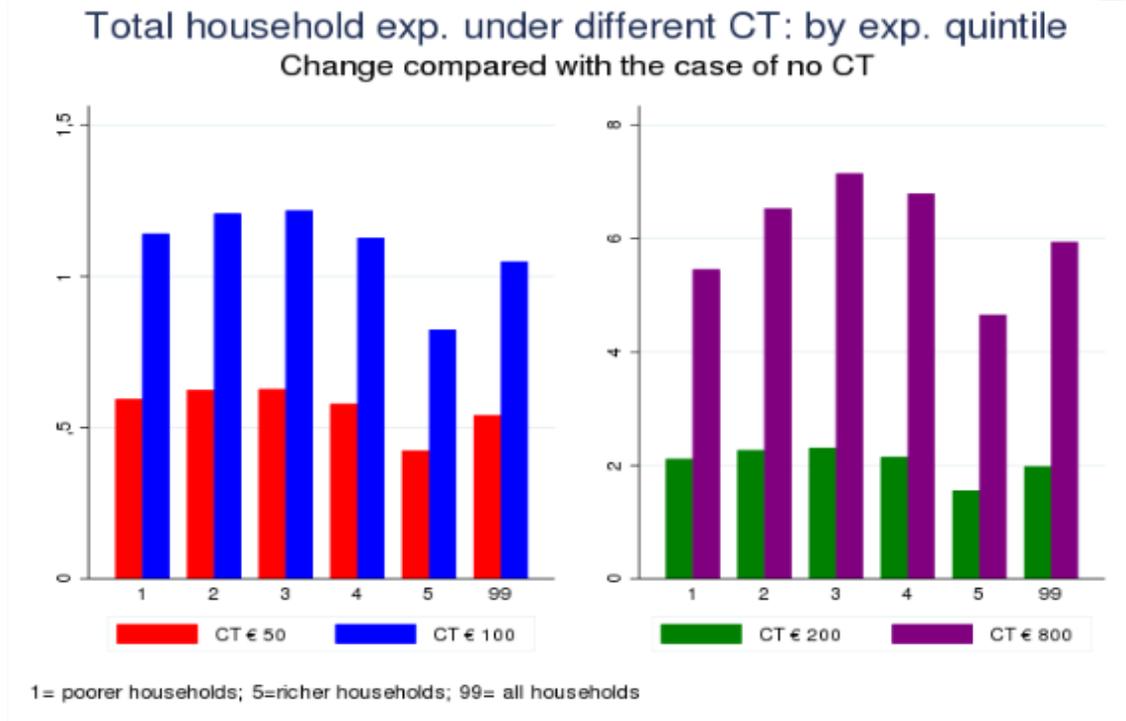


Figure 9: Total household expenditure under different carbon taxes, by expenditure quintile



5. Conclusioni



Conclusioni/spunti di riflessione

- Aumento temperature (e connessi estremi climatici) riducono crescita PIL.
- Gli effetti (già in corso) sono non lineari, scarsa evidenza di adattamento.
- La Transizione richiederà elevati investimenti ma i benefici sono superiori ai costi stimati.
- L'adattamento è necessario; diverrà però sempre più difficile (importanza comunque di ridurre le emissioni anche a fronte di riduzione efficienza carbon sinks).
- Fondamentale gestire consenso e proteggere i più vulnerabili (just transition).
- La sicurezza energetica è tornata ad essere un tema rilevante: la Transizione (elettrificazione & RES) può aiutare.
- In corso una «Ecological cold war» fra US (oil and gas exports) e China (green tech).
- Per ridurre gli sprechi servono (buone) analisi. Per fare buone analisi servono buoni dati.



Grazie per l'attenzione!

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Gli scenari NGFS

Low Demand assumes that reduced energy demand mitigates the pressure on the economic system to reach global net zero CO₂ emissions around 2050.

Net Zero 2050 limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero CO₂ emissions around 2050.

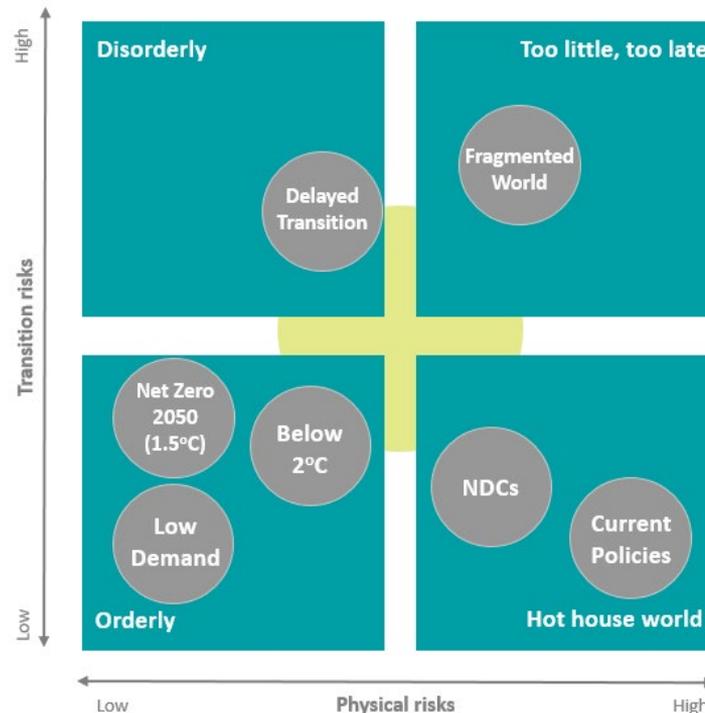
Below 2°C gradually increases the stringency of climate policies, giving a 67% chance of limiting global warming to below 2°C.

Delayed Transition assumes annual emissions do not decrease until 2030. Strong policies are needed to limit warming to below 2°C. Negative emissions are limited.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) includes all pledged targets even if not yet backed up by implemented effective policies.

Current Policies assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks.

Fragmented World assumes a delayed and divergent climate policy response among countries globally, leading to high physical and transition risks.



Gli scenari della IEA

- **NZE (Net zero emissions by 2050)** : scenario compatibile con net zero CO₂ al 2050 (e 50% probabilità di limitare a 1,5°C)
- **STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario)**: scenario "conservativo"; descrive il futuro energetico basato sulle politiche attuali o in corso di attuazione.
- **APS (Announced Pledges Scenario)**: scenario che considera le politiche e gli impegni per la riduzione delle emissioni annunciati dai governi e dalle industrie, che potrebbero essere più ambiziosi delle politiche attuali.

