

CITY PROFILE

Population: ~872,316 (2019)

Target emissions reduction: 45% reduction from 1991 levels by 2020, 60% by 2030, and net-zero by 2050

Last reported emissions: 3.48 MtCO₂e (2017)

Turin is the capital of the Italian Piedmont region, and has been a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors since 2009. It is an important economic centre of Italy, and has significant automotive, service and aerospace industries. The city has made remarkable progress in reducing its CO₂ emissions from its 1990 baseline, having already reduced 44.5% by 2017. The economic restructuring towards the service sector has helped reduce industrial emissions, and the city's policies have been effective in reducing residential, transport and public buildings' emissions.

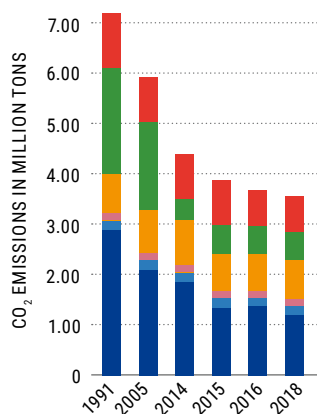
The city had in place since 2010 the Turin Action Plan for Energy (TAPE), which set the targets and identified the most suitable actions to reach them by 2020. In the energy sector, the most advances have been made due to the city's district heating network, which is the largest in the country, and a considerable share of hydroelectricity in the mix. The national level schemes of "Ecobonus" and the "Heating Fund" have also contributed, through financial incentives, to promote building energy efficiency and renewables in heating respectively. The city worked with the University Politecnico of Turin to collect data on energy efficiency, and based on the results, undertook renovations of public buildings and installed LEDs in street lighting. Going forward, a stricter revision of the Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Code is expected in 2021.

The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan adopted in 2011 laid down the 2025 goals, covering the expansion of public transport (especially metro lines), bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and the promotion of greener vehicles in the private fleet. Currently the share of public transport in all trips made is around 23%, out of which 50% are by electric vehicles and another 20% by natural gas-powered vehicles. The city has also launched bike-sharing and car-sharing programmes, with further expansion of the charging network being planned.

Sustainable urban land-use is also extremely important in the city's planning. Turin has one of the highest rates of urban green area per inhabitant (18 m²). The city actively promotes urban farming, and also participative urban forestry, along with incentivising green roofs.

EVOLUTION OF CO₂ EMISSIONS OF TURIN

Source: *Città di Torino*



- TRANSPORTATION
- INDUSTRY
- SERVICE SECTOR
- PUBLIC LIGHTING
- MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Other areas of focus in the city's climate action include waste, water (from a more adaptation approach), and integrating nature and biodiversity as well.

Sources: *Città di Torino, 2019; Covenant of Mayors Europe, 2019; Città di Torino, 2018.*